NOVA BEDFORDIA CONDITA A.D.1787
LUCEM DIFFUNDO
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D.1847

City Hall

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

THE FINANCE, OVERSEERS' OF THE POOR, ENGINEERS', MARSHAL'S, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL REPORTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

NEW-BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1861.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

WE are again called together, by no partizan success, to organize, in accordance with the annual custom, the municipal government for the present year. Our constituents have again and in the most emphatic manner expressed their opinion in favor of keeping the municipal affairs of our city free from all political influences, and it behoves us to show by our action, that knowing no particular class or party, we simply act as those to whom the interests of the city have been confided, and with the determination so to administer as to secure the best good of those who have thus bestowed their confidence. For myself, I can but express my grateful appreciation of the fact that the administration of the last year has been so heartily indorsed by so large a majority of our fellow-citizens. Matters of grave consideration have come before the Council, requiring not only deliberate thought and careful investigation, but prompt and decisive action, and although the result of that action may have apparently borne hardly on a few, the general results attained have been satisfactory.

No administration, however limited in its influences, can expect to meet the unqualified approbation of all

its original supporters; party feeling, individual expectation or disappointment, must of necessity sway the opinion of some; but that the principles that influenced the last, have governed the election of the present administration, is sufficient to determine our course, and so far as we are faithful to these indications, and consistent in their application, may we expect to meet the wishes and secure the approbation of our constituents.

As a majority of your body are continued in the duties of the last year, you may be supposed not only to be acquainted with the action of the past, but with the probable wants of the coming year; still, a few remarks upon the requirements to which we may be held under the peculiar circumstances of the time may not be uncalled for. Commencing as we do at a time of general depression, with an almost positive prostration of every description of business, with but little to encourage for the immediate future, and confidence both at home and abroad seriously disturbed, it behoves us carefully to weigh our position, and see that no recommendation, no action, on our part, will tend to add to the existing burdens among ourselves.

I do not mean to recommend to you to abstain from making such appropriations as are necessary to promote the welfare and meet the actual wants of the city. There are expenditures that economy will dictate—expenditures that with reference to the good faith and position of our city will be absolutely necessary—expenditures that considering the future of New Bedford, the development of its resources, and the revival of its former prosperity, may be of the greatest importance; but in all matters where retrenchment is possible, where a reduction of appro-

priation will only result in personal inconvenience, where ornament rather than use is the object; in all things, in fact, that have not reference to the good faith and best interests of the city, I would earnestly suggest that we make no recommendation, admit of no appropriation whose necessity is not clearly apparent.

During the past year I have endeavored, and am happy to say have been heartily sustained by each department intrusted with disbursements, to restrain expenditures. There has been a general determination to keep every appropriation within its limits, to do nothing but what the convenience of the citizens and the good of the city absolutely required.

The present amount of unpaid taxes is $41,627.88, which compares favorably with the corresponding period of the two previous years—the amount uncollected in 1858 being $53,000, and in 1859, $49,500. Progress is making, though of necessity, slowly, in collecting the taxes previous to 1859, and the City Treasurer is actively engaged in such means of enforcement, both for those and subsequent years, as the law permits. A large proportion, however, of the taxes of 1857 and preceding years may now be considered of little value, and should not form a part of any estimate of assets to meet existing or future appropriations.

At the commencement of the past year our city debt amounted to $297,300—this amount has been reduced by the payment of maturing bonds to $283,250. An equal amount, $14,050, will be required to protect those falling due the present year.

In connection with our financial position, it gives me pleasure to state that balances remain to the credit of every regular appropriation, and I see no reason to

doubt but that we shall reach the end of the fiscal year, without further aid in the way of appropriation.

The report of the School Committee presents our public schools as in a very satisfactory condition. Laboring under the disadvantages of an appropriation, insufficient, in their view, to meet the necessary requirements, they are deserving of all credit for the vigorous efforts made by them to keep within the sum fixed for that department. The amount appropriated for this purpose was $42,000, against which bills have been passed for $31,936.42, for the present municipal year. Should the bills for the present quarter amount to the same as those of the corresponding quarter of last year, the result may show that the appropriation has been exceeded by a small amount, and this will be mainly owing to a change in text-books, which by statute is chargeable to the city. I am assured that the experience of the past will enable the committee to make a still further reduction the coming year, and have no doubt that a special appropriation of a few thousand dollars to complete the alterations already commenced, of changing the class room to the graduate system, will result in a permanent benefit to the schools, and a certain economy to the city.

The new schoolhouse on Fifth street has been completed during the year, and the schools it was intended to accommodate are now in successful operation. Although the outlay on this building has been large, its adaptation to and the adoption of the graduate system, its concentration of children, with superior advantages, will prove an annual saving to the city of nearly two thousand dollars, in the lessened number of teachers and the general reduction of fuel and other incidental expenses. As already intimated,

a small appropriation would suffice to extend the same reform to others of our most important schools, and as a means of an annual reduction in the rate of our taxes, is well worthy your attention.

The present condition of the building occupied by the High School, as also some alterations tending to increase its efficiency and convenience, will probably be presented to you in the annual report of the committee.

There are now in operation, the High School, six Grammar, ten Intermedial, thirteen Primary, six Country, and one Truant School, employing ninety teachers, with an average attendance of about thirty-five hundred scholars.

In my remarks the preceding year, I suggested that some immediate action be taken with reference to the appointment of a superintendent of public schools. An ordinance to that effect has been passed by the City Council, requiring the School Committee annually in the month of January to elect such an officer, which will take effect the present month.

To another subject intimately connected with that of the public schools, I would call your attention. There has been for some years past, in operation at the Alms-House of our city, an institution called the Truant or Reform School, and intended for the reception of truant, vagabond or depraved children, requiring coercion, for whom the House of Correction was no fit receptacle. The commitments to this school have been made by the police department, although the children while there are under the charge of the School Committee.

We have among us large numbers of children, which will probably be materially increased the present

winter, who fall within this class. The question naturally arises, what can be done, what is it our duty to do, towards forming these children into good citizens?

That we have a duty to perform in this respect, apart from statute obligation, must be apparent to all; and it is equally apparent that the present school falls far short of success, in the object of its institution. In asserting this I would not derogate from the credit due to the Principal of the school and the resident Superintendent, for I am satisfied this lack of success arises from causes entirely beyond their control and in despite of the most conscientious exertion of all the influences they could bring to bear.

The cause of such failure may be found principally in the fact, that the children so committed cannot be kept isolated from the other inmates of the house, many of whom find a home there from intemperate habits and a vagabond life, and with whom it is impossible to prevent communication in any way short of absolute confinement on the one side or the other. To carry into effect any reformatory influence in this direction, there should be a distinct establishment for the purpose—under the exclusive direction and control of the city authorities,—in which manual and mental labor should be combined, and apart from all influences that should tend to degrade or pervert. It is only in this way that I can see any advantage to be derived from such an institution, and would therefore earnestly commend the subject to your early attention.

The Free Public Library continues to meet the expectations of its friends. The number of volumes now on its shelves is about fifteen thousand, showing an increase of fifteen hundred by purchase and donation during the year. The issue of books since the

last report has been twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six, showing a daily average of eighty-nine volumes.

In March last I was directed by the City Council to employ a competent person to arrange and index the official papers of the town of New Bedford. This work, to the extent contemplated by the order, has been very satisfactorily performed by James B. Congdon, Esq., and the books and the papers of the town are now in a position easy of access and convenient for reference. It is made evident to me by the examination I have made, and the report of Mr. Congdon, that the interests of the inhabitants would be promoted by further labors in the same direction. Under existing laws, provision is made for such an arrangement of the records of births, deaths and marriages, as renders their examination easy and reliable. No such provision existed when the largest part of these records was made by the Town Clerks of New Bedford. Mixed up with other records, spread over a large number of volumes, without index, and in some cases without paging, the labor of consulting them is great and unsatisfactory. An index exclusively for these records, which can be obtained for a small outlay, would furnish a complete remedy for this inconvenience.

The annals of our brief municipal existence contain much matter interesting and valuable to our people. I would suggest to you the propriety of having them put into such a shape, as will render them accessible to the inhabitants of the city. A small sum judiciously expended under the provisions of the law, which encourages and authorizes such an outlay, would, in my view be an expenditure both popular and profitable.

The report of the Overseers of the Poor not being usually presented until the close of the fiscal year, I cannot at this time enter into any details with regard to that department.

The practical details of the Alms-House, under the charge of its present efficient Superintendent, have been conducted in a manner that has met my entire approbation. An increased amount of land has been brought under cultivation, and the whole establishment has been managed with due reference to economical detail and the necessary comfort of its unfortunate inmates. The condition of the times, the scarcity of labor, added to the natural improvidence which characterizes so many, have so increased the demands on the city for assistance, that the appropriation made last year will hardly meet the wants of the department. A transfer of a small amount will probably be necessary to carry out the full purposes of this branch of our City Government. In connection with this subject, I would add, that much credit is due to the able Secretary of the Board, whose untiring efforts in investigating pauper claims from other towns have resulted in great pecuniary benefit to the city.

In the expenditure of the appropriation for Streets and Highways, reference has been had more particularly to the public rather than individual convenience. Such repairs as each year renders necessary have been made; several streets that have been laid out for some years past have been graded, and some new ones opened.

Among the latter, Court street and Parker street have thrown open two new avenues to the westward, which by their steady use have confirmed the judgment of the committee in favor of their completion.

Many streets, more particularly in the north-west portion of our city, require and deserve attention; others, especially several of those running east and west, would by being paved the coming season, materially reduce the annual expense of this department. Considerable outlay has been made on the Point Road, occasioned by the heavy teaming to the fortification on Clark's Point; that portion of this road, however, which has been used for this purpose will be placed in good repair by the United States authorities when the occasion for its use has passed by.

As the expense of this department the present year will be mainly for repairs, the appropriation may in my opinion be considerably reduced. The obstruction on State street should receive early attention. In its present condition, the city may at any time be mulcted in heavy damages; and the small amount claimed by the present owners of portions of land on that street ought not to stand in the way of a speedy adjustment.

The fire department of the city is at the present time in complete order and efficiency. Much has been said, and no little excitement manifested, in regard to the course pursued by the City Council during the past year, with reference to this branch. That a strong interest should be felt by the community, a danger even, of over-estimating its importance, is not surprising, when we consider the materials of which the buildings of our city are composed, mainly of wood, in many cases closely crowded together, and the not over-abundant supply of water; two facts that may well be the cause of much anxiety. It has been the steady aim of the City Government to strengthen rather than weaken this important element of safety, and that they have not been altogether

unsuccessful, will, I think, be apparent to all who have impartially investigated it.

The changes consequent upon, and rendered necessary by the introduction of the two steam fire engines, caused some dissatisfaction among a portion of our citizens attached to certain of the engines removed to other localities. It is not strange that some feeling should be manifested by them in leaving houses which had been neatly fitted up by their own exertions and mainly at their own expense; but these parties should not have overlooked the fact, that individuals must give way to public convenience; that the City Council are sworn to the discharge of their duties, and would be unfaithful to those duties, if they at any time allowed sympathy for the individual to interfere with the known requirements of the public good.

In September last, subsequently to the change in location of the several hand engines, the Council passed an order prospectively disbanding the several companies, to take effect on the first of November. This was done, simply to give the companies an opportunity to re-organize in their new position, either with the old or with new material, as the convenience of the members and usefulness to the city might determine.

This order was soon followed by the voluntary disbandment of some of the companies, in a manner as little creditable to themselves, as respectful to the city; a hasty and ill-advised action, which I can but hope that they, after sober reflection, have now seen reason to regret; satisfied as they must be, that the city authorities were governed by no personal feeling in the matter, but simply by a perception of what,

in their opinion, the wants of the department required.

There are now in commission, manned and ready for service, two steam fire engines, six hand ditto, and one hook and ladder company, with a force of three hundred and nineteen men. Four hand engines and one hook and ladder carriage are held in reserve, and two engines not in use for some time, have been sold. Could the number of hand engines be reduced with safety to the city, it would considerably lessen our expenses. This subject will undoubtedly have your attention.

The building on Purchase street, formerly occupied by Nos. Five and Six, has been very thoroughly and conveniently fitted up for the reception of the steamers, with suitable accommodations for the members and a good stable for the horses. Its central position makes all parts of the city of easy access; and our community are generally convinced that there can be but little danger of any extensive conflagration so long as we possess such powerful means of arresting the progress of a fire.

The department during the past year has been called out eighty-five times, fifty of which were on account of actual fires, but attended with no material damage.

In March last, an order was adopted directing an inquiry to be made into the expediency and practicability of introducing into the city an ample supply of fresh water, together with the probable cost of such works as would meet the requirements of the community. From various causes the report was delayed to so late a day as to preclude any present action, and the subject was referred to the next City Government.

I should not deem it in place here to set forth the many strong arguments which might be adduced in

favor of a liberal outlay in this direction; but involving, as it does, so much of importance in the sanitary, economical and business interests of the city, I should be unwilling to leave the subject without urging it strongly upon your attention, with the hope that at an early day the subject may be resumed and carried through to a successful consummation.

Two suits in which the city was a party, important not only in a pecuniary point of view, but as settling the general rights and liabilities of municipal corporations, have been adjudicated and received a final decision from the Supreme Court. In the first, an action brought by Charles H. Leonard, of New York, against the city, to recover back certain taxes paid by him which were assessed upon the stock of an oil and candle manufactory, the important principle was established, that a residence in another State, where the party pays taxes upon his property, does not exempt him from his share of the common burdens borne by our citizens, if he chooses to come here and carry on his manufacture within our jurisdiction and under the protection of our laws.

In the other case — Stephen Hafford against the city, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him through the carelessness and negligence of members of the fire department, during an alarm of fire, — the decision establishes the principle that this is a class of officers and a subject of municipal duty for any default of which the city cannot be held responsible.

One case only of any importance remains unsettled; in which the city has been sued for damages in consequence of drains and sewers emptying into the brook at the west end of the city. The liability of the city in putting the Kempton street and other sewers

into the brook has been discussed and agitated for some years, but never until now made the subject of a suit. This is in the hands of the City Solicitor, who will give it all necessary attention.

The records of the police department show an unusual quietude during the year; the number of cases before the Police Court having been materially diminished, amounting to 505 complaints against 698 the previous year.

This diminution, however, is in part owing to the effect of the law passed by the late legislature, which went into operation in June last, and which prohibited all complaints for single cases of drunkenness.

The experience of the last six months has convinced me that this law was injudicious in principle, and certainly unfortunate in its results. So long as the power of prosecution in such cases remained, a wholesome restraint was maintained and excess prevented or controlled. At present the police are powerless in the matter except in cases of noisy or disorderly conduct, or where proof exists of confirmed habitual drunkenness. The law, which was probably passed to prevent an undue exercise of power, has simply opened the door for a still wider spread of the evil, inasmuch as what was formerly amenable to the statute, and punished by fine and imprisonment, may now be indulged in with seeming impunity.

I would again renew my recommendation of last year, that measures be taken to unite the day and night police under one head. That a greater efficiency would be attained in both departments, I have but little doubt; their duties being similar, they require a common direction and uniformity of action, and I would ask of you such an investigation of the subject

as will determine the propriety of the course I suggest.

I have thus, gentlemen of the City Council, presented to you a brief statement of the most important matters connected with our municipal affairs, and have endeavored, as clearly as my limits would allow, to point out what in my opinion should be the course for us to pursue.

Nearly all of the varied interests of the city find their representatives (either directly or otherwise) in some of your number; and animated, as I have no doubt you all are, by a determination to call into requisition the best faculties you possess in your labors for the city, and bringing, as many of you do, to the discharge of the duties required, the wisdom which years of experience in the management of our municipal affairs cannot fail to have given, with the confident hope, which I take this occasion to express, that a spirit of frankness in your dealing with, and mutual respect for each other, may characterize all your deliberations, I cannot but anticipate results alike creditable to yourselves and honorable to the city.

In all important matters let your decisions be reached only after the most full and careful consideration; and when thus, after careful examination, the course of duty is made plain, allow neither clamors or calumnies to deter you from its faithful and fearless execution. Thus you will satisfy the demands of your own consciences, and secure to yourselves that permanent respect and confidence which can never be withheld from those who steadfastly pursue the line of duty guided by the light of principle, and which, once acquired, is of infinitely more value than that ephemeral applause which is born of circumstance and determined only by caprice or passion.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1860.

MAYOR,

ISAAC C. TABER.

ALDERMEN.

Ward One, WARREN LADD.
Ward Two, JAMES L. HUMPHREY.
Ward Three, NATHAN LEWIS.
Ward Four, JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward Five, MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward Six, WILLIAM H. REYNARD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

WARD ONE.

JOHN CRANSTON,
HENRY F. THOMAS,
JOHN A. PECK,
WILLIAM LOGAN RODMAN.

WARD TWO.

SIMEON N. WEST,
HIRAM VAN CAMPEN,
PAUL HOWLAND,
JOHN WOOD.

WARD THREE.

WILLIAM G. TABER,
J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL,
PELEG BUTTS,
HIRAM WEBB.

WARD FOUR.

EBEN PERRY,
MORRILL ROBINSON, JR.,
GEORGE F. KINGMAN,
SANFORD ALMY.

WARD FIVE.	WARD SIX.
Cornelius Howland,	John H. Perry,
George R. Taber,	John G. W. Pope,
Frederick S. Allen,	Samuel B. Coggeshall,
George Howland, Jr.	Charles H. Sanford.

CITY CLERK,

SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

TREASURER, AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

JAMES B. CONGDON.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

TILSON B. DENHAM, EZRA K. DELANO,
HENRY S. PACKARD.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward One, JOHN KIRK.
Ward Two, THATCHER C. HATCH.
Ward Three, DAVID B. WILLCOX.
Ward Four, BENJAMIN RUSSELL.
Ward Five, TIMOTHY D. COOK.
Ward Six, HENRY HOLCOMB.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

ISAAC C. TABER (Mayor,) Chairman *ex officio.*
Ward One, SILAS STETSON.
Ward Two, SAMUEL S. PAINE.
Ward Three, ALLEN PHILLIPS.
Ward Four, JAMES TAYLOR.
Ward Five, JOSIAH MACY.
Ward Six, MARSHALL G. SEARS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD ONE.
William G. E. Pope,
T. Ruggles Cushman,
Luther G. Hewins.

WARD TWO.
E. Williams Hervey,
Edward R. Gardner,
Cyrenus W. Haskins.

WARD THREE.
Charles L. Swasey,
Timothy Stowe,
Horatio G. Kempton.

WARD FOUR.
George W. Stearns,
Henry B. Clarke,
Edward P. Abbe.

WARD FIVE.
William Howe,
Charles C. Sayer,
Charles T. Bonney.

WARD SIX.
Pardon T. Kenney,
Henry T. Wood,
Isaac H. Coe.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ISAAC C. TABER, Mayor.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., President of the Common Council.
WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR.
JAMES B. CONGDON.
HENRY T. WOOD.

CITY MESSENGER,

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

WARDENS.

Ward One, FREDERICK P. CHASE.
Ward Two, HARRY J. LEACH.
Ward Three, AMASA BULLARD.
Ward Four, SANFORD ALMY.
Ward Five, WILLIAM COOK.
Ward Six, CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward One, WILLIAM C. BORDEN.
Ward Two, GEORGE PERRY.
Ward Three, ELIJAH H. CHISHOLM.
Ward Four, EDWARD H. ALLEN.
Ward Five, HENRY C. KELLEY.
Ward Six, JETHRO C. BROCK.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.
John Cranston,
Nathaniel Adams,
John Kirk.

WARD TWO.
George W. Paine,
Samuel E. Gabriel,
Elihu Bunker.

WARD THREE.
Thomas C. Allen, Jr.,
David B. Willcox,
Allen Phillips.

WARD FOUR.
John W. Macomber,
John W. Wood,
John H. Denison.

WARD FIVE.
Cornelius Howland, Jr.,
William C. Taber, Jr.,
Robert H. Taber.

WARD SIX.
Albert G. Stanton,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr.,
Thomas M. Hart.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Police — The Mayor, and Aldermen Lewis and Barker.

On Licenses — Aldermen Lewis, Ladd, and Reynard.

On Enrolments — Aldermen Humphrey, Barker, and Lewis.

On Laying out and Widening Streets — The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Reynard.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance — The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Thomas, West, W. G. Taber, Kingman, and J. H. Perry.

On Public Property — Aldermen Howland and Humphrey, and Councilmen Allen, G. R. Taber, and P. Howland.

On Public Instruction — Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Rodman, Robinson, and Sanford.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers — Aldermen Humphrey and Reynard, and Councilmen E. Perry, Brownell, and Sanford.

On Accounts — Aldermen Howland and Barker, and Councilmen Allen, J. H. Perry, and G. R. Taber.

On Burial-Grounds — Aldermen Barker and Howland, and Councilmen Butts, Almy, and Wood.

On Alms-House and Poor — Aldermen Reynard and Ladd, and Councilmen Kingman, Peck, and Butts.

On Fire Department — Aldermen Lewis and Ladd, and Councilmen C. Howland, Thomas, and Robinson.

On Lighting Streets — Aldermen Reynard and Humphrey, and Councilmen C. Howland, E. Perry, and Rodman.

On Printing — Alderman Barker, and Councilmen Webb and Almy.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns — Councilmen Webb, West, and Pope.

On Bills in Second Reading — Councilmen W. G. Taber, Cranston, and Coggeshall.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions — Councilmen Pope, Van Campen, and Peck.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

In Committee, March 27, 1861.

In accordance with the 13th and 14th Sections, Chapter 25th, of the Revised Ordinances, the Committee on Finance present for the consideration of the City Council the annexed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1861.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand March 1st, 1860, is three hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy cents, ($322,683.70); the expenditures amount to three hundred and twenty thousand and three dollars and thirty-four cents, ($320,003.34); leaving a balance with the Treasurer of two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, ($2,680.36.)

THE RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1860 HAVE BEEN,

From cash in Treasury March 1st, 1860,	$6,682.81
From City, County and State Taxes for 1857 and previous,	2,452.07
From City, County and State Tax for 1858,	2,379.26
From City, County and State Tax for 1859,	16,367.41
From City, County and State Tax for 1860,	179,331.63
From Free Public Library,	33.33
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	812.70
From Lighting the Streets,	99.36
From Repairs of Highways,	3,914.71
From City Liquor Agency,	6,284.22
From Support of Public Schools,	923.96
From Support of the Poor,	5,581.15
From Fire Department,	101.43
From Incidental Expenses,	2,019.66
From Temporary Loans,	95,000.00
From Rural Cemetery,	690.00
From Oak Grove Cemetery,	10.00
Total,	$322,683.70

THE EXPENDITURES FROM THE CITY TREASURY IN 1860 HAVE BEEN, FOR

Salaries,	$12,452.50
Support of Public Schools,	43,590.09
Free Public Library,	2,533.17
City Liquor Agency,	6,144.48
Engine-House on Purchase street,	3,822.67
Temporary Loans,	75,000.00
School-House, Merrimac street,	1,572.46
Support of Poor,	24,161.98
Incidental Expenses,	14,353.56
City Common,	246.17
City Watch,	14,501.57
Steam Fire Engine Onward,	448.32
Steam Fire Engine Progress,	6,351.15
Deficiency Account,	720.06
Repairs of Highways,	38,805.06
Fire Department,	19,291.18
Lighting the Streets,	11,300.85
Rural Cemetery,	127.74
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	1,888.40
Oak Grove Cemetery,	41.65
City Debt,	30,616.00
School-House on Fifth street,	12,033.38
Total,	$320,003.34
Balance in the Treasury March 1, 1861,	2,680.36
Total,	$322,683.70

The funded City Debt at this time is two hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, ($283,250.00,) it having been reduced the last year by the payment of Bonds to the amount of fourteen thousand and fifty dollars, ($14,050.00.)

Annexed will be found a table showing the annual payments of principal and interest.

A temporary loan of twenty thousand dollars was ordered by the City Council to meet the wants of the Treasury in advance of the payment of Taxes for the last fiscal year.

Annexed will be found the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and also the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the property of the City, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Per order of the Finance Committee.

ISAAC C. TABER, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 28, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 28, 1861.

Concurred.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMITTEE,

City of New Bedford, March 23, 1861.

The Sub-Committee on Finance to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk, Treasurer and Collector, for the year ending March 1st, 1861, have examined the same and find them correct.

Annexed are copies of their several accounts in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William G. Taber,
Henry F. Thomas,
John H. Perry.

ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1861.

1850. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1,.1860,	$29.25	
Paid,	0	
Remaining unpaid,		$29.25
1851. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1860,	$29.64	
Paid,	0	
Remaining unpaid,		29.64
1852. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1860,	$161.66	
Paid,	0	
Remaining unpaid,		161.66
1853. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,	$438.19	
Paid,	0	
Remaining unpaid,		438.19
1854. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1860,	$1,657.46	
Paid,	4.50	
Remaining unpaid,		1,652.96
1855. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1860,	$1,636.92	
Paid,	4.96	
Balance unpaid,		1,631.96
1856. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1860,	$2,899.78	
Paid,	43.16	
Remaining unpaid,		2,856.62
1857. Balance of taxes unpaid March, 1860,	$6,583.27	
Paid,	2,399.45	
Remaining unpaid,		4,183.82
NOTE.—From this balance there is to be deducted the sum of $209.25, remitted, but not yet entered. There is also to be deducted the abatement made by the Assessors when the tax for this year was re-assessed.		
Amount unpaid 1857 and previous,		$10,984.10
Unpaid on the same taxes March 1, 1860,		13,436.17
Paid on these taxes during the year,		$2,452.07
1858. Balance of taxes March 1, 1860,	$6,571.54	
Remitted,	76.10	
Paid,	2,379.26	
Balance unpaid,		$4,116.18
NOTE.—Balance above,	$4,116.18	
Balance app. "1858 Treasurer" book,	2,135.67	
Difference,	$1,980.51	
As follows:		
Excess of *overlay* over *discount* and *abatement* last year,	$1.978.20	
Add balance on books,	78.41	
	$2,056.61	
Deduct abatement since,	76.10	
Balance as above,	$1,980.51	

1859. Balance unpaid March 1, 1860,		$20,853.26	
Amount remitted,	$95.04		
Paid,	16,388.15		
		16,483.19	
Balance unpaid,			$4,370.07
NOTE.—Balance above,		$4,370.07	
Balance app. "1859 Treasurer" books,		3,582.55	
Difference,		$787.52	
As follows:			
Excess of *overlay* over *discount* and *abatement* last year,	$745.22		
Deduct abatement,	95.04		
		$650.18	
Balance on book last year,	$158.08		
Paid,	20.74		
		137.34	
Balance as above,		$787.52	
1860. Amount of taxes as per warrant of Assessors, including special assessment,			$239,473.02
State Tax,		$5,795.00	
County Tax,		25,831.00	
City Tax,		197,000.00	
Overlay,		10,478.50	
Books,		230.02	
Special assessment,		138.50	
			$239,473.02
Payments have been made by the Collector as follows, to wit:			
To the State Treasurer,		$5,795.00	
To the County Treasurer,		25,831.00	
To the City Treasurer:			
Appropriation,	$179,331.63		
Books,	91.38		
		179,423.01	
		$211,049.01	
Abatement for prompt pay,	$7,740.28		
Abatement by Assessors,	566.51		
		8,306.79	
		$219,355.80	
Balance uncollected,		20,117.22	
			$239,473.02
NOTE.—Balance uncollected as above,			$20,117.22
Appropriations, 1860,		$197,000.00	
Paid Treasurer, on account of same,		179,331.63	
Balance due appropriations,		$17,668.37	
Balance due on book,		138.64	
Overlay,	$10,478.50		
Special assessment,	138.50		
	$10,617.00		
Abatement,	$7,740.28		
Remitted,	566.51		
	8,306.79		
		2,310.21	
			$20,117.22

RECAPITULATION.

Taxes unpaid 1857 and previous,	$10,984.10
Taxes unpaid 1858,	4,116.18
Taxes unpaid 1859,	4,370.07
Taxes unpaid 1860,	20,117.22
	$39,587.57
To meet the appropriations as per books of the Treasurer there is wanted an aggregate of	$34,370.69
The whole amount collected during the year and paid into the treasury is	$200,642.49
Amount remitted by the Assessors,	946.90
Making the sum of	$201,589.39
Which exceeds the appropriations of the year by the sum of	$4,589.39

Dr. JAMES B. CONGDON, Treasurer, in account

1860, March 1. To balance in treasury,			$6,682.81
To taxes received of Collector:			
1857 and previous,		$2,452.07	
1858,		2,379.26	
1859,		16,367.41	
1860,		179,331.63	
			200,530.37
Free Public Library,			33.33
Main Drains and Common Sewers. — Abuttors,		$81.74	
Nonabuttors,		10.00	
Transfer,		720.96	
			812.70
Lighting the Streets. — Transfer,		$13.50	
Casks,		4.80	
Transfer,		13.50	
Error in bill,		4.10	
Paid by Superintendent,		18.00	
Casks,		10.28	
Error in bill,		34.88	
			99.36
Highway Department. — Error in bill,		$22.75	
Transfer,		22.90	
Error in bill,		600.00	
Transfer,		520.15	
Manure,		40.00	
Transfers,		2,648.67	
Error in bill,		3.38	
Of Superintendent of Streets,		56.86	
			3,914.71
Liquor Agent,			6,284.22
Support of Schools. — Of Collector, for books,		$112.12	
Duplicate bills,		13.51	
Of town of Fairhaven,		11.00	
Of state school-fund,		733.90	
Of town of Fairhaven,		6.00	
Error in bill,		30.85	
Error in bill,		16.58	
			923.96
Support of the Poor. — Of A. Williston,		$32.44	
Of town of Acushnet,		20.26	
Of state,		155.00	
Of Overseers,		4,239.78	
Of town of Nantucket,		248.62	
Transfer,		13.00	
Of Superintendent of Alms-House,		872.05	
			5,581.15
Fire Department. — Of Engineers,			101.43
Incidentals. — Error in bills,		$11.91	
Of state, military bounty,		529.50	
Of state, armory rent,		150.00	
Dog fine,		10.00	
Legal expenses refunded,		7.00	
Ground rent, T. P. Terry,		12.00	
Of Clerk of Market, rent,		535.00	
Error in bill,		3.00	
Of City Clerk: licenses,	$244.25		
Dog licenses,	342.00		
Use of hall,	175.00		
		761.25	
			2,019.66
Temporary loan,			95,000.00
Rural Cemetery. — Of Superintendent of Burial-Grounds,			690.00
Oak Grove Cemetery. — Of Superintendent of Burial-Grounds,			10.00
			$322,683.70

with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. Cr.

By Mayor's warrants drawn during the financial year now closed, to wit, ss.: salaries,	$12,452.50	
Support of schools,	43,590.09	
Free public library,	2,533.17	
City liquor agency,	6,144.48	
Engine-house, Purchase street,	3,822.67	
Temporary loan,	75,000.00	
School-House, Merrimac street,	1,572.46	
Support of the poor,	24,161.98	
Incidentals,	14,353.56	
City Common,	246.17	
City watch,	14,501.57	
Steam engine Onward,	448.32	
Steam engine Progress,	6,351.15	
Deficiency account,	720.96	
Streets and highways,	38,805.06	
Fire department,	19,291.18	
Lighting the streets,	11,300.85	
Rural Cemetery,	127.74	
Main drains and common sewers,	1,888.40	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	41.65	
City debt,	30,616.00	
School-house, Fifth street,	12,033.38	
		$320.003.34
Balance cash in treasury,		2,680.36
		$322,683.70

SALARIES.

Isaac C. Taber, Mayor,	$800.00	
James B. Congdon, Treasurer and Collector,	1,450.00	
Board of Assessors,	1,400.00	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	950.00	
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	200.00	
William W. Crapo, City Solicitor,	400.00	
Rodolphus Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	1,000.00	
Elias Terry, City Marshal,	1,000.00	
Oliver M. Brownell, First Assistant Marshal,	675.00	
Luther M. Dayton, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Lemuel C. Wilbur, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Horatio N. Kimball, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Lorenzo D. J. Sears, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Reuben Howland, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	300.00	
Lloyd H. Brooks, City Messenger,	400.00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	175.00	
Isaac Barnes, City Bell-Ringer,	125.00	
Joseph G. Grinnell, Superintendent of Burial-Grounds,	100.00	
Alexander H. Ellis, Superintendent of City Clock,	40.00	
Otis Irish, Milk Commissioner,	112.50	
Robert C. Pitman, Judge of Police Court,	285.00	
Edmund Anthony, Assistant Judge of Police Court,	15.00	
Joshua B. Ashley, Sealer of Coal-Baskets,	25.00	
		$12,452.50
Transfer to repairs of highways,		1,000.00
Transfer to support of the poor,		900.00
		$14,352.50
Balance to new account,		64.04
		$14,416.54

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,		$226.54	
By annual appropriation,		14,190.00	
			$14,416.54
By balance brought down,	$64.04		

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,500.00	*Amount brought forward,*	$22,873.34
Ivory S. Cornish,	1,044.65	Annie S. Homer,	275.00
Sylvander Hutchinson,	999.98	Ellen S. Kempton,	275.00
N. Lincoln, Jr.,	999.98	Esther A. Mason,	143.75
J. S. Barrell,	999.98	Mary A. Post,	275.00
Ebenezer Hervey,	999.99	B. B. Winslow,	288.62
William A. Barrell,	649.99	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	298.85
G. W. Francis,	550.00	Charlotte C. Carr,	252.84
E. Emily Cushman,	349.98	Elizabeth H. Simmons,	250.00
Julia H. Osgood,	499.99	Martha A. Hemminway,	263.64
Eliza H. Tobey,	499.99	Mira C. Hatch,	263.64
Annie R. Commerford,	376.99	Maria L. Whitney,	250.00
Patience R. Almy,	419.66	Sylvia A. Chase,	250.00
Sarah H. Hewins,	374.99	Jeannette P. Hunter,	261.93
Ruth H. Brady,	374.99	Helen M. Hewins,	256.82
Mary B. White,	347.72	Patience E. Allen,	181.82
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	396.39	Lydia A. Post,	282.37
Susan E. Brown,	347.72	Jennie E. Howard,	62.50
Mary E. Savory,	374.99	Cornelia G. Winslow,	62.50
Mary E. Allen,	374.99	Statira W. Conner,	324.99
Jane C. Thompson,	354.53	Sarah H. Cranston,	250.00
Mary J. Chase,	374.99	Judith S. Macomber,	263.64
Helen M. Gordon,	361.35	Eliza C. Lewis,	256.82
C. D. Cory,	374.99	Carrie J. Spooner,	250.00
Anna M. Bailey,	419.66	Lucinda C. Perry,	250.00
Eleanor Commerford,	374.99	Amanda M. Peirce,	250.00
Cordelia M. Barker,	374.99	Jane E. Finkill,	250.00
Narcissa Y. Chase,	315.90	Kate Commerford,	250.00
Eliza H. Clark,	349.99	Sarah E. Field,	250.00
Phebe T. Howland,	182.95	Mary C. Swasey,	57.50
Mary J. Hawes,	349.99	Almena M. Hathaway,	238.63
Sallie W. Fox,	349.99	Sara E. Stoddard,	206.81
Caroline E. Bonney,	165.90	Alma C. Field,	218.74
Ursula C. Gwynneth,	349.99	H. A. R. Kempton,	206.81
Sarah Crane,	373.99	Annie E. Sanford,	199.99
Eliza A. Sisson,	336.36	Mary B. Gooding,	213.63
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	366.47	Drusilla W. Sears,	200.00
Hannah S. Macomber,	324.99	Julia M. Hathaway,	213.63
H. P. Cushman,	324.99	Deborah D. Ruggles,	111.36
Mary B. Grinnell,	341.81	Mary S. Lewis,	79.54
Abby F. Bryant,	292.03	Mary S. Blake,	214.20
Mary A. Sanford,	299.98	Susan D. Hathaway,	27.27
Abby S. Tobey,	299.98	Jane M. Allen,	11.81
Mary E. Choate,	136.36	Sophia E. Haffards,	60.22
Abbie A. K. Howard,	299.98	George B. Hathaway,	40.00
Mary E. Smith,	213.06	John A. Ruggles,	33.00
Jane M. Gardner,	299.98	Hannah B. Robinson,	265.89
Susan B. Cornish,	299.98	Alvira D. Burdon,	206.25
Susan M. Tompkins,	299.98	Bessie S. Stetson,	30.30
Emma R. Wentworth,	372.83	E. C. Babcock,	61.36
Joanna P. Nash,	257.39	Mary Mendall,	50.00
Cordelia A. Morton,	275.00	Anna L. Kempton,	20.00
Elizabeth P. Vincent,	275.00	Mary W. Bennett,	54.54
Amount carried forward,	$22,873.34	*Amount carried forward,*	$32,684.55

Amount brought forward,		$32,684.55
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	$1,198.23	
William Howe, binding books, &c.,	38.62	
Dexter S. Stone, books,	341.51	
		1,578.36
COMMITTEE.		
School Committee, salary,		1,000.00
FUEL.		
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	$1,341.09	
John Ashley, wood,	32.00	
Repairs of highways, carting charcoal,	22.90	
William B. Gibbs, charcoal,	100.56	
		1,496.55
STOVES, PIPE, REPAIRING, &c.		
Thatcher & Hatch, repairing stoves,	$195.46	
S. A. Tripp & Co., stoves, and repairing,	131.61	
Nathan Lewis, repairing stoves, &c.,	201.99	
William G. Hayden, stoves, and repairing,	135.02	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing stoves,	8.53	
Stephen P. Sawyer, fitting stove,	1.50	
		674.11
ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.		
Henry Walker, stock and labor,	$588.75	
John C. Wilson, copper gutter, &c.,	12.88	
Ezra Clark, stock and labor,	45.34	
M. G. Sears & Co., stock and labor,	363.17	
Buffington & Borden, stock and labor,	27.82	
Ebenezer Jenney, mason work,	14.25	
Allen Lucas, brick, lime, &c.,	211.14	
Thomas P. Potter, stock and labor,	52.97	
James Durfee, iron work,	27.58	
Stephen Y. Denham, stock and labor,	15.60	
Bradford Peirce, labor,	3.00	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	188.77	
Henry R. Butts, carpenter's work,	40.25	
Henry G. Weeks, carpenter's work,	29.60	
Ezra Francis, stock and labor,	41.78	
Nathan Lewis, ventilator,	6.00	
Isaac S. Thomas, labor,	9.40	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	3.00	
Gibbs Taber, stock and labor,	.75	
Pardon Potter, painting,	93.57	
Gifford Taber, stock and labor,	18.27	
George Nelson, sand, carting, &c.,	126.96	
Isaac E. Peckham, stock and labor,	35.84	
Zettick & Porter, painting,	5.76	
James De Wolf, painting,	135.69	
John A. Underwood, mason work,	20.50	
Repairs of highways, grading and paving High School lot,	520.15	
Abiathar Rogers, fence stone,	39.36	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging, &c.,	6.41	
Amount carried forward,	$2,684.56	$37,433.57

Amount brought forward,	$2,684.56	$37,433.57
Bryant & Gooding, drilling,	2.40	
Sherman & Gifford, iron work,	1.63	
Pardon Russell, building wall, Haskins Corner,	40.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	13.54	
James Warren, painting,	1.25	
Lineas Wood, painting,	54.97	
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick and lime,	14.62	
T. R. Peirce, carting,	38.66	
Frederick A. Hathaway, carting,	11.40	
		$2,863.03

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

Mary E. Barker, sweeping,	$2.00	
Charles Blake, making fires,	138.31	
Jessie Richardson, making fires and cleaning school-houses,	188.78	
John Eszymore, making fires and cleaning school-houses,	157.19	
William H. Macy, making fires,	36.83	
William H. Stewart, making fires,	43.48	
Caleb Handy, making fires and cleaning,	54.01	
William A. Barrell, making fires and sweeping,	17.25	
Henry F. Meyer, sweeping and ringing bell,	12.00	
Frederick B. Russell, making fires,	6.00	
T. Eugene Brett, making fires,	5.00	
Rufus White, sweeping,	2.00	
John Holmes, making fires and cleaning,	68.57	
Edward Thomas, making fires and cleaning,	75.16	
Thomas C. Ashley, making fires and sweeping,	10.75	
John F. Drew, making fires and sweeping,	3.87	
John H. Williams, sweeping,	10.50	
H. C. Fells, sweeping,	2.50	
Julia Russell, sweeping,	2.00	
Pay-roll for sweeping and ringing bell,	339.25	
William Smith, cleaning school-houses,	40.00	
Abraham Conklin, cleaning school-houses and making fires,	57.16	
John Freeman, cleaning school-houses,	19.40	
Isaac E. Peckham, making fires,	81.78	
Sophia Handy, cleaning school-houses,	15.00	
P. H. Kenney, whitewashing,	13.35	
J. Thomas, whitewashing,	9.40	
Jackson Hawkins, making fires and sweeping,	26.16	
William Ward, cleaning school-house,	7.00	
Elizabeth Davis, cleaning school-house,	3.25	
Albert Haskins, sweeping,	2.50	
Humphrey S. Mason, sweeping,	1.00	
Warren Tripp, whitewashing,	24.54	
Hamett Manchester, cleaning school-houses,	16.00	
John M. Tripp, cleaning school-houses,	29.35	
Jemima Peck, cleaning school-houses,	6.00	
Louise Perry, cleaning school-houses,	5.00	
Caleb Spooner, cleaning school-houses,	3.00	
H. P. Cushman, sweeping,	1.00	
Maria Johnson, cleaning school-houses,	10.00	
Sarah Allen, cleaning school-houses,	6.00	
Alfred Wordell, sweeping,	.50	
Isaac E. Peckham, whitewashing,	52.21	
Frederick Underwood, whitewashing,	22.70	
Amount carried forward,	$1,627.75	$40,296.60

Amount brought forward,	$1,627.75	$40,296.60
Martin Peirce, whitewashing,	16.80	
Jane P. Spooner, cleaning school-house,	5.00	
Alexander C. James, cleaning school-house,	7.84	
Amos Chaffee, whitewashing,	3.00	
Ezra W. Lee, whitewashing,	33.36	
Abijah D. Cook, whitewashing,	13.85	
Henry Jones, making fires,	21.45	
James A. Davis, sweeping,	.75	
Mary B. Grinnell, making fires, &c.,	2.87	
Ezra Howland, sweeping,	2.25	
Statira W. Conner, sweeping,	2.00	
Walter S. Tillson, making fires,	1.67	
Mahala Davis, cleaning,	12.90	
		1,751.49

INCIDENTALS.

Joseph A. Brownell, shavings,	$2.50	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	120.66	
William W. Howe, Messenger,	30.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	52.11	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	30.30	
I. H. Coe, sundry articles,	37.33	
Henry R. Wilcox, brooms, brushes, &c.,	8.71	
S. W. Whitney, blackboards,	6.00	
Charles H. Howland, sundry articles,	15.26	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	28.04	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundry articles,	16.17	
Allen & Bliss, brushes, &c.,	11.13	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	14.64	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	3.50	
William W. Crapo, rent of land,	28.58	
B. Otheman, Jr., clocks, and repairing,	38.92	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	29.13	
New Bedford & Taunton R.R. Co., freight on furniture,	21.85	
John Elzemore, sifting coal,	4.95	
William O. Haskell, school furniture,	593.83	
Pardon Skiff, cleaning vaults,	18.00	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	2.00	
David R. Greene, land rent,	150.00	
George W. Stearns, horse-hire,	19.51	
Nicholas Mackie, carrying in coal,	4.92	
John W. Williams, carrying in coal,	1.50	
Fairhaven Branch Railroad Co., freight on furniture,	5.28	
Isaac F. Terry, broom, shovel, &c.,	1.31	
Otis S. Ashley, cutting wood,	1.00	
Henry J. Taylor & Co., mats, brushes, &c.,	66.20	
N. Waterman, clocks,	27.50	
John A. Brownell, carting furniture,	18.41	
George W. Stearns, cleaning vault,	3.84	
John F. Underwood, carting,	2.25	
Munroe & Piper, posting notices,	1.00	
J. P. Lund, sundry articles,	14.58	
Joseph B. Chase, sawing and splitting wood,	2.50	
Joseph Clark, repairing pump,	1.37	
Union Division No. 393, brushes, brooms, &c.,	41.48	
Henry S. Lovell, horse and wagon,	24.50	
Division No. 87, brushes, coal-hods, &c.,	7.00	
New Bedford Gas Company, service pipe,	6.25	
Amount carried forward,	$1,514.01	$42,048.09

Amount brought forward,	$1,514.01	$42,048.09
Edwin Myrick, coopers' chips,	1.50	
James M. Collins, lock,	.30	
William H. Macy, mats,	16.19	
David M. Gifford, horse-hire,	7.50	
J. W. Howland, chips,	2.50	
		1,542.00
		$43,590.09
Balance to new account,		43.88
		$43,633.97

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$710.01	
By annual appropriation,	42,000.00	
By amount received for books,	112.12	
By amount received for duplicate bills,	60.94	
By amount received for tuition of scholars out of city,	17.00	
By amount received from commonwealth,	733.90	
		$43,633.97
By balance brought down, $43.88		

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers' salaries,	$32,684.55
Books and stationery,	1,578.36
Committee,	1,000.00
Fuel,	1,496.55
Stoves, pipe, &c.,	674.11
Alterations and repairs,	2,863.03
Cleaning, sweeping, whitewashing, making fires, &c.,	1,751.49
Incidentals,	1,542.00
Amount of expenditures,	$43,590.09

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE ON FIFTH STREET.

Eaton & Durfee, plans,	$143.00
Maxfield & Tripp, carpenter work,	21.98
E. L. Foster, carpenter work and stock,	222.09
Henry N. Hooper, bell and fixtures,	65.25
Pay-roll for labor grading lot,	37.88
William Gorman, labor grading lot,	60.75
Nathan Lewis, furnace, fixtures, &c.,	607.00
William Maxfield, painting,	31.59
John McGowan, lighting lamps,	9.53
Patrick Shay, labor,	22.25
Michael Donnelly, labor,	8.12
Cornelius Driscol, labor,	3.75
John Lynch, labor,	1.25
Bartholomew Stapleton, labor,	1.00
Amount carried forward,	$1,235.44

Amount brought forward,	$1,235.44	
Benjamin Terry, fence stones, &c.,	404.10	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	236.27	
Wood, Brightman & Co., pumps,	16.00	
Charles M. Peirce, contract for mason work,	1,483.00	
Gifford & Allen, lead, copper, and labor,	11.99	
Chadwick, Allen & Co., contract for carpenters' work,	4,364.43	
James Durfee, iron fence, &c.,	567.26	
E. Robinson & Co., knobs, locks, &c.,	77.18	
Michael Daly, labor,	3.12	
P. S. Macy & Co., stock, and altering doors, &c.,	38.95	
Pardon Potter, painting,	61.99	
Almy & Swain, vanes and fitting,	30.37	
Taber & Grinnell, grates, &c.,	14.05	
Zoheth S. Durfee,	10.75	
John Hunt, expenses for finish of school-house,	36.30	
Ezra Francis, stock, labor, &c.,	459.27	
Charles M. Peirce, extra work,	187.91	
Repairs of highways, grading lot, &c.,	250.33	
Bryant & Gooding, steps, labor, &c.,	74.00	
Fairhaven Branch Railroad Co., freight on furniture,	72.68	
N. Waterman, clocks,	41.38	
Perry, Kirby & Co., paints and labor,	45.20	
William O. Haskell, furniture and slate,	2,309.16	
Hatch, Gray & Co., express,	2.25	
		$12,033.38
Balance, transferred to incidental expenses,		12.20
		$12,045.58

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$45.58	
By appropriation,	3,000.00	
By transfer from New Burial-Ground,	7,000.00	
By transfer from deficiency account,	2,000.00	
		$12,045.58

FINISHING MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

William Gifford, 2d, carpenter's work and stock,	$721.81	
James Wheaton, mason,	114.90	
Nathan Lewis, ventilator, &c.,	91.97	
William O. Haskell, furniture and slate,	554.30	
David E. Chase, painting,	68.13	
Eaton & Durfee, plans,	18.60	
John A. Brownell, carting furniture,	2.75	
		$1,572.46
Balance, transferred to incidental expense account,		227.54
		$1,800.00

CREDIT.

By transfer from incidental expenses,	$1,800.00

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

John Blanding, farmer,	$253.00	
Earl C. Briggs, labor and nursing,	540.05	
Michael Dooley, labor,	5.40	
Thomas J. Eagleton, nursing,	28.00	
		$826.45

FUEL.

G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	$3,253.31	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	484.90	
John S. Ashley, wood,	896.43	
Isaac M. Jones, wood,	15.22	
Simeon Hawes, wood,	1,243.76	
		5,893.62

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

Andrew Mackie, medical services,	$882.25	
William A. Gordon, medical services,	248.25	
J. H. Jennings, medical services,	152.00	
G. W. Stearns, medical services,	126.50	
Lyman Bartlett, medical services,	65.00	
Wilder & Clarke, medical services,	37.25	
C. D. Stickney, medical services,	125.75	
P. S. Leaming, medical services,	53.90	
E. P. Abbe, medical services,	136.25	
Daniel Thornton, medicine,	4.28	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicine,	164.99	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicine,	103.19	
James E. Blake, medicine,	84.63	
A. R. Holmes, medicine,	27.10	
William A. Pease, medicine,	10.77	
Thomas Otis, medicine,	5.38	
F. H. Dodge, medicine,	6.55	
		2,234.04

SALARIES.

J. Howson, Chaplain,	$25.00	
Earl C. Briggs, Keeper of Alms-House,	600.00	
I. H. Coe, Chaplain,	75.00	
		700.00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

John N. Barrows, groceries,	$1,244.69	
Perry G. Macomber, flour and grain,	1,537.06	
N. H. Chase, fish,	41.10	
Shaw & Bro., groceries,	49.23	
S. G. Nye, beef and pork,	46.00	
A. H. Seabury & Co., flour and grain,	146.00	
Horace Chase, fish,	10.50	
Taber, Gordon & Co., salt,	2.50	
		3,077.08
Support of persons out of the Alms-House,		6,646.77
Amount carried forward,		$19,377.96

Amount brought forward,		$19,377.96
INCIDENTALS.		
Job A. T. Eddy, dry-goods,	$307.72	
Isaac M. Jones, carting wood,	588.25	
A. M. Osgood, crockery,	10.50	
Earl C. Briggs, oxen,	478.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	47.78	
H. W. Coggeshall, coffins, &c.,	90.25	
Little & Allen, carpet,	37.34	
Henry Childs, leather, shoes, &c.,	92.35	
Benjamin G. Wilson, coffins,	319.00	
J. Baylies & Son, cart,	12.00	
Reuben Hathaway, sawing wood,	29.04	
Pardon Devoll, boots and shoes,	54.68	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	29.67	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., fares,	15.07	
H. J. Taylor & Co., crockery,	40.42	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	59.92	
Lewis Hathaway, roofing shed,	75.35	
B. R. Almy, cotton batts,	10.30	
Earl C. Briggs, pigs,	30.75	
James Fisher, dry-goods,	30.86	
Taber & Grinnell, sundry articles,	30.87	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	30.11	
Elias Sampson, railroad fares,	59.40	
S. S. Paine, lime, guano, &c.,	44.53	
Oliver Swain, boots and shoes,	44.48	
Perry, Kirby & Co., paints, &c.,	3.63	
Earl C. Briggs, cow and pigs,	39.00	
Amos C. Baker, oakum stock,	15.21	
John W. Williams, cleaning offices,	10.17	
S. A. Tripp & Co., tin, &c.,	16.63	
Asa Lothrop, boots and shoes,	7.22	
Nathan Lewis, tin, &c.,	3.89	
Cyrus A. Richmond, carriage-hire,	28.50	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	22.80	
M. H. True, horse-hire,	16.50	
Jacob Parker, powder,	10.25	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	5.51	
James De Wolf, paints, painting, &c.,	283.52	
M. G. Sears & Co., stock and labor,	201.29	
Richmond & Richardson, clothing,	76.14	
Paul Ewer & Co., shoes and leather,	66.22	
Tucker & Taber, dry-goods,	52.85	
Simpson Hart, hay-covers,	35.00	
Delano & Peirce, mason work,	30.13	
W. & G. D. Watkins, iron,	26.76	
Lineas Wood, painting, &c.,	17.32	
A. R. Palmer, shoes,	16.60	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	15.95	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	12.60	
E. P. Freeman, shoes,	10.05	
James H. Collins, hardware,	25.51	
Earl C. Briggs, sundry articles,	541.31	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	260.21	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harnesses,	22.96	
Nathan Barker, repairing carriage,	6.00	
Josiah Macy, sundry articles furnished applicants,	335.65	
		4,784.02
Amount carried forward,		$24,161.98

Amount carried forward,		$24,161.98
Balance to new account,		1,206.37
		$25,368.35

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$887.20	
By annual appropriation,	16,500.00	
By amount received of Alanson Williston,	32.44	
By amount received of town of Acushnet,	20.26	
By amount received of commonwealth,	155.00	
By amount received of town of Nantucket,	248.62	
By amount received of Board of Health,	13.00	
By amount received of Earl C. Briggs, farm produce,	872.05	
By amount received of Josiah Macy, sundries,	4,239.78	
By amount received of transfer from deficiency account,	1,500.00	
By amount received of transfer from salaries,	900.00	
		$25,368.35
By balance brought down,	$1,206.37	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and nursing,	$826.45
Fuel,	5,893.60
Physicians and medicines,	2,234.04
Salaries,	700.04
Groceries and provisions,	3,077.08
Support of persons out of Alms-House,	6,646.77
Incidentals,	4,784.02
Amount of expenditures,	$24,161.98

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.,	$467.62	
Charles Taber & Co.,	115.09	
Abner J. Phipps,	59.94	
D. Appleton & Co.,	166.09	
Brown & Taggard,	4.50	
		$813.24

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT.

Robert C. Ingraham,	$1,000.00	
Ellen M. Parker,	233.33	
		1,233.33

INCIDENTALS.

Lloyd H. Brooks, care of library rooms,	$175.00	
John C. Wilson, copper pan, &c.,	9.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	1.10	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	121.20	
Lewis Hathaway, tables,	24.00	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	140.44	
Amount carried forward,	$470.74	$2,146.57

Amount brought forward,	$470.74	$2,146.57
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	7.12	
C. F. Bradford, setting glass,	1.00	
William B. Gibbs, charcoal,	4.24	
James B. Congdon, indexing books,	3.50	
		486.60
		$2,533.17
Balance to new account,		11.58
		$2,544.75

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$11.42	
By annual appropriation,	2,500.00	
By amount of duplicate bill,	33.33	
		$2,544.75
Balance to new account, $11.58		

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.,	$813.24
Librarian and Assistant,	1,233.33
Incidentals,	486.60
Amount of expenditures,	$2,533.17

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	$226.90	
Nathan Lewis, gas-burners, &c.,	68.66	
Henry J. Taylor & Co., gas fixtures,	18.71	
		$314.27

ASSESSORS.

Dexter & Haskins, clock,	$11.00	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	68.03	
Benjamin Russell, Assistant Assessor,	45.00	
James R. Denham, Assistant Assessor,	35.00	
David B. Willcox, Assistant Assessor,	23.75	
John Kirk, Assistant Assessor,	65.00	
John Bryant, Assistant Assessor,	75.62	
Zephaniah Pease, Assistant Assessor,	43.50	
T. B. Denham, horse-hire for Assessors,	13.00	
Caleb Maxfield, chairs, and repairing furniture,	13.50	
Ezra K. Delano, care of Assessors' room,	32.50	
Simeon Ashley, desk,	1.92	
Henry S. Packard, assessing for state,	7.50	
John M. Williams, cleaning room,	2.50	
Assessors, taking statistics for commonwealth,	268.59	
		706.41
Amount carried forward,		$1,020.68

Amount brought forward,		$1,020.68

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$36.00	
Ward Clerks,	75.00	
Inspectors,	132.00	
Ward-rooms,	130.00	
		373.00

POLICE STATION-HOUSES AND COURT.

Thomas Collins, services,	$75.00	
B. Lindsey, printing,	1.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	124.22	
Thornton & Gerrish, matches, &c.,	8.50	
D. B. Wing, ventilator, tin pipe, &c.,	43.88	
John A. Underwood, stock and labor,	2.25	
Gideon T. Sawyer, stock and labor,	47.74	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, spittoons, &c.,	7.26	
Nathan Barker, sundry articles,	6.18	
Taber & Grinnell, cesspool covers, &c.,	4.05	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	17.75	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	95.85	
C. M. Vaughn, springs, and repairing,	6.17	
Repairs of highways, carting coal,	1.50	
Caleb Maxfield, curtains, and repairing furniture,	9.01	
Vincent & Edwards, stoves and fixtures,	7.90	
James R. Denham, crackers,	36.00	
Samuel C. Perry, carting charcoal,	1.25	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	10.75	
Dexter & Haskins, clock,	3.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	1.93	
Gifford & Allen, fitting water-closet,	.50	
Henry T. Wood, land rent,	20.00	
John C. Hart, stock and labor,	6.25	
Ezra Francis, stock and labor,	53.50	
Simeon Hawes, ice, police stations,	24.44	
Josiah Johnson, cleaning police room,	11.17	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	18.26	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	13.25	
		658.56

FOURTH-OF-JULY CELEBRATION.

H. J. Taylor, amount appropriated,	$1,000.00	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting guns,	1.00	
Special Police, services,	135.00	
		1,136.00

WATER SURVEY.

Paul M. Burns, stock and labor building dam,	$7.15	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	4.00	
Charles H. Bigelow, services,	150.00	
George A. Briggs, services,	36.30	
William F. Durfee, services,	26.00	
		223.45
Amount carried forward,		$3,411.69

Amount brought forward,		$3,411.69

LIBRARY BUILDING, LOT, AND SQUARE.

William Gorman, grading lot,	$44.74	
Taber & Grinnell, iron fence,	804.38	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	200.84	
Repairs of highways, labor, &c.,	510.69	
Moses H. Bliss, fence,	105.39	
S. G. Nye, grass-seed,	3.00	
L. G. Carpenter & Son, iron work,	3.13	
		1,672.17

DAMAGES AWARDED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Bridget Enos, discovering fire at Grove School-House,	$25.00	
Joseph Lawrence, injuries at fire Feb. 11, 1860,	100.00	
Rebecca Woods, falling from sidewalk,	150.00	
Lewis G. Carpenter, building, in May, 1859,	150.00	
Bethuel Penniman, land for State street,	265.00	
Stephen Hafford, land for State street,	117.00	
		807.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

C. D. Stickney, professional services,	$108.75	
James M. Lawton, supplies,	25.70	
M. Jenney, nursing,	19.71	
B. G. Wilson, coffin, &c.,	5.00	
Warren Ladd, expenses relating to petroleum works,	24.60	
Support of poor, supplies,	13.00	
Asa Coombs, damage awarded by Board of Health,	43.00	
		239.76

WALL AND FENCE AROUND CITY STABLE LOT.

Repairs of highways, stock and labor,	$329.26	
A. Rogers & P. F. Drew, stone posts,	32.00	
Simeon Ashley, fence, &c.,	26.81	
		388.07

INCIDENTALS.

Pay-roll, special police,	$294.32	
George A. Bourne, armory rent,	500.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	294.93	
William B. Gibbs, charcoal,	54.65	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	50.42	
Maxfield & Tripp, locks, keys, &c.,	10.93	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of Treasurer's office,	34.00	
John M. Williams, labor around City Hall,	199.66	
Charles Taber & Co., binding Ordinances,	142.90	
Eaton & Durfee, plans and specifications,	20.00	
George Long, Special Police Officer,	9.00	
William H. Topham, fitting lock and key,	3.99	
Alvan Coleman, vane for Common,	40.00	
J. P. Plummer, city seal,	11.25	
Hatch, Gray & Co., freight,	4.00	
Alexander H. Ellis, cleaning clock,	44.00	
Samuel C. Perry, Special Police Officer,	43.00	
John Valentine, Jr., Special Police Officer,	65.50	
Amount carried forward,	$1,822.55	$6,518.69

Amount brought forward,	$1,822.55	$6,518.69
David M. Barker, receiving coal,	15.00	
State Lunatic Hospital, board for patients,	929.62	
Pay-roll of Protecting Society, services,	112.50	
William F. Durfee, perambulating line of Freetown and New Bedford,	4.00	
Fairbanks & Browne, weights,	50.00	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of City Hall,	40.01	
Edmund Anthony, printing Documents,	434.53	
Charles Taber & Co., books, stationery, &c.,	183.12	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	50.48	
L. S. Learned, sundry articles,	71.16	
Nathan Barker, Special Police Officer,	74.50	
Nathaniel Corey, Special Police Officer,	12.00	
John T. Russell, Special Police Officer,	60.00	
John M. Davenport, labor,	4.00	
Henry W. Bumpus, Special Police Officer,	28.00	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	25.13	
Perry, Kirby & Co., paint and labor,	8.07	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	9.38	
C. D. Stickney, expenses to quarantine convention,	7.75	
Phineas H. Drew, crossing-stones,	25.50	
Mechanics Bank, interest on loans,	1,170.39	
H. J. Taylor & Co., brush, &c.,	4.74	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	183.12	
Nathan Barker, pole for gun-carriage,	4.75	
Lewis Hathaway, roofing shed, city stables,	23.00	
William Maxfield, paint and labor, City Hall,	40.77	
William Maxfield, paint and labor, Library Building,	14.57	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	2.50	
Eaton & Durfee, perambulating line between Dartmouth and New Bedford,	8.25	
Isaac M. Jones, Special Police Officer,	21.00	
George A. Poole, Special Police Officer,	18.00	
Benjamin Kennison, Special Police Officer,	18.00	
Joseph Hammond, Special Police Officer,	18.00	
Allen Raymond, Special Police Officer,	35.00	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	126.60	
Perry, Kirby & Co., painting,	5.60	
Charles H. Leonard, cost of lawsuit,	85.64	
William Read & Sons, repairing brass guns,	58.88	
Robert Knowles, cost in pauper case,	8.20	
S. A. Tripp & Co., tin trunk,	3.00	
Nathan Lewis, fitting stoves, pipe, &c.,	24.56	
John Hunt, expenses about guns,	9.80	
John H. Clifford, professional services,	550.00	
Repairs of highways, shovelling snow,	4.60	
New Bedford City Guards, bounty money,	352.50	
New Bedford Brass Band, bounty money,	162.00	
North Congregational Church, use of bell,	60.00	
Hastings & Co., wharfage,	47.89	
William H. Wood, cost in Middleborough case,	37.33	
Caleb Maxfield, curtains and fixtures, &c.,	17.93	
George Snow, carting voting lists, &c.,	9.75	
Tilson Wood, boxes,	10.00	
Nautical Branch of Reform School, board for boys,	9.42	
Delano & Peirce, repairs on City Hall,	6.50	
B. R. Almy, paper,	5.87	
John H. Mackie, professional services,	5.00	
Amount carried forward,	$7,130.46	$6,518.69

Amount brought forward,	$7,130.46	$6,518.59
Isaac Gwynn, labor at ward-rooms,	5.00	
William H. Willis, rammers for guns,	4.00	
John A. Underwood, labor at fountain,	2.50	
Francis T. Akin, painting tin trunks,	4.17	
Eaton & Durfee, plans for offices in basement of City Hall,	42.00	
William W. Crapo, fees paid in cases at court,	65.33	
James B. Congdon, removing safe,	4.50	
Enoch S. Bennett, whitewashing,	3.00	
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., lime,	2.67	
Caleb Reed, Special Police Officer,	2.50	
R. Davenport, sundry articles for market,	1.20	
A. W. Munroe, posting bills,	.75	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horses and carriages,	40.75	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	37.30	
Elias Terry, killing dogs,	8.50	
William E. Mason, ramrods for guns, &c.,	6.25	
Chapman & Taber, repairing gun-covers,	.75	
James B. Congdon, indexing town documents,	100.00	
New Bedford Times, printing,	30.95	
Aaron Cornish, professional services,	16.00	
Simeon Hawes, ice, city offices,	14.00	
Lyman Bartlett, professional services,	11.00	
Andrew Mackie, professional services,	9.25	
William P. S. Cadwell, sundry articles,	3.33	
Squire Gifford, carting guns,	2.75	
G. F. Matthes, professional services,	2.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing furnace, &c.,	26.54	
Thomas C. Allen, Jr., oil carpet,	5.82	
Simpson Hart, cotton duck,	5.60	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	3.25	
Stephen Christian, Special Police Officer.	75.00	
William B. Gibbs, charcoal,	59.68	
Jacob Parker, firing salute,	25.00	
H. W. Coggeshall, returning deaths,	7.00	
Dexter & Haskins, repairing clock,	1.25	
Sherman & Terry, horse-hire,	9.50	
Taber & Grinnell, iron work,	64.17	
Thatcher & Hatch, repairing stoves,	1.15	
		7,834.87
		$14,353.56
Amount of error in entry,		12.00
Amount transferred to engine-house on Purchase street,		2,000.00
Amount transferred to finishing Merrimac Street School-House,		1,800.00
Amount transferred to City Common,		200.00
Amount transferred to fire department,		1,200.00
Amount transferred to repairs of highways,		1,000.00
Amount transferred to new steam fire engine,		400.00
Balance to new account,		2,534.22
		$23,499.78

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$8,358.81	
By annual appropriation,	12,594.00	
By amount received from duplicate bills,	26.91	
By amount received from commonwealth, bounty money,	529.50	
By amount received from commonwealth, armory rent,	150.00	
Amount carried forward,	$21,659.22	$23,499.58

Amount brought forward,	$21,659.22	$23,499.58
By amount received from dog licenses,	342.00	
By amount received from R. Davenport, stall rent,	535.00	
By amount received from dog fine,	10.00	
By amount received from legal expenses refunded,	7.00	
By amount received from use of City Hall,	175.00	
By amount received from T. P. Terry, ground rent,	12.00	
By amount received from licenses,	244.25	
By balance transferred from steam fire engine Onward,	98.24	
By balance transferred from engine-house, Purchase st.,	177.33	
By balance transferred from finishing school-house, Merrimac street,	227.54	
By balance transferred from school-house, Fifth street,	12.20	
		$23,499.78
By balance brought down,	$2,534.22	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas and gas fixtures,	$314.27
Assessors,	706.41
Elections,	373.00
Police station-houses and Court,	658.56
Fourth-of-July appropriation,	1,136.00
Water survey,	223.45
Library Building, lot, and square,	1,672.17
Damages awarded by the City Council,	807.00
Board of Health,	239.76
Wall and fence around city stable lot,	388.07
Incidentals,	7,834.87
	$14,353.56

CITY COMMON.

Warren Nye, trees,	$12.50	
Charles Porter, labor,	69.30	
Holder Remington, labor,	5.00	
Tillinghast Head, labor,	19.37	
Cornelius Cathlar, labor,	8.12	
Stephen C. Christian, labor, &c.,	34.00	
Curtis T. Gammons, paving-stones,	38.19	
William Doran, labor,	13.12	
John Fanning, labor,	13.05	
Daniel Murphy, labor,	10.87	
Richard Morrison, labor,	6.25	
Repairs of highways, shovelling snow,	10.40	
Vincent & Edwards, rakes and hoes,	2.79	
Simpson Hart, halyards,	3.00	
B. F. Hathaway, lumber,	.21	
		$246.17
Balance to new account,		53.83
		$300.00

CREDITS.

By annual appropriation,	$100.00	
By transfer from incidental expenses,	200.00	
		$300.00
By balance brought down,	$53.83	

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Simeon Hawes,	$1,741.00	
Pay-roll for labor and carting,	21,025.64	
Adoniram Jennings, labor,	16.18	
John Sadler, labor,	14.61	
Owen O. Malley, labor,	1.00	
John A. Underwood, labor,	44.80	
William Bush, carting,	2.00	
D. Murphy, labor,	3.00	
Patrick Kelley, labor,	2.50	
Timothy Driscoll, labor,	3.87	
Gibbs Taber, labor,	3.50	
John F. Underwood, carting,	1.17	
James Wilbur, teaming,	109.53	
Squire Gifford, carting,	69.78	
F. A. Hathaway, carting,	42.90	
George Snow, carting,	1.50	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting,	3.17	
William H. Hicks, labor,	14.00	
Benjamin Terry, labor,	12.81	
Thomas Dean, labor,	3.62	
George Macomber, labor,	3.42	
Henry Peirce, carting gravel,	112.27	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting,	2.17	
		$23,234.44

FLAGGING, PAVING, CURBING AND CROSSING STONES.

Phineas Drew, curbing and other stones,	$150.85	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co,, flagging,	5,252.89	
B. D. Tripp & E. Andrews, curbing and crossing stones,	3,491.85	
Curtis T. Gammons, paving-stones,	127.03	
Joseph S. Tillinghast, flagging,	74.53	
Benjamin Terry, paving-stones,	214.77	
J. L. Hunt, corner stone,	4.00	
Jonathan Wilbur, stone,	3.00	
Gideon P. Tripp, paving-stones,	27.52	
A. B. Grinnell, paving-stones,	8.72	
B. D. Tripp, paving-stone,	90.22	
Anthony Hathaway, curbing,	50.83	
Seth C. Caldwell, paving-stones,	59.87	
Abiathar Rogers, bridge and crossing stone,	93.18	
Joseph C. Delano, flagging,	42.48	
Bryant & Goodwin, sand-catcher stone,	20.50	
		$9,712.24

INCIDENTALS.

Stephen G. Chase, pole,	$8.50	
William W. Crapo, gravel,	1,247.40	
William Canada, oxen,	175.00	
F. Leuvend, oxen,	135.00	
Alpheus Bishop, oats,	16.80	
Clapp & De Wolf, lining corn-baskets,	1.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	506.38	
John Kirk, grain and meal,	176.57	
New Bedford Flour-Mills, grain and meal,	114.61	
Amount carried forward,	$2,381.76	$32,946.68

Amount brought forward,	$2,381.76	$32,946.68
William O. Brownell, shovels,	42.00	
Warner, Denison & Co., grain and meal,	248.75	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	89.65	
Simeon Weston, cleaning sand-catchers,	18.00	
Thomas D. Kempton, repairing harnesses,	5.40	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., gear,	165.00	
James Allen, hay,	79.16	
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	15.52	
Francis Whitton, stove, &c.,	10.08	
F. Smith, hay,	67.59	
Abraham Brownell, hay,	55.72	
Martin J. Lewis, iron work,	58.78	
Joshua Spooner, gravel,	3.40	
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., brick and cement,	64.44	
Edwards & Sowle, plank,	39.02	
Isaac King, iron work,	40.60	
John Brayley, hay,	98.82	
Perry G. Macomber, grain and meal,	117.06	
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	52.03	
Lighting streets, oil,	48.68	
Dr. Flagg, doctoring horse,	8.00	
William W. Crapo, hay,	88.20	
A. H. Seabury & Co., grain and meal,	114.38	
Willard Nye, hay,	51.37	
G. & R. H. Taber, wharfage on flagging,	36.52	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	25.79	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	3.62	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	14.29	
Bosworth & Hathaway, stock and labor,	8.61	
James T. Jenney, mowing,	5.50	
J. Daggett, mowing,	1.00	
Ebenezer Spencer, mowing,	7.37	
W. S. Hall, mowing,	4.00	
Stephen Christian, mowing,	12.00	
Tillinghast Head, mowing,	3.00	
James Beetle, gravel,	12.50	
William P. Doty, repairing carts,	3.50	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	7.22	
Thaddeus M. Perry, gravel,	211.50	
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	118.28	
Nathan Barker, repairing carts,	5.11	
William H. H. Booth, damage by blasting,	2.40	
George Tuckwell, repairing cart,	1.25	
Delano & Peirce, cement pipe,	7.01	
Thomas Clark, straw,	5.51	
Levi Hawes, oats,	14.50	
Abraham Sherman, repairing wheelbarrows,	3.75	
J. M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	.75	
Asa Sherman, straw,	11.24	
Abijah D. Cook, stock and labor,	28.66	
William Maxfield, setting glass,	.75	
Nathan Lewis, tin pipe, &c.,	7.50	
Swift & Allen, wire,	5.10	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing sundry articles,	2.68	
James Brawley, trimming trees,	118.00	
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick and cement, &c.,	86.17	
B. D. Hathaway, tools, and repairing,	48.10	
John Teachout, blacksmithing,	48.50	
Amount carried forward,	$4,835.10	$32,946.68

Amount brought forward,	$4,835.10	$32,946.68
J. Macomber, hay,	23.46	
Martin Peirce, gravel,	17.25	
Charles A. Braley, hay,	24.50	
Thomas Malooney, setting lights,	11.07	
Robert Gray, Jr., blacksmithing,	10.81	
Isaac Jennings, gravel,	4.56	
Prentiss M. Cobb, gravel,	3.00	
William B. Sanderson, pick-handles,	1.75	
B. D. Coombs, gravel,	.48	
O. C. Smith, blacksmithing,	117.28	
George D. Swift, blacksmithing,	83.68	
Paul Howland, gravel,	50.77	
Samuel Chase, oats,	43.00	
Jacob Parker, powder,	28.55	
Richard Lapham, oats,	22.50	
Sherman & Gifford, blacksmithing,	15.80	
Dennis Murphy, setting lamps,	3.75	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	2.37	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	2.03	
William King, setting lanterns,	1.92	
William H. Johnson, setting lanterns,	1.68	
Thomas Egan, setting lanterns,	.72	
William Wilcox, lumber,	77.01	
Lee & Tripp, blacksmithing,	33.86	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	7.24	
J. P. Lund, shovels, &c.,	22.83	
James H. Collins, shovels, &c.,	22.42	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	21.86	
Joseph Clark, repairing pumps,	9.71	
John F. Vinal, sand,	8.85	
Gibbs Taber, drain pipe,	8.25	
Warner, Denison & Co., grain and meal,	8.09	
Obed Nye, gravel,	7.60	
Sturtevant & Sherman, stock and labor,	6.40	
William Gifford, 2d, lumber, &c.,	6.12	
Charles M. Peirce, drain pipe,	4.80	
Lewis Carpenter & Son, blacksmithing,	3.64	
James Durfee, iron work,	4.03	
New Bedford Sawing and Planing Mill, sawing,	2.25	
City liquor store, liquor,	.29	
Solomon Chadwick, land for Sherman street,	280.00	
Brayton B. Wordell, damage grading street,	15.00	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	2.10	
		5,858.38
		$38,805.06
Balance to new account,		1,175.03
		$39,980.09

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$65.38	
By annual appropriation,	34,000.00	
By amount transferred from incidental expenses,	1,000.00	
By amount transferred from salaries,	1,000.00	
By amount recd. from different accounts, for work, &c.,	3,191.72	
By amount received from duplicate bills,	626.13	
By amount received from B. D. Tripp, for manure,	40.00	
By amt. recd. from Superintendent, for manure, dirt, &c.,	56.86	
		$39,980.09
By balance brought down,	$1,175.03	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$23,234.44
Flagging, curbing, paving and crossing stones,	9,712.24
Incidentals,	5,858.38
Amount of expenditures,	$38,805.06

LIGHTING STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,		$5,644.46

OIL.

Charles H. Leonard,	$506.26	
Nathaniel Gilbert,	243.10	
Samuel Leonard & Co.,	1,316.29	
Edward C. Milliken & Co.,	637.88	
		2,703.53

LANTERNS, LAMP-POSTS, &c.

James A. Davis, repairing lanterns,	$9.28	
Taber & Grinnell, lantern-posts,	91.30	
Caleb Hammond, lantern-posts, &c.,	26.31	
David E. Chase, painting and glazing,	132.16	
Francis T. Akin, painting and glazing,	145.15	
Stephen A. Tripp & Co., repairing lanterns,	3.72	
New Bedford Gas Company, service-pipe, &c.,	76.37	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing lanterns, &c.,	4.08	
Nathan Lewis, repairing lanterns, &c.,	85.58	
		573.95

LIGHTING.

William Johnson,	$243.00	
Jesse Richardson,	249.00	
James Reynolds,	231.00	
Caleb Handy,	180.00	
Henry Foster,	216.00	
John Dickson,	55.25	
William H. Stewart,	120.00	
William H. Thatcher,	120.00	
Theodore Taylor,	120.00	
Benjamin Coga,	120.00	
George Munro,	120.00	
James Adams,	70.00	
Abraham Conklin,	211.75	
Ackwell Taylor,	50.00	
Obed Nye,	3.00	
George Cobb,	12.66	
		2,121.66
Amount carried forward,		$11,043.60

Amount brought forward,		$11,043.60

INCIDENTALS.

Samuel C. Perry, carting,	$102.69	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	9.24	
Nathan Barker, ladders,	5.42	
Reuben Howland, sundry articles,	4.17	
Allen & Bliss, fluid, alcohol, &c.,	107.15	
H. H. Wood, ladders,	6.60	
John M. Foster, steps, &c.,	17.11	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	2.25	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	1.50	
James H. Collins, shears,	.67	
Thornton & Gerrish, sponge,	.45	
		257.25
		$11,300.85
Balance to new account,		818.69
		$12,119.54

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$1,520.18	
By annual appropriation,	10,500.00	
By amount received for sale of old casks,	15.08	
By amount received for oil, from other departments,	62.18	
By amount received from Superintendent,	18.00	
By amount received from duplicate bill,	4.10	
		$12,119.54
By balance brought down,	$818.69	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$5,644.46
Oil,	2,703.53
Lanterns, lamp-posts, &c.,	573.95
Lighting,	2,121.66
Incidentals,	257.25
Amount of expenditures,	$11,300.85

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

Balance to new account,	$88.77

CREDIT.

By balance of old account,		$88.77
By balance brought down,	$88.77	

RURAL CEMETERY.

To balance of old account,		$5,821.31
James De Wolf, painting lodge,	$49.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	3.00	
Charles Allen, labor,	33.74	
David J. Tripp, labor,	42.00	
		127.74
		$5,949.05

CREDITS.

By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	$690.00	
By balance to new account,	5,259.05	
		$5,949.05.
To balance brought down,	$5,259.05	

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Balance to new account,	$2,516.65
Alexander Hathaway, labor,	41.65
	$2,558.30

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$2,548.30	
By amount received from Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	10.00	
		$2,558.30
By balance brought down,	$2,516.65	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the hook and ladder company, No. 1,	$1,171.82
Members of engine company No. 2,	187.00
Members of engine company No. 3,	1,386.00
Members of engine company No. 4,	565.62
Members of engine company No. 5,	1,534.16
Members of engine company No. 5,	83.12
Members of engine company No. 6,	1,825.09
Members of engine company No. 9,	1,385.99
Members of engine company No. 10,	1,363.08
Members of engine company No. 11,	1,358.88
Members of steamer Onward,	235.22
Members of engine company No. 7,	912.76
Tillinghast P. Tompkins, salary,	150.00
John Matthews, salary,	50.00
George Hinckley, salary,	50.00
Moses H. Bliss, salary,	50.00
Henry H. Fisher, salary,	50.00
Amount carried forward,	$12,358.74

Amount brought forward,	$12,358.74	
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., salary,	50.00	
Engine company No. 5, company fines,	98.44	
Horatio N. Bly,	1.62	
		$12,508.80

REPAIRS OF ENGINES, ENGINE-HOUSES, AND HOSE.

William J. Chadwick, repairs on engine-house,	$5.33	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairs on engines,	6.70	
Charles H. Wood, repairs on engine,	57.59	
Ezra K. Delano, new box for works of Young Mechanic,	272.00	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning and oiling hose,	238.25	
James Durfee, repairing engines,	74.47	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning and oiling hose,	123.00	
Joseph B. Linton, iron work,	87.72	
Daniel B. Wing, repairs on engine-houses,	4.24	
Perry, Kirby & Co., painting,	1.78	
J. B. Hazard, painting engine,	81.25	
William H. Willis, suction hose,	40.00	
William H. Willis, repairing hose,	35.89	
James Durfee, tank, &c., for Onward,	185.98	
Rufus D. Hills, repairs on engines,	33.27	
George L. Brownell, painting and repairing engine,	48.00	
Taber & Grinnell, hub, and repairing brakes,	38.10	
Timothy W. Terry, painting engine,	26.00	
William G. White, repairs on engine,	18.00	
James Boyd & Sons, hose,	964.44	
Thomas C. Allen, hose, and repairing,	682.66	
Columbian Engine Company, No. 5, axletrees,	98.95	
Young Mechanic Company, No. 6, suction hose,	50.00	
Gifford & Allen, repairs on engines,	144.86	
Thomas Sanford, painting engine-house,	32.66	
R. A. Dillingham, labor on engine,	5.56	
Reuben Washburn, labor on engine,	2.50	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor on engine-houses,	170.88	
New Bedford Cordage Company, rope,	46.52	
H. G. O. Cole, painting engine,	45.00	
Benjamin B. Covell, painting engine-houses,	26.82	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	22.55	
Zenas Whittemore, tallow and oil,	18.15	
Wright Brownell, repairs on engine-houses,	10.92	
Martin J. Lewis, iron work,	7.67	
Lewis Carpenter, iron work,	7.25	
Simeon Ashley, labor on engine-house,	1.13	
Henry B. Almy, labor on engine-house,	1.00	
John C. Brown, cleaning and oiling hose,	30.00	
Ezra Francis, labor on engine-house,	.75	
James M. Tripp, iron-work,	30.69	
		3,778.53

INCIDENTALS.

John Green, repairing well,	$10.09	
John Bullock, repairing gate and fence,	8.18	
T. B. Denham, sundry articles,	9.23	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	71.73	
George H. Furber, labor at fire,	3.00	
Lewis C. Rogers, engineer for steamers,	600.00	
Joseph W. Cornell, expense to Manchester, &c.,	26.00	
Joseph Brownell, rent,	160.00	
Amount carried forward,	$888.23	$16,287.33

Amount brought forward,	$888.23	$16,287.33
William S. Brown, labor on flagstaff,	2.40	
Isaac Barnes, ringing bell,	25.00	
William H. Sherman, ringing bell,	25.00	
William Taber, labor at fire,	1.60	
Thatcher & Hatch, repairs on stoves,	1.13	
Caleb T. Jenney, hostler, &c.,	68.45	
William A. Robinson & Co., oil,	45.50	
Clark Leavitt, carting,	7.67	
Henry Walker, ringing bell,	25.00	
Allen Phillips, flag,	25.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	11.26	
T. P. Tompkins, axes, and sundry articles,	97.72	
James Baldwin, watching,	10.50	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	10.10	
S. Brown, carting hose,	1.00	
Charles F. Allen, hostler for steamers,	154.69	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	53.57	
Charles H. Hood, assistant engineer,	122.42	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	59.04	
E. P. Lund, sundry articles,	18.90	
Daniel B. Wing, sundry articles,	34.43	
William H. Sherman, extra labor,	9.00	
Obed Chase, storing engines,	6.29	
Lighting streets, oil,	4.10	
L. J. Parsons, straps,	2.50	
S. A. Tripp & Co., trumpet,	.75	
Repairs of highways, 3 horses, and keeping,	837.00	
Repairs of highways, carting,	8.60	
William H. Willis, harnesses, and repairing,	98.29	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	91.17	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal for steamers,	30.31	
Stephen Y. Denham, ringing bell,	25.00	
C. F. Tripp, settees,	21.12	
Nathan E. Hammett, blankets for steamers' house,	20.84	
Charles T. Searell, covering pipe,	1.75	
Corban B. Lucas, trumpet,	1.42	
Giles G. Barker, cleaning hall,	1.25	
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., stationery, &c.,	3.10	
Charles H. Walker, carting engines,	29.42	
David W. Howland, damage awarded for injuries,	18.00	
Simpson Hart, making covers, &c.,	15.94	
James E. Blake, sundry articles,	11.55	
George Wilson, carting engines,	10.00	
John P. Ellis, torch-bearer,	10.00	
Charles S. Paisley, torch-bearer,	10.00	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting,	6.75	
Squire Gifford, carting,	9.59	
Dean & Driggs, wrenches, &c.,	4.67	
John A. Brownell, carting,	4.23	
N. Moulton, carting,	4.16	
James H. Collins, hardware,	2.61	
Ryder & Smith, repairing flagstaff,	2.55	
J. M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	2.50	
George Riley, carting hose,	.75	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundry articles,	.33	
William B. Gibbs, charcoal,	3.20	
B. D. Hathaway, axes,	6.50	
		3,003.85
Amount carried forward,		$19,291.18

Amount brought forward,		$19,291.18
Transfer to engine-house, Purchase street,		1,000.00
Balance to new account,		7.42
		$20,298.60

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$2,497.17	
By annual appropriation,	16,500.00	
By amount transferred from incidental expenses,	1,200.00	
By amount received from Chief Engineer, sale of old engines, &c.,	101.43	
		$20,298.60
By balance brought down,	$7.42	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine-men,	$12,508.80
Repairs on engines, engine-houses, &c.,	3,778.53
Incidentals,	3,003.85
Amount of expenditures,	$19,291.18

STEAM FIRE ENGINE ONWARD.

Gifford & Allen, fixtures,	$35.14	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	6.05	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, tank,	102.36	
William H. Bliss, nozzles, &c.,	15.00	
Cornelius Howland, expenses,	7.48	
Boston Belting Company, hose,	172.85	
James D. Thompson, coal,	13.05	
Charles H. Wood, tank,	83.25	
Joseph B. Linton, fitting chains for tank,	2.50	
New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Company, freight,	10.64	
		$448.32
Balance, transferred to incidentals,		98.24
		$546.56

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$46.56	
By appropriation,	500.00	
		$546.56

STEAM FIRE ENGINE PROGRESS.

Cornelius Howland, expenses purchasing engine, &c.,	$151.25
William H. Willis, harnesses,	109.50
John M. Hathaway, horses,	400.00
Taber & Grinnell, hubs for tank,	38.63
James Boyd & Sons, hose,	1,430.45
Amount carried forward,	$2,129.83

Amount brought forward,	$2,129.83	
Repairs of highways, horse,	200.00	
James Durfee, iron work hose-reel,	182.50	
Abraham Sherman, work for hose-reel,	68.79	
O. C. Smith, work for hose-reel,	33.00	
George Tuckwell, work for hose-reel,	30.00	
Daniel B. Wing, lanterns,	7.50	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, engine Progress,	3,000.00	
James Durfee, axletrees for tank,	90.87	
Lewis Carpenter, iron work,	40.16	
Timothy W. Terry, painting tank,	23.75	
Charles H. Wood, wheels, pole, &c., for tank,	99.50	
Francis T. Akin, painting tank,	4.84	
James Durfee, iron work for tank,	252.76	
James Durfee, tank,	155.00	
Amoskeag Manuf. Company, sundry articles for tank,	32.65	
		$6,351.15
Balance to new account,		48.85
		$6,400.00

CREDITS.

By transfer from New Burial-Ground,	$5,000.00	
By transfer from deficiency account,	1,000.00	
By transfer from incidental expenses,	400.00	
		$6,400.00
By balance brought down,	$48.85	

ENGINE-HOUSE ON PURCHASE STREET.

Nathan Phinney, mason work, &c.,	$1,292.33	
Daniel B. Wing, stock and labor,	206.75	
Peleg Butts & Son, iron work,	114.82	
Ezra Francis, brick, lime, cement, and labor,	105.26	
John T. Russell, watching,	61.50	
John M. Foster, stock and labor,	13.62	
Dean & Driggs, door for magazine,	9.99	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	9.75	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	36.48	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor repairing,	1,221.09	
Repairs of highways, team work,	177.22	
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick, lime, and cement,	317.99	
Henry Hillman, painting and stock,	89.96	
Bryant & Gooding, stones,	42.00	
John F. Underwood, carting,	37.13	
Eaton & Durfee, plans,	30.00	
Gifford & Allen, pump, and fitting,	25.46	
Jacob Parker, carting powder,	2.00	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	17.32	
B. F. Hathaway, lumber,	12.00	
		$3,822.67
Balance, transferred to incidental expenses,		177.33
Amount carried forward,		$4,000.00

Amount brought forward,		$4,000.00
CREDITS.		
By amount transferred from incidental expenses,	$2,000.00	
By amount transferred from fire department,	1,000.00	
By amount transferred from deficiency account,	1,000.00	
		$4,000.00

CITY WATCH.

Nathan Barker,	$540.00	
William M. Howard,	436.25	
Joseph L. Sylvia,	341.25	
Allen Raymond,	407.50	
Richard P. Briggs,	426.25	
William Duffy,	390.00	
Francis Jenney,	435.00	
David Hart,	390.00	
William A. Sanderson,	376.25	
Jeremiah Hill,	456.25	
Frederick A. Plummer,	436.25	
Caleb Reed,	382.50	
Jacob Waggoner,	388.75	
Ebenezer Spencer,	363.75	
George Taber,	451.25	
William Mc Cullough,	448.75	
Samuel P. Gammons,	381.25	
Stephen J. Stratton,	447.50	
Benjamin Reynolds,	117.50	
John G. Remington,	355.00	
Timothy H. Russell,	382.50	
William H. Doane,	433.75	
Jeremiah Kelley,	436.25	
Nathan B. Read,	325.00	
Samuel H. Wilkinson,	408.75	
Henry M. Bonney,	382.50	
Eliphalet Robbins,	442.50	
Jabez N. Peirce,	388.75	
George Taylor,	450.00	
Lorenzo D. Gifford,	117.50	
Edward Lynch,	456.25	
Edmund T. Case,	315.00	
Samuel C. Perry,	382.50	
James Mc Guire,	186.25	
Walter Handy,	143.75	
Henry W. Bumpus,	223.75	
George R. Long,	65.00	
James M. Dooley,	66.25	
Stephen W. Mc Farlin,	66.25	
Daniel D. Perry, Jr.,	65.00	
Lorenzo D. Bennett,	31.25	
Edward Canney,	3.75	
John S. Chadwick,	30.00	
Benjamin Hafford,	31.25	
Holder P. Mosher,	31.25	
George A. Poole,	31.25	
Michel Brennan,	31.25	
Amount carried forward,		$13,898.75

Amount brought forward,		$13,898.75

INCIDENTALS.

New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	$142.81	
Reuben Howland, fixing clock,	1.25	
Chase & Bros., iron bedsteads,	60.00	
Nathan Lewis, sundry articles,	34.79	
John P. Merrick, mattresses, and repairing,	53.50	
Emeline Lee, washing blankets,	5.58	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	18.75	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	10.55	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	5.44	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	14.75	
Thomas C. Allen, Jr., carpet,	8.77	
Lewis Hathaway & Co., stock and labor,	23.40	
William Maxfield, painting,	6.59	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse-hire,	14.25	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, springs, and repairing,	8.84	
John H. Mackie, professional services,	4.00	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	3.15	
Thornton & Gerrish, matches, &c.,	1.75	
James H. Collins, locks, &c.,	17.55	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	2.10	
Thomas Collins, care of Watch-House,	165.00	
		602.82
		$14,501.57
Balance to new account,		159.46
		$14,661.03

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,		$661.03	
By annual appropriation,		14,000.00	
			$14,661.03
By balance brought down,	$159.46		

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	$13,898.75
Incidentals,	602.82
Amount of expenditures,	$14,501.57

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Liberty Hall Association, rent,	$250.00	
Charles F. Willcox, salary,	650.00	
Otis Irish, salary,	400.00	
Amount carried forward,		$1,300.00

Amount brought forward,		$1,300.00
LIQUORS, &c.		
Edward F. Porter, liquors,	$4,266.62	
H. J. Crandall, liquors,	309.75	
		4,576.37
INCIDENTALS.		
Charles F. Willcox, sundry bills,	$253.80	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	3.37	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	9.94	
Repairs of highways, carting coal,	1.00	
		268.11
		$6,144.48
Balance to new account,		1,683.77
		$7,828.25
CREDITS.		
By balance of old account,	$1,544.03	
By amount received from Agent for sales,	6,284.22	
		$7,828.25
By balance brought down, $1,683.77		
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and rent,		$1,300.00
Liquors, &c.,		4,576.37
Incidentals,		268.11
Amount of expenditures,		$6,144.48

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

Pay-roll for labor on Charles street sewer,	$478.18
Pay-roll for labor on main drain, Union street,	93.61
Charles M. Peirce, cement pipe, Union street,	82.28
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., brick, &c., Union street,	19.88
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging, Union street,	11.91
Martin Peirce, labor, Charles street sewer,	56.85
Martin J. Lewis, blacksmithing, Charles street sewer,	19.86
Eben Jenney, labor, Charles street sewer,	15.00
Allen & Bliss, pails, Charles street sewer,	2.50
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	15.80
Bryant & Gooding, scuttle frames,	9.00
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick and cement,	420.87
John A. Underwood, labor,	14.25
B. F. Corson & Co., carting,	13.20
Sihon Palmer, labor,	6.75
M. B. Rowe, labor,	2.25
Stephen B. Bates, carting,	2.08
Pay-roll for labor, Middle street drain,	56.10
Amount carried forward,	$1,320.37

Amount brought forward,	$1,320.37	
Repairs of highways, labor, sundry drains,	263.60	
Repairs of highways, labor, Charles street sewer,	254.47	
Pay-roll of labor, Hazard's wharf,	16.25	
Jacob Parker, powder,	4.80	
John F. Tnderwood, carting,	2.29	
Ezra Francis, labor, Charles street sewer,	26.62	
		$1,888.40
Balance of old account,		3,647.80
		$5,536.20

CREDITS.

By amount received from abuttors on different sewers,	$81.74	
By amount received from nonabuttor,	10.00	
By amount received from deficiency account, ½ cost of Charles street sewer,	720.96	
By balance to new account,	4,723.50	
		$5,536.20
To balance brought down,	$4,723.50	

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

Main drains and common sewers, ½ cost of Charles street sewer,	$720.96
Amount transferred to different accounts,	5,500.00
Balance to new account,	16,459.04
	$22,680.00

CREDIT.

By balance of old account,		$22,680.00
By balance brought down,	$16,459.04	

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid, principal and interest, on bonds,	$30,616.00
Balance to new account,	162.00
	$30.778.00

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$162.00	
By annual appropriation,	30,616.00	
		$30,778.00
By balance brought down,	$162.00	

The permanent city debt amounts at this time to $283,250. It is represented by one hundred and fifty-five bonds with interest coupons annexed.

The following table exhibits the payments, both of bonds and coupons, from April 1, 1861, the date of the next payment, to Oct. 1, 1876, when the last bond becomes due.

YEAR.	COUPONS April 1.	COUPONS Oct. 1.	AMOUNT OF COUPONS.	BONDS Oct. 1.	WHOLE AMOUNT.
1861	$7,882.25	$7,882.25	$15,764.50	$14,050.00	$29,814.50
1862	7,481.50	7,481.50	14,963.00	18,050.00	33,013.00
1863	6,960.75	6,960.75	13,921.50	18,850.00	32,771.50
1864	6,431.00	6,431.00	12,862.00	19,050.00	31,912.00
1865	5,895.25	5,895.25	11,790.50	18,550.00	30,340.50
1866	5,374.50	5,374.50	10,749.00	19,650.00	30,399.00
1867	4,820.75	4,820.75	9,641.50	19,050.00	28,691.50
1868	4,285.00	4,285.00	8,570.00	19,850.00	28,420.00
1869	3,725.25	3,725.25	7,450.50	21,050.00	28,500.50
1870	3,144.50	3,144.50	6,289.00	22,050.00	28,339.00
1871	2,533.75	2,533.75	5,067.50	18,950.00	24,017.50
1872	2,019.50	2,019.50	4,039.00	13,450.00	17,489.00
1873	1,642.75	1,642.75	3,285.50	14,150.00	17,435.50
1874	1,245.00	1,245.00	2,490.00	16,500.00	18,990.00
1875	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	15,000.00	16,600.00
1876	400.00	400.00	800.00	15,000.00	15,800.00
	$64,641.75	$64,641.75	$129,283.50	$283,250.00	$412,533.50

BALANCES, MARCH 18, 1861.

DEBIT.

Appropriations, previous to 1858,	$10,984.10
1858,	2,135.67
1859,	3,582.55
1860,	17,668.37
Cash,	2,680.36
Rural Cemetery,	5,259.05
Drains and sewers,	4,723.50
	$47,033.60

CREDIT.

Liquor agency,	$1,683.77
City Common,	53.83
Pine Grove Cemetery,	88.77
Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,516.65
City debt,	162.00
Deficiency account,	16,459.04
Fire department,	7.42
Highways,	1,175.03
Incidentals,	2,534.22
Lighting the streets,	818.69
Free public library,	11.58
Temporary loan,	20,000.00
Support of poor,	1,206.37
Support of schools,	43.88
Steamer Progress,	48.85
Salaries,	64.04
Watch,	159.46
	$47,033.60

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The subcommittee appointed to prepare an inventory of the city property respectfully submit the following report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall Building and lot,	$72,000.00	
Old Town Hall Building and lot,	11,000.00	
City Library Building,	47,500.00	
Land on William street, including library lot,	14,500.00	
City Common, Purchase street,	50,000.00	
City stable and lot,	8,500.00	
Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200.00	
Powder magazine and lot,	650.00	
South pound and lot,	200.00	
Lot of land at Cove, 3 acres,	200.00	
Gravel lot, Dartmouth road,	500.00	
Gravel lot, Clark's Point,	1,200.00	
Gravel lot, Windmill lot,	500.00	
Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	35.00	
Land on Willis street,	600.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	200.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	2,000.00	
Rural Cemetery and Lodge,	4,000.00	
Police station-house, Water street,	525.00	
Police station-house, Willis street,	600.00	
Public library, 15,000 volumes,	11,500.00	
Standard weights and measures,	380.00	
Surveying instruments,	350.00	
Two brass field-pieces,	750.00	
		$227,890.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

8 horses,	$1,300.00	
2 double carts,	300.00	
6 single carts,	200.00	
2 large wagons,	300.00	
1 double gear,	150.00	
1 single,	75.00	
2 ox carts,	100.00	
1 sled,	5.00	
7 cart harnesses,	70.00	
4 sets double harnesses,	100.00	
3 lead harnesses,	20.00	
5 forks and 1 hay-cuttter,	5.00	
3 horse-blankets,	3.00	
9 lanterns,	1.50	
60 shovels, old,	20.00	
18 shovels, new,	15.00	
60 picks,	50.00	
9 stone-hammers and 5 drills,	12.00	
5 long-handled shovels,	2.50	
3 iron rakes,	1.00	
10 hoes and 12 water-pails,	4.00	
10 snow-shovels,	5.00	
Amount carried forward,	$2,739.00	$227,890.00

Amount brought forward,	$2,739.00	$227,890.00
3 large drills and 75 small ones,	25.00	
2 axes and 1 grub hoe,	3.00	
29 iron bars and 7 chains,	50.00	
7 tool-houses,	75.00	
3 ploughs and 5 wheelbarrows,	35.00	
6 paving-hammers,	3.00	
1 harrow and 1 scraper,	25.00	
5 spirit levels,	3.00	
2 hand saws and 2 stoves,	4.00	
2 small derricks and tackles,	15.00	
1 ox gear and 2 tin cans,	26.00	
1 yoke of oxen,	125.00	
Blasting tools, drills, &c.,	15.00	
3 ladles,	2.00	
3 hay-rakes,	1.50	
4 feed-baskets,	2.00	
2 long chains,	8.00	
2 four-tine forks,	1.50	
1 grindstone,	5.00	
		$3,163.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet village,	$375.00	
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	1,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	4,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Foster street,	700.00	
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	450.00	
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	10,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	1,325.00	
Engine-house and land, Third street,	650.00	
Engine No. 2,	200.00	
Engine No. 3,	800.00	
Engine No. 4,	500.00	
Engine No. 5,	1,900.00	
Engine No. 6,	2,300.00	
Engine No. 7,	250.00	
Engine No. 9,	800.00	
Engine No. 10,	800.00	
Engine No. 11,	800.00	
Spare engine, No. 6's old works,	300.00	
Hook and ladder carriage No. 1,	1,000.00	
Hook and ladder carriage, old,	100.00	
Steam fire engine Onward, No. 1,	4,900.00	
Steam fire engine Progress, No. 2,	4,900.00	
6 horses for steamers,	1,200.00	
2 water-tanks for steamers,	900.00	
2,000 feet new hose,	1,800.00	
6 harnesses,	180.00	
		42,130.00

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms-House and out-buildings,	$23,000.00	
Old Alms-House and barn,	1,400.00	
Small-Pox Hospital,	400.00	
Farm, 76 acres,	12,500.00	
Furniture in Keeper's apartments,	161.34	
Furniture in inmates' apartments,	2,367.86	
Amount carried forward,	$39,829.20	$373,183.00

Amount brought forward,	$39,829.20	$373,183.00
Furniture in Small-Pox Hospital,	46.64	
Mechanics' tools,	127.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00	
Carts, gears, and lumber wagons,	365.00	
Farming utensils,	588.20	
Light wagons,	250.00	
Farm stock,	1,569.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	700.00	
Oakum and oakum stock,	67.12	
Wood-shed in city yard,	400.00	
		44,242.16

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

North school-house and lot,	$1,000.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Belville school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Perry's Neck school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Haskins Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,700.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,200.00	
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	12,000.00	
Parker Street school-house and lot,	12,500.00	
Cedar Street school-house and lot,	3,750.00	
Maxfield Street school-house and lot,	3,850.00	
Charles Street Grammar School house and lot,	5,000.00	
Charles Street Primary School house and lot,	2,000.00	
High School House and lot,	16,000.00	
William Street school-house and lot,	7,000.00	
Arnold Street school-house and lot,	350.00	
Bush Street school-house and lot,	7,000.00	
Fifth Street school-house and lot,	29,500.00	
Sixth Street school-house and lot,	3,500.00	
Griffin Street school-house and lot,	900.00	
Dartmouth Street school-house and lot,	4,800.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	4,200.00	
Clark's Point school-house and lot,	700.00	
Apparatus,	1,100.00	
Library,	125.00	
		123,975.00
		$441,400.16

RECAPITULATION.

Public buildings and land,	$227,890.00
Highway department,	3,163.00
Fire department,	42,130.00
Alms-House department,	44,242.16
School department,	123,975.00
	$441,400.16

Which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HOWLAND, Jr.,
GEO. F. KINGMAN,
SIMEON N. WEST,
} *Subcommittee.*

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

THE Overseers of the Poor respectfully present the following Report in relation to the Poor Department for the year ending Feb. 28th, 1861.

The expenditures have been as follows:

OUT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

For fuel and carting,	$5,804.12	
For provisions,	6,198.16	
For allowance to sick and infirm,	425.50	
For medicines,	336.11	
For nursing,	72.00	
For clothing and shoes,	167.25	
For physicians' bills,	1,649.68	
For funeral expenses,	381.25	
For miscellaneous,	12.91	
		$15,046.98

AT THE ALMS-HOUSE.

For flour and grain,	$1,713.06	
For dry-goods and clothing,	516.84	
For beef and pork,	68.50	
For other provisions and groceries,	1,405.25	
For shoes, hats, and leather,	151.20	
For furniture and crockery,	148.31	
For hardware and farming tools,	229.81	
For fuel,	734.27	
For repairs and improvements,	695.26	
For blacksmithing,	317.23	
For farm labor,	335.04	
For wages of nurse,	156.00	
For wages of cook and domestic,	360.35	
For farm stock,	703.66	
For medicines,	112.17	
For physicians' bills,	176.00	
For Chaplain,	100.00	
For funeral expenses,	33.00	
For Superintendent's salary,	600.00	
For oakum stock,	15.21	
Amount carried forward,	$8,571.16	$15,046.98

Amount brought forward,	$8,571.16	$15,046.98
For powder,	10.25	
For repairs of carriages and harness,	53.48	
For miscellaneous,	39.06	
		8,673.95

INCIDENTAL.

For transportation of poor,	$25.07	
For removing poor to State Alms-House,	63.27	
For horse-hire and travelling expenses,	82.76	
For printing,	50.78	
For stationery and account-books,	31.56	
For office expenses,	40.92	
For postages,	9.90	
For bills paid other towns,	26.00	
For coal-shed roof,	75.35	
For miscellaneous,	35.44	
		441.15
Total amount expended,		$24,161.98
Balance of account March 1, 1861,		1,227.63
		$25,389.61

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1860,	$887.20	
Appropriation,	16,500.00	
From Commonwealth,	155.00	
From various towns, for support of poor,	3,853.02	
Board of Hospital patients,	427.28	
Town of Nantucket, expense of insane at Lunatic Hospital refunded,	248.62	
Sales from farm,	905.49	
Additional appropriation,	2,400.00	
Board of Health,	13.00	
		$25,389.61

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE ALMS-HOUSE.

Number of inmates			March 1, 1860,	90
Admitted in March,	19;	discharged, 16;	remaining April 1,	93
Admitted in April,	10;	discharged, 21;	remaining May 1,	82
Admitted in May,	13;	discharged, 16;	remaining June 1,	79
Admitted in June,	15;	discharged, 14;	remaining July 1,	80
Admitted in July,	19;	discharged, 16;	remaining Aug. 1,	83
Admitted in August,	9;	discharged, 12;	remaining Sept. 1,	80
Admitted in September,	9;	discharged, 14;	remaining Oct. 1,	75
Admitted in October,	13;	discharged, 16;	remaining Nov. 1,	72
Admitted in November,	11;	discharged, 14;	remaining Dec. 1,	69
Admitted in December,	15;	discharged, 5;	remaining Jan. 1,	79
Admitted in January,	10;	discharged, 7;	remaining Feb. 1,	82
Admitted in February,	3;	discharged, 4;	remaining March 1,	81
Number of admissions,				236
Average number supported per month,				79 7-12
Number of weeks the inmates remained in the Alms-House,				4011
Average cost of their maintenance each per week,				$2.16
Number of deaths (included among discharged,)				8
The admissions were, by sentence of court,				54
Of whom, were sentenced for truancy,				12
Of whom, were sentenced for intemperance,				32
Inmates of Marine Hospital,				18

The following are the principal products of the farm:

Beef,	9,174 pounds.	Beets,	40 bushels.
Pork,	10,566 pounds.	Onions,	30 bushels.
Corn,	283 bushels.	French turnips,	185 bushels.
Oats,	317 bushels.	Milk,	14,945 quarts.
Potatoes,	400 bushels.	Hay,	75 tons.
Carrots,	40 bushels.		

The farm comprises seventy-six acres, nearly all of which is now under tillage. For several years much labor has been applied to clearing the land of rocks, which were very numerous.

There still remain a large number in the lots immediately in front of the Alms-House, which will probably be removed in the course of this and another year. This work completed, the force of the establishment may be applied more strictly and efficiently to the business of farming.

Out of the Alms-House, the expenditure has amounted, as shown above, to $15,046.98.

The distribution has been made to eight hundred and forty-one families, comprising twenty-six hundred and twenty-two persons.

Of these persons, *three hundred and seventy-five only* had a settlement in, or, in other words, legally belonged to this city. Five hundred and forty-one belonged to various towns in the state; and the expenditure in their behalf is reimbursed by those towns. Seventeen hundred and six do not belong in this state, and according to the present laws of the state have no right of relief out of the state alms-houses: to these individuals, four thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars have been given.

An examination of the daily office records shows that in quite one half of these instances of destitution, it has arisen from intemperance and dissipation; and the relief has been granted, not so much on account of the guilty parties, as of the innocent persons connected with them.

In behalf of Board.

JOSIAH MACY, *Secretary.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 28, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered that it be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, March 28, 1861.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN, In compliance with the requirements of the Revised Ordinances, sect. 8, chapter XXII, the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department for the present municipal year would most respectfully submit the following report, relative to the present condition of the department, in its buildings, engines, and other apparatus, and companies attached, the number of fires and alarms, the cause of the same, with the losses and insurance as far as could be ascertained, with names of owners and occupants of buildings destroyed or damaged, and such other information as may seem necessary.

The department, under its present organization, is in as good and efficient condition as at any period during our term of office; each engine and apparatus attached thereto being in a good and excellent condition, with a full complement of members to each company. The several engine-houses are in good repair, and have been kept cleanly during the year. The alterations and repairs made to the brick engine-house on Purchase street and Mechanics' lane, for the accommodation of the two steam fire engines, with a stable for the horses attached to them, adds much to the efficacy of this part of the department, in having all the apparatus attached to the steam fire engines so centrally located, and all in one building.

There have been added to the department and placed under the charge of your Board of Engineers the present municipal year, two first-class steam fire engines, manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., one with a rotary pump, and the other with a plunger; the tendency of which has been to make the fire department very much more efficient, and at the same time reduce the number of hand engines and the number of firemen, and also to change the location of several engines, without diminishing its strength or its efficiency.

A change in location of the following engines has been made, viz.: No. 5 removed to No. 7's house, on Fourth street; No. 6 removed to No. 3's house, on Purchase street; No. 9 removed to No. 2's house, at the Head of the River; and No. 3 removed to No. 4's house, at Jesseville. And in making these changes in location, the companies attached to the following engines have been disbanded, viz., Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9; and new companies organized for Nos. 3, 5, and 6.

There are two steam fire engines, and six hand engines, and one hook and ladder carriage, attached to the department and in actual service; also four hand engines and one hook and ladder carriage which are kept as a reserve.

There have been withdrawn from the department and sold during the year, two hand engines; viz., Veteran engine, No. 1, and Young America, No. 8.

There has been purchased during the year, 2000 (two thousand) feet of new leading hose. 1000 (one thousand) feet was the patent cotton hose; and the balance (1000 feet) was of leather, 500 feet being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 500 feet 2 inch calibre.

The department has been called out during the year, for fires within the city, fifty-one times; for false alarms, twenty-six times; and for alarms from out of the city, ten times: making a total of eighty-seven alarms.

As near as it can be ascertained, the value of property destroyed by fires during the year is $44,040; insurance on the same, $29,275.

The following is a schedule of fires, alarms, &c., during the year:

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1860.				$	$	
1 mo. 2		Humphrey & Bros.	24 Centre street.	800	Insd.	Boiling over of a kettle of composition.
9						False alarm.
12						False alarm.
18						False alarm.
21		William Bates.	North street.	Trivial.		Slight burning of carpenter's shop: incendiary.
30	Thomas Bennett, Fairhaven.		55 South Water street.	35		Slight burning of dwelling-house.
31			Allen street.			Burning of bushes.
2 mo. 3	City.	School.	Charles street.	30		Slight burning of school-house: incen.
8	Frederick Kempton.		Kempton street.	300		Burning of old dwelling-house & shed.
10						False alarm: striking of city clock.
10	City.	School.	South Water street.	Trivial		Slight burning of school-house.
11	C. E. Hawes & T. C. Allen.	C. E. Hawes; Little & Allen.	Corner of William and Purchase streets.	2,400	1,200	Partial burning of building and merchandise.
12	Paul Spooner.	C. A. Covell.	20 North Water street.	1,800	Insured.	Partial burning of building and merchandise: incendiary.
12		A. Gidley.	116 Ray street.	Trivial.		Slight burning of carpenter's shop: incendiary.
12			Out of city.			Bright light in north-west part of city.
13			Third street.			Burning grass.
14						False alarm.
17	Gideon Allen.	Edward Pollard; Alexander G. Myrick; H. H. Wood; Thomas Norris; Samuel N. Pollard; Jacob Janell.	Corner of Middle and North Second streets.	8,400	2,200	Burning of shop, dwelling-houses, merchandise, &c.: incendiary.
	Gideon Allen.	Jacob Jones; Fredk. Mosher; Mrs. Lambert.	Middle street.			
	John Bullock.	V. S. Steere.				
25	F. Kempton.		West part of city (Cannonville.)	300		Burning of old dwelling-house: incendiary.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1860.				$	$	
2 mo.26	J. H. Collins and others.	Not occupied.	Corner of Middle and Summer streets.	1,200	Insured.	Dwelling-house: incendiary.
27						Burning chimney.
3 mo. 6	P. G. Macomber.	P. G. Macomber.	Acushnet Heights.	150		Partial burning of windmill.
24	Benjamin Rodman.		Purchase street.	300		Burning of barn: incendiary.
4 mo. 5	Israel Young.	I. Young.	Court street.	700		Burning of dwelling-house.
8	J. Swift.		Acushnet Village.			Burning of barn and contents.
15		African Methodist Episcopal society.	Kempton street.	500		Partial burning of vestry in rear of church: incendiary.
20						False alarm.
28			Allen street.			Burning of bushes.
29	Coal Oil Company.	Coal Oil Company.	South street.	Trivial		Slight burning of building.
30	N. B. and T. R.R. Co.	N. B. & T. Railroad Co.	Ray street.	Trivial		Slight burning of building.
30			Out of city.			Burning of woods, North Dartmouth.
5 mo. 2		William Cornell.	71 First street.	Trivial		Partial burning of bedding.
4						False alarm.
5			Out of city.			Burning bushes, near Smith Mills.
8						False alarm.
9						False alarm.
10	John Greene.		Chepatchet.	3,000		Burning of house, barn, hay, horses, cows, &c.
14						False alarm.
15		Mr. Taber.	67 South Water street.	Trivial		Slight burning of porch.
24		B. Maxfield.	160 Mill street.			Slight burning of roof of shed.
26		B. C. Ward.	Cor. of Union & 1st sts.			Slight burning of roof of shop.
27						False alarm.
29						False alarm.
6 mo.11	Nathan Chase & estate of George Tappan.	J. P. Ford; Dr. Traver; Miss M. Chapman; J. H. Crittenden.	141 and 143 Union street.	5,450	4,950	Partial burning of stores, merchandise, &c.: incendiary.
		T. C. Allen; Little & Allen; A. P. White.	Purchase street.			

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1860.				$	$	
6 mo.18	W. W. Crapo.		South part of city.			Burning of an old slaughter-house.
26						False alarm.
28		Mr. Enos.	South Water street.	25	Insd.	Slight burning of house.
7 mo. 3						False alarm.
4			Mechanics' lane.			Burning of a flag.
5	Mr. Crapo.		Smith street.			Slight burning of steps of house.
5						2 (two) false alarms.
9		Peck, Adams & Co.	14 Elm street. }	3,200	In-	Burning of cooper-shop, stock, and
	A. Gammons.	A. Gammons & Co.	12 Elm street. }		sured.	tools; and burning of stable, hay, &c.
16						False alarm.
18	City.	School.	Cedar street.	Trivial		Slight burning of school-house.
19			Out of city.			Fire at Fall River.
19						False alarm.
22						False alarm.
28						False alarm.
8 mo. 1	Mrs. H. Crapo.	Mrs. Crapo.	93 Smith street.	600	Insd.	Partial burning of house.
1			Delano street.	Trivial		Slight burning of shop.
4			Out of city.			Alarm of fire at Fairhaven.
8			57 Summer street.			Burning of bedding.
10						False alarm.
18		W. R. N. Silvester.	44 Purchase street.			Burning of a piece of cloth.
24			Out of city.			Bright light north-west of city.
9 mo.12	William Wilcox.	E. C. Milliken & Co.	116 North Water street.			Boiling over of a kettle of soap in oil-works.
23		School.	Elm street.	500		Partial burning of Friends' Academy: incendiary.
25			Out of city.			Fire at Fairhaven.
28		Charles Parker.	28 South Second st.	Trivial	Insd.	Slight burning of cooper's shop.
30			Out of city.			Burning of bushes.
10 mo. 6	C. L. Tobey, of Philadelphia.	B. C. Ward; T. Smith.	Corner of Union and First streets.	700	In- sured.	Partial burning of building and merchandise.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1860.				$	$	
10 mo.14	E. Stetson.	E. Stetson; Pardon Devoll.	24 Purchase street.	1,400	Insured.	Partial burning of dwelling-house, store, merchandise, &c.
20	Paul Spooner.	Sharp & Covell.	20 North Water street.	900	Insured.	Partial burning of shop, merchandise, &c.
20		S. A. Tripp.	18 North Water street.	Trivial		Slight burning of roof of shop.
28		B. Warren.	Bedford street.	Trivial		Slight burning of wood-shed.
29	Nathan Chase & heirs of George Tappan.	James Fisher; Miss Case; Miss Chapman; Dr. Traver.	141 and 143 Union street.	5,800	5,300	Partial burning of building, merchandise, &c.
30						False alarm.
11 mo. 5			Acushnet.			Burning barn, hay, &c.
5	George Macomber.	A. P. White; E. P. Freeman; masonic lodge; Thornton & Gerrish; Little & Allen; Thomas C. Allen.	Corner of Purchase and Union streets, and Purchase street.	3,050	3,000	Partial burning of building, merchandise, &c.
8						False alarm.
8	Rodman heirs.	D. A. Snell; J. S. Tillinghast.	Corner of North Water and Rodman streets.	2,500	2,000	Partial burning of inside of steam bakery, stock, &c.
14						False alarm.
18						False alarm.
12 mo. 8			First street.			Burning chimney.
27	J. Vera.		South Water street.			Slight burning of attic of house.
30						False alarm.

The pay of firemen, for the firemen's year ending April 30th, 1860, was $8392.65. The semiannual pay of firemen, for the present firemen's year (6 months ending October 31st, 1860,) was $3714.53.

The system adopted by the city government for pay of firemen semiannually appears to meet with general satisfaction by those connected with the department.

The Board would suggest to the City Council, that some locations of the city, in case of fire, would suffer severely for want of water; and that an early action in regard to this subject, by which a more efficient method for supplying the fire department with water, would add much to our well-organized and efficient fire department.

In conclusion, we express our thanks to the members of the department, for their prompt cooperation in all the duties which they have been called upon to perform as members of the fire department, and for the good order and harmony that have prevailed during the year.

Per order of the Board.

T. P. TOMPKINS,
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

City of New Bedford, 12th mo. 31st, 1860.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Cerk.*

In Common Council, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

MARSHAL'S REPORT,

FOR 1860.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Bedford,
Dec. 31st, 1860.

To his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN, In compliance with my official duty, I herewith submit my annual report of the doings of the police department for the year ending December 31st, 1860.

In so doing, I cannot say that there has been any marked change since my last report, for the monotonous routine of police duty prevents any striking indication of progress. I must here take occasion to say, as I did in my last report, that the day and night forces must be consolidated, in order to succeed in the proper discharge of all the duties so necessary for the protection and rights of our citizens. When this is done, the practical utility of police duty can be obtained.

The patrol force is very small, only five out of the seven day officers being on patrol duty during the day and evening, which I say is only one half the number requisite to perform all the duties which the public have a right to claim in the different precincts of the city.

But the policy that I have pursued has been to put certain men in certain localities: thereby, in my judgment, the good government of the city has been advanced. Particular men have a peculiar fitness for the duties of certain localities; and when I have ascertained the distinction, I have made

transfers that have effected a good result. That much remains to be effected, there is no doubt; but it must be gratifying to all good citizens, whether they have opposed or sustained the department, to know that we are making advances in the right direction.

There has been general peace and good order throughout the city during the year.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court was 505, of which 359 were males, and 146 females.

The following are the offences:

Drunkenness,	60	Rape,	2
Common drunkards,	60	Contempt of court,	4
Assault and battery,	166	Fornication,	4
Larceny,	72	Receiving stolen goods,	1
Vagrants,	35	Profanity,	3
Idle and disorderly,	17	Violation of dog law,	2
Disorderly houses,	12	Seining,	1
Lewd and lascivious,	12	Fast driving,	1
Sales of liquor,	8	Riots,	3
Burglary,	6	Assault with dangerous weapon,	3
Truancy,	12	Embezzlement,	1
Perjury,	1	Murder,	1
Throwing stones,	1	Forgery,	1
Malicious mischief,	4	Disobedient children,	10
Bastardy,	2		

It will be seen by the table above, that there has been a decrease in the number of prosecutions. This seems referable to the repeal of the law making single acts of drunkenness a punishable offence. The new law went into effect in June last. This legislation led to considerable discussion at the time, many arguments, pro and con, being presented by parties interested; but I feel compelled to express an opinion, that so far as this community is concerned, which is of course the only means I have at command, that the law has not had that salutary effect which its advocates claimed. And on the other hand, the number of cases known as common drunkards has considerably increased.

Although there have not been so many arrests as last year, yet I shall not agree with many of my fellow-citizens, that the efficiency of the department depends upon the number of arrests made. The most conclusive evidence of vigilance and faithful discharge of duty is to be found in the absence

of crime, and a general state of quiet and order throughout the city.

The following is my financial account with the city, commencing Jan. 1st, 1860, ending Dec. 31st, 1860:

Received from account of 1859,	$109.64
Received from officers,	59.25
Received from F. L. Porter,	298.85
Total amount received,	$467.74

The following is the amount paid out by me:

Paid officers, for expense on warrants,	$298.85
Paid for shovelling snow in January,	19.25
Paid for cleaning station-house in June,	3.00
Paid for telegraphing in June,	2.25
Paid for notifying watchman,	1.50
Paid for cleaning north station-house,	3.00
Paid for notifying watchman,	1.00
Paid for burying dogs,	.75
Paid for arrests and commitments of truant children,	9.20
Paid for telegraphing in February,	2.00
Paid Munroe, for posting bills,	1.00
Paid for notifying special watchmen,	2.00
Paid for truants in April,	3.68
Paid for telegraphing in June,	3.00
Paid for burying dogs,	2.00
Paid for searching for stolen team,	4.00
Paid for telegraphing in July,	2.50
Paid for cleaning south station-house and washing blankets,	7.00
Paid for cleaning north station-house,	3.00
Paid for notifying special watchmen,	3.00
Paid for telegraphing in August,	2.50
Paid expenses in going to New York,	15.00
Paid for horse and carriage to abate nuisances,	6.25
Paid officers in looking for stolen property,	2.00
Paid officers when no arrests have been made,	9.25
Paid for burying dogs,	1.75
Paid for carting drunken persons to station-house,	5.50
Paid officers for going to Providence,	4.50
Paid officers' expenses in detecting thieves,	25.00
Amount paid out,	$443.73

Leaving a balance in my hands of twenty-four dollars and one cent ($24.01.)

It has been necessary to employ special watch from time to time to secretly patrol different sections of the city, (which has been attended with considerable expense,) for the purpose of detecting incendiaries, which is one of the most fearful crimes with which the police have to deal; and it is but fair to presume that this watch has operated as a means of prevention, although they have not been success-

ful in arresting any of the depredators in their diabolical plans. It is very evident, upon a moment's reflection, that the cause of this fearful crime has been eradicated by the thorough renovation of the fire department; and I think much credit is due the city government for arresting what I consider the unmitigated evil, and which should be met with the severest condemnation.

By the prompt and energetic action of the city government, the police have been relieved of labors which seem to arise from a class of young men called engine-runners; but the fearful mania has passed and our citizens must feel thankful to know that the aim of the city government has been accomplished.

Harmony of action is an essential element in police duty. But I must here say, that notwithstanding all that I have said and done to keep the department in a harmonious condition, one of its number, together with a few political upstarts, (whose aspirations have within a short time vanished,) charged the department with corruption. So far as my duties are concerned, I can only say, that I have endeavored to perform them to the best of my ability without fear or favor; and the remaining officers under my charge have been faithful in discharging their several duties.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my thanks to his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council, for the spirit of forbearance and good will they have manifested toward me, and I pledge myself to untiring assiduity and effort to make the department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence of all good citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS TERRY, *City Marshal.*

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Cerk.*

In Common Council, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, 1860.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:

In accordance with my past usages, I respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report:

From Jan. 1st, 1860, to Jan. 1st, 1861, whole number of arrests 110, 90 males and 20 females: for assault and battery, 23 males and 4 females; for common drunkards, 6 males and 1 female; for vagrancy, 16; for larceny, 14 males; for malicious mischief, 3; for being drunk, 26 males and 12 females; for being disorderly persons, 3 females; for violation of statutes concerning seining, 2 males. Whole number of lodgers 1784, 1605 males and 179 females.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER, *Captain of the Watch.*

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Amount paid out,	$443.73

Leaving a balance in my hands of twenty-four dollars and one cent ($24.01.)

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ful in arresting any of the depredators in their diabolical plans. It is very evident, upon a moment's reflection, that the cause of this fearful crime has been eradicated by the thorough renovation of the fire department; and I think much credit is due the city government for arresting what I consider the unmitigated evil, and which should be met with the severest condemnation.

By the prompt and energetic action of the city government, the police have been relieved of labors which seem to arise from a class of young men called engine-runners; but the fearful mania has passed and our citizens must feel thankful to know that the aim of the city government has been accomplished.

Harmony of action is an essential element in police duty. But I must here say, that notwithstanding all that I have said and done to keep the department in a harmonious condition, one of its number, together with a few political upstarts, (whose aspirations have within a short time vanished,) charged the department with corruption. So far as my duties are concerned, I can only say, that I have endeavored to perform them to the best of my ability without fear or favor; and the remaining officers under my charge have been faithful in discharging their several duties.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my thanks to his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council, for the spirit of forbearance and good will they have manifested toward me, and I pledge myself to untiring assiduity and effort to make the department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence of all good citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS TERRY, *City Marshal.*

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Cerk.*

In Common Council, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, 1860.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:

In accordance with my past usages, I respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report:

From Jan. 1st, 1860, to Jan. 1st, 1861, whole number of arrests 110, 90 males and 20 females: for assault and battery, 23 males and 4 females; for common drunkards, 6 males and 1 female; for vagrancy, 16; for larceny, 14 males; for malicious mischief, 3; for being drunk, 26 males and 12 females; for being disorderly persons, 3 females; for violation of statutes concerning seining, 2 males. Whole number of lodgers 1784, 1605 males and 179 females.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER, *Captain of the Watch.*

1861—CITY DOCUMENT NO. 7.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Free Public Library.

Presented to the City Council Jan. 5, 1861.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1861.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
January 4th, 1861.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

In accordance with the vote of the Trustees, I herewith transmit to you their Ninth Annual Report, "of the operations of the Library during the year" 1860, "and of its present condition."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ABNER J. PHIPPS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance for its establishment, respectfully present their Ninth Annual Report "of its operations during the year, and of its present condition."

There have been added to the Library during the year about 1500 volumes, and 434 pamphlets. Of the former, 352 were donated, and the remainder were purchased. The pamphlets were all donated. The periodicals of 1859 have, as usual, been bound into volumes, and are included in the whole number given above. This increase is about the same in general average as in preceding years, and makes the entire number of books in the Library about 15,000 volumes. The character of the additions made by purchase is deserving of consideration. While the Trustees have felt the importance and necessity of providing,—with due discrimination,—for the wants of a very numerous class of readers in our community, who from a lack of intellectual culture, and of a refined literary taste, must have works of a lighter and more ephemeral character, or else forego the advantages of such an institution, yet they have considered it of the utmost importance that a large proportion of the additions should be standard works, of unquestioned merit, in every department of literature and science. They believe that few, if any, libraries of so popular a character, intended not only for the educated, and more intelligent, but for all classes indiscriminately, can show a larger proportion of permanent, and really valuable works, embodying the results of the most

recent scientific experiments and investigations, as well as those of former periods. They by no means claim that in so small a library as this, *all* the best works in the various departments of a well appointed library are to be found upon its shelves, but only that they have sought to make such a judicious expenditure of the comparatively small sum at their disposal for the increase of the library, as should secure for it the greatest number possible of such works.

Many books, particularly those of the class above spoken of as most in demand, in consequence of the cheap and insecure manner in which the publishers send them forth, and the rough usage to which in many cases they are subjected, soon need to be repaired or rebound, and often are entirely condemned as unfit for further use. While in a majority of cases the takers of books from the library seem to use them as carefully as, all things considered, could be expected, still the Trustees, from the occasional exceptions, feel constrained to enjoin upon all a still greater degree of carefulness in using the books and periodicals, so that as small a sum as possible may be required to meet the expenses incident to an improper use of them.

An examination of the library shows its present condition to be alike creditable to the numerous takers of books, and to the vigilance and fidelity of its appointed custodian.

The whole number of books delivered during the year has been	27,356
Daily average,	89
Whole number of cards issued,	4,079
Number of cards issued during the year,	664
Number of books belonging to the Library,	15,000

From recent reports it appears that there are more than a million free white persons in the United States, over twenty years of age, who are unable to read and write. With such a fact before us, in a country of unprecedented and ever accelerated growth, in which freedom of suffrage, on which rests the stability or downfall of all our most cherished institutions, is granted to all men, too much importance cannot be attached to the establishment and maintenance of such means for encouraging mental culture, and the growth of intelligent

reflection, as are presented by free public libraries. It is a gratifying fact, and full of hope for the future, that since the establishment of this library, very many others of a similar character have gone into successful operation not only in our own State, but also in many other parts of our country, and the time we trust is not far distant when the advantages of these purely literary, yet strictly popular institutions, shall be enjoyed in every city, town, and village of our widely extended country. The beneficial results of such an institution in our own community, though silent and unseen, we believe to be incalculable, and with the utmost confidence in its ever increasing agency for good, the Trustees commend it to the continued fostering care, and liberal support of those to whom have been confided the moral and intellectual, as well as the more material interests of our prosperous city.

The receipts and expenses for the municipal year have been as follows:

Balance from last year,		$11.42
Amount appropriated,		2,500.00
		$2,511.42
Salary of Librarian, for 9 months,	$750.00	
Salary of Assistant, for the year,	200.00	
Making of fires, &c., for the year,	175.00	
Coal, (G. & R. H. Taber,)	140.44	
Gas,	121.20	
Books, periodicals, binding, &c.,	798.74	
Miscellaneous bills,	48.60	
		2,233.98
Leaving a balance of		$277.44

which will be adequate to meet the anticipated expenses of the Library for the remaining three months of the financial year.

GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND.

Balance from last year,	$115.50
Received on coupons,	96.00
	$211.50
Expended for books,	158.00
Leaving a balance of	$53.50

Donations have been received during the year from the following individuals and associations, for which the Trustees would return their grateful acknowledgments.

	Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Allen, Mrs. Mary Congdon,	1		
American Antiquarian Society,			2
American Philosophical Society,		1	2
Bache, A. D., Superintendent of U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Buckingham, William A., Governor of Connecticut,	2		
Carey, Henry C.,		4	
Chamberlin, Sabin P.,	2	1	
City of Providence,			1
Congdon, James B.,	82		22
Connecticut Historical Society,	1		1
Eliot, Thomas D., (Congressional documents,)	65	1	
Foster, Isaiah D.,	2		
Goodwin, William F., of Concord, N. H.,			25
Greene, Thomas A.,			2
Heard, Jared M.,			1
Hervey, E. Williams,			1
Horr, John E.,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,			1
Hubbard, Prof. O. P.,		1	
Kempton, Mrs. Mary T.,	38		
Knowles, Thomas H.,			3
Library Com. of the Overseers of Harvard College,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Mandell, Thomas,			1
Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,			1
Mercantile Library Association, Philadelphia,			1
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco,			2
Montague, William H., of Boston,			1
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane,			1
New York State Library,			1
Page, J. H. W.,	1		
Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass.,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,	10		3
Providence Athenæum,			2
Public Library, Newburyport,			1
Ricketson, Daniel,			5
Sibley, J. L.,			1
Smithsonian Institution,		5	
Spare, Dr. John,			3
State of Massachusetts,	1		
State of R. I., through J. R. Bartlett, Sec. of State,	1	1	
Taber, Abraham,		1	12
Taber, William C., Jr.,	1		
Thomson, J. H.,			1
Trustees of State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
Tuttle, Mrs. E. Arnold,	124		329
Wilmington Institute, Delaware,		1	
Wilson, Henry, M. C.,	4		
Young Men's Mercantile Library Assoc., Pittsburg,			1
Young Men's Society, Detroit,			1

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC C. TABER,

Mayor, and ex-officio President.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, *Secretary.*

NEW BEDFORD, January 4th, 1861.

1861—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

FOR THE YEAR

1860.

NEW-BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1861.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:

The time has again arrived for submitting to you, and to the citizens of this city, the annual report of our public schools.

STATE OF SCHOOLS.

With but few exceptions, there has been satisfactory progress both in scholarship and good order in all the schools. Nearly all the teachers are earnest, laborious servants of the public, loving the work of teaching, and ambitious for success. Be it noted, however, that there is a wide difference between *teaching* and *hearing lessons* merely. The instructor, who depends alone upon his text-book, requiring, and only asking a verbatim recitation of the words of the author, does no more *teaching* than a scholar would perform who knew how to read. Such are simply *prompters*, not *teachers*. The art and the science of teaching are noble, elevated and important; demanding peculiar qualifications, and requiring special exertion, deep thought and an earnest purpose to succeed. A calm self-possession, thorough mental discipline, a knowledge of human nature, good executive ability, sweetness of temper, urbanity in deportment, accessible to the most timid, and a ready facility for illustration and instruction, are attributes which carry the teacher successfully through every devious path of his difficult art, and beautifully exhibit the ornaments and peculiarities of his sublime science. Such we hope our teachers are, or aiming to be.

The reports of sub-committees will more fully exhibit the condition of the schools.

At the organization of the Board, or soon after, the Chairman was relieved from quarterly visitation of the schools, and this duty was devolved upon the sub-committees. How faithfully they have attended to their duty I leave you to judge. To the faithfulness of some of them, your Chairman bears a cheerful testimony.

SUPERINTENDENT.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the present city government for creating the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. They have, however, devolved the duty of his election upon the incoming Board, on the ground, probably, that every body politic should choose its own servants. While this is a political axiom, generally, where things of an indifferent nature are concerned, such as care of streets, lamps, police arrangements, &c.; yet, in the matter of the selection of a Superintendent of schools, the case is entirely changed; unless there is a co-relation between the two subjects of supervision. But as there is no such correspondence, the rules which hold good in the one case, may not apply at all in the other. In an office of so much importance, where responsibilities are so high and pressing as that occupied by the educator of children and youth, the largest possible experience is necessary, and a practical acquaintance is demanded, before placing them in situations of honor and power. It is therefore a wise regulation which devolves the election of the teachers upon the old Board, in November. The new members of the Board are permitted to have ten months experience and observation before they are called upon to exercise the elective franchise in the choice of teachers. That is also a wise statute of the legislature which requires a "personal examination of teachers before employment, both as to their literary qualifications and capacity to govern." If these regulations hold good in reference to the teacher—the immediate educator of the heads and hearts of the children—how much more true is it of the office and person of a general Superintendent? With even this defect, we are thankful for the

ordinance, not doubting that the city government will readily amend it, if found in practical working, defective.

SUPERVISION.

To the constant and critical supervision of our schools we shall owe, in a great measure, their success and efficiency. To the parent it were in vain to look for this oversight: although really more interested than any other person, yet, with strange confidence, he sends his children through all the various grades of education, from Primary to High, without so much as a personal acquaintance with the teachers, or once stepping into the school-room, to judge himself of the faithfulness of those public servants intrusted with these great interests, or the suitableness of the rooms where they congregate. To the Board we cannot look for duties so pressing and arduous, for all of them have personal interests pending—work of their own sufficient to engross most of their time and attention. They will therefore either entirely neglect the schools, or attend to their work so inadequately as not to secure the desired success.

DUTIES.

We hail, therefore, with gladness the ordinance for a Superintendent—an officer, who, when elected, may devote his whole time to this work. We need a Superintendent, not indeed of such high literary qualifications and intellectual greatness as to render him inaccessible to either teachers or pupils; or such fine and fastidious taste, as to overlook the lower grades of schools, and devote himself to make the High School a University, and the Grammar Schools Academies; but of such sweetness of temper, gentlemanly manners, and practical experience, as will render him equally accessible to all, and qualify him for a just discrimination in all the schools, so that equal justice shall be administered, and mutual confidence maintained.

Lay the foundation deep and strong, if you would have the superstructure permanent. The little twig can be easily bent to its proper direction, but the large tree is measurably

fixed. Look to your Primary and Intermedial Schools, if you would make your Grammar and High Schools what you desire.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A very large class entered the High School in June last, (60 pupils out of 72 examined). In the Fall examination a much smaller class came up to the requisite per cent., (27 out of 57 examined,) so that during most of the past year nearly 200 scholars have been in regular attendance. More than 100 of these are continuously in the Principal's room, requiring constant oversight and government. How any one man can keep these in order, and hear, regularly, his own classes, so as to produce good scholars, or secure rapid progress, is a problem which your Chairman cannot solve. Added to this the constant interruption, consequent upon outgoing and incoming classes, and there exist reasons enough why scholarship is neither profound nor extensive.

This could all be remedied by placing this school upon the department plan. The 200 scholars distributed to four rooms, according to scholarship, would divide the responsibility of governing as well as teaching; the time and bustle incident to a change of rooms would be saved, (almost an hour daily, and 37 school days in the year,) and without spending any more time than now, one-fifth more labor would be performed, thereby securing more varied and deeper learning and proficiency. The labor of the Principal would be lessened, while that of the Assistants would be more varied, although not materially increased.

A partition running north and south, through the entire length of the building, and the entrances removed to the east and west sides, and the stairways placed in the centre, would divide this building into eight elegant school-rooms, four basement rooms for purposes of fuel and gymnastic exercises, and two attic chambers for chemical and philosophical experimentation, or other purposes. A slight examination of the south front will satisfy anybody that some such change as this will be speedily demanded, if not already,

for the safety of the building itself. If the city government would give to our High School a new building of just sufficient size to accommodate this school alone, then this building could be occupied by the Grammar Schools north, under one Principal, thus saving the expense of two.

A new programme of studies was adopted, after long and mature deliberation, giving to each pupil three principal studies daily, excepting those who study French, who have four. It is an impossibility to make these changes at once, without doing great injustice to those classes who entered under the old programme. Studies of the fourth year were brought into the first. If the pupils of the fourth year were required to attend to the studies of that year, by the new programme, they would loose studies important to them in their educational course, and perhaps attend to others already gone over. But as fast as new classes are introduced, they are put upon the present course adopted by the Board. This will account for the fact that there have been no classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, General History and some others. Attention has been duly paid to English Composition, Declamation, Reading and Spelling. For further light on its condition, I refer to the reports of the members of the High School Committee.

Your Chairman has heard classes in Geometry, Algebra, Latin, Arithmetic, Philosophy, and Book-Keeping, in all of which the Masters and Misses evinced a readiness of reply, showing familiarity with the subject gone over, giving assurance of faithfulness and energy on the part of the teachers. The ground passed over may not have reached the expectations of the Committee, which is easily accounted for; yet one page thoroughly mastered, is a great deal better to the pupil than ten superficially attended to, with no clear or definite idea of the facts and principles therein contained.

It has been the desire of the Committee to make the High School emphatically a practical school—a place where the pupils can be fitted for life's practical duties and business. Not a normal school for teachers merely; not a sub-college for dead languages and the merely ornamental in education;

but such a school as will confer the greatest possible benefits upon the largest number of pupils; and therefore the Board have committed no error in keeping this school filled to its utmost capacity. It would indeed be a mistake to elevate the standard so high that comparatively few could reach it; and equally a mistake, to reduce it so low as to take away all incentives to exertion in the Grammar schools. There is a golden mean between these extremes, and along that path this school *can be*, and I think *is* being conducted to certain success.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In September, the new Grammar School on Fifth street, corner of Russell, before the building was completed, was opened with appropriate religious services. The reasons for this were as follows: The Board had already appointed a full corps of teachers for this school-house—a Principal and six Assistants. A week of the term had already gone by—not lost, for the time had been diligently occupied in a thorough examination, in order for proper classification. But this work had been completed; the boys would have been idle at home or in the streets; the pay of the teachers was going on at the rate of over $12.00 daily, and there was really nothing lacking but the slates, and when these might arrive there was no knowledge. Your Chairman was equally desirous for a public dedication of this beautiful temple, as the Committee on Public Property. It was every way worthy of such notice, and to have invited the citizens to inspect the premises and unite in consecrating them to science, to education, to the interests of humanity, and to God, was every way desirable. This edifice, in its elegant finish, appropriate furniture, and special adaptation to the purposes for which erected, is an honor to the city, and a high credit to its government, both in the good taste displayed, and the generous liberality manifested, calling for grateful acknowledgments from this Board and offering an inspired theme for public oratory. To wait for a public dedication involved too much expense. It is true that the

Chairman of the Grammar Schools proposed to put this school in operation in the old Bush street school-house. A consultation of the records of the Secretary show that no teachers had been appointed for Bush street, (except Miss Robinson, and a new appointment had been tendered her and accepted). By the action of this Board, the Bush and Dartmouth street Grammar schools had ceased to be, having been previously assured the new house would be ready at this time. Faithful to carry out its decisions — true to those principles of economy, demanded by the pressure of the times, our limited appropriation, and a high rate of taxation, your Chairman, through the Committee on School Houses, applied to the Committee on Public Property for leave to occupy the new house, previous to its completion, and they willingly, upon a proper representation of the facts, gave up the keys to the Committee on School-Houses, and the school commenced its labors.

This school was to inaugurate a new system in the arrangements of our Grammar Schools. On its success depended the future history and economy of the schools of this city. In its six different school-rooms there are placed 329 seats, admitting a division into six different classes, five regular classes and one devoted to the unclassed pupils.

It was the anxious wish of your Chairman that there should be no mixture of class-room and graduated systems. With the corps of teachers already appointed, suitably distributed to the various rooms and the Principal supervising the whole, according to section 32 of the regulations, would have made this the model, after which, the other Grammar Schools might, eventually, be fashioned; but this idea was overruled, so that to-day, in one room of this school, we have the class-room and the graduated systems in full operation. This arrangement greatly increases the labor of the Assistants, while it relieves the Principal; and it is no wonder if they complain of their burdens, and find friends to ask additional compensation for their onerous duties. The true remedy, however, in the judgment of your Chairman, is, to have the Principal take charge of the whole school,

and to perform his labors in every room, as necessity may require. The economy of this system is shown by the fact that the salaries alone of the teachers for these scholars on the class-room system amounted to $4,575.00. At present the salaries are $3,000.00, thus saving annually $1,575.00, and if fuel, fires, and repairs, be added, the amount would reach $2,000.00.

NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The North Grammar Schools put upon the same plan, would save an equal amount, and a change of all the schools in the city to the graduated system, would reduce our corps of ninety teachers to seventy-eight, and save in salaries alone $4,775, and $1,000 more in other expenses annually.

Of the remaining Grammar Schools, I refer to the reports of the various sub-committees on this grade, simply remarking that in the semi-annual visitation in May, I made a pretty thorough examination of all the Grammar Schools in Arithmetic; and that the classes in the Charles street Girls' Grammar School, Miss Osgood's, and the Middle street Boy's Grammar School, Mr. J. S. Barrell's, stood equal, and above the others, evincing a thoroughness in teaching worthy of imitation.

BUSH STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

Allow me, in this connection, to call the attention of the Board to the condition and wants of the old Bush street Grammar School building. To fit this properly for the use of the Intermedial and Primary Schools, now occupying the other building on Bush street, and to make of it suitable rooms for a department school, it will be necessary to remove it to the east about ten feet, and raise it two feet higher on its foundation, and make such changes in its internal arrangements as have been made in the Maxfield street school-house. The expense would reach, including new furniture, the sum of $1,800, but such an arrangement would save in annual salaries alone $300, and including fires, (and a single furnace would be all that is necessary for the whole

building,) $25 more, making nearly an annual saving of 20 per cent. on the cost of changes; and relieving one school the necessity of occupying small, ill-ventilated and inconvenient class-rooms. It is to be hoped the new Board of the School Committee will take early action in the premises and order the change.

On the condition of the Intermedial, Primary and Country Schools, I refer to the reports of the Committees on these grades.

ALMS-HOUSE SCHOOL.

I wish to present to the Board fully the character and condition of the Alms-House School. Contemplated simply as a reform school in its present relations and condition, it is a sad and serious failure. The association of boys, already viciously inclined, with persons and characters whose habits of intemperance and vagabond life, have blunted their moral sensibilities, and developed tempers and attributes at war with virtue and morality, does neither reform nor elevate them; and in such an atmosphere they will only sink lower, and yet lower, in the scale of human degradation. But as a precautionary measure, to render society safer and property more secure, and as a penal school for truancy, it unquestionably exerts a salutary influence; restraining some from leaving school, who, otherwise would be found in the streets, while in reference to others it affords a cheap method of having their children boarded at the public expense. Simply on the ground of prudence we justify its continuance.

But what we really need is a "truant school," separate and distinct from every other institution, with its buildings isolated and grounds divided from the outer world by substantial fences, under the control of its own board of government and instruction. In such a school there would be no counteracting influences at work, and idle, vicious, and truant children would be trained to usefulness, virtue and happiness. Your Chairman feels well persuaded that you

will find a hearty co-operation in the city government whenever you will send up your petitions for such an Institution.

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.

The Evening Adult School of the last Board was closed on the evening of the 2d of April. Of its order and success, not much can be said. In the organization of the Evening Adult School by this Board, the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Stowe and Pope, and your Chairman, were empowered to provide a place and nominate teachers. They caused the Bush street Girls' Grammar School room to be fitted up for that purpose and removed the gas fixtures from the the old Market street building to it; the Market street house having been previously surrendered to the Committee on Public Property by the special vote of this Board. The male department is under the charge of I. S. Cornish, Esq., assisted by Miss A. M. Bailey, and Miss Sarah Crane. It has entered 113; average attendance 28. It meets on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and has been in session ten weeks. The female department is under the charge of Miss E. J. D. Shepherd, assisted by Mrs. P. K. Almy and Miss Anna L. Kempton, meeting on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. It has entered 100; average attendance 41. The order, success, and utility of this school under the management of such competent and able teachers, is a subject of hearty congratulation to your Committee and should command the confidence of the community. Here that portion of the population, who by misfortune or by birth in places where the light and blessedness of New England schools do not shine, have hitherto been unable to read or write, are put in speedy possession of these most desirable accomplishments. Those whose work prevents attention to education during the day may find here real, solid advantages, which will more than repay the self-denial requisite to success.

FINANCES.

A careful scrutiny has been exercised over the expenditures for the past year, and no bills have been passed but

what were authorized by the legitimate action of the Board, or its appointed agents. No really needed repairs have been neglected, and several material alterations have been made in a number of the school-houses. New furniture has been placed in the Griffin street, Maxfield street and Point school-houses, and the Maxfield and Merrimac street school-houses have been changed from the class-room to the department system. The High School yard has been paved, and the fence substantially repaired. Aided by an unexpended balance from last year's appropriations, and from a special appropriation to finish the Merrimac street school-house, we hope to show at the close of the fiscal year a clean balance sheet.

During my term of office I have approved bills for

Tuition, amounting to	$33,008.36
Sweeping, fires, and bells,	1,276.69
Fuel, including coal, wood, &c.,	1,310.60
Cleaning and whitewashing,	437.56
Repairs and labor,	2,654.00
Stoves and Pipe, with the gas fixtures at Bush street,	675.86
Furniture and furnishings,	1,079.37
Books and Printing,	1,785.15
Miscellaneous,	791.31
Salary of Committee,	1,000.00
	$44,018.90

SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS.

The following schedule exhibits the average number of scholars admitted, the average number belonging, the average number attending, the per cent. of attendance, and names and salaries of teachers now employed in the public service:

SCHOOLS.	Av. number Entered.	Av. number Belonging.	Average Att.	Per ct. Att.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries. $ per annum.
HIGH SCHOOL. Males,	79	76	72	95	J. F. Emerson,	1500
Females,	108	105	96	90	Ivory S. Cornish,	1000
Number in High School,	187	181	168	93	Eliza H. Tobey,	500
					Sallie W. Fox,	350
					Mary I. Hawes,	350
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.						
Fifth Street, Fall term,	300	277	258	93	S. Hutchinson,	1000
					H. B. Robinson,	300
					E. E. Cushman,	300
					Mary A. Sanford,	300
					Betsey B. Winslow,	300
					Mary E. Smith,	300
					Lydia A. Post,	300
					Sophia E. Haffords,	200
Bush Street Boys', } three	113	96	89	93		
Bush Street Girls', } terms,	118	106	95	89		
Dartmouth Street, }	37	32	29	92		
Parker Street,	164	146	138	95	E. Hervey,	1000
					Jane M. Gardner,	300
					Eliza C. Lewis,	275
					Deborah D. Ruggles,	225
Middle Street,	185	170	164	96	J. S. Barrell,	1000
					A. A. K. Howard,	300
					A. D. Burdon,	275
					E. P. Vincent,	275
Charles Street,	123	116	103	87	J. F. Osgood,	500
					Susan B. Cornish,	300
					Cordelia A. Morton,	275
Grove,	92	80	76	94	N. Lincoln, Jr.,	1000
Grove Intermedial transferred to Grammar School.					Abbie S. Tobey,	300
					J. C. Thompson,	300
Acushnet,	61	54	48	89	Wm. A. Barrell,	650
					N. Y. Chase,	225
Total in Grammar Schools,	925	843	787	91		
INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.						
Hill,	78	70	66	91	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	350
Merrimac Street, one term,	61	51	45	88	Hellen M. Gordon,	325
					Hellen M. Hewins,	275
Parker Street,	84	77	68	91	A. R. Commerford,	375
					Sylvia A. Chase,	250
Maxfield Street,	134	123	108	88	E. J. D. Shepherd,	325
					M. Hemenway,	275
Kempton Street,	137	119	106	89	E. K. Wentworth,	375
					Joanna P. Nash,	250
					Jeannette P. Hunter,	250
Charles Street,	106	94	81	84	C. D. Cory,	375
					Lucinda C. Perry,	250
William Street,	135	119	100	91	Mary E. Savery,	375
					Mary B. Gooding,	225
					Annie E. Sanford,	225
Market Street, three terms, And discontinued.	54	49	42	86		
Bush Street,	86	73	66	91	Mary E. Allen,	375
					Maria L. Whitney,	250

SCHOOLS.	Av. number Entered.	Av. number Belonging.	Average Att.	Per ct. Att.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries. $ per annum.
Sixth Street,	139	121	113	93	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	375
					Charlotte C. Carr,	250
					Almena M. Hathaway,	250
Grove, Transferred to Grove Grammar School.	66	57	52	89		
Dartmouth Street,	57	53	49	93	Eliza A. Sisson,	325
					Mary A. Post,	275
Whole number in Intermedial Schools,	1137	1006	896	89		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
Hill,	93	78	68	87	E. Commerford,	375
					K. Commerford,	250
Merrimac Street,	125	109	95	88	Susan E. Brown,	325
					Mira C. Hatch,	275
Parker Street,	98	83	73	87	Mary L. Blake,	325
					Abby F. Bryant,	275
Cedar Street,	134	115	106	91	H. S. Macomber,	325
					Annie S. Homer,	275
					Ellen S. Kempton,	275
Maxfield Street,	122	102	90	89	Mary B. White,	325
					J. S. Macomber,	275
Charles Street,	134	110	104	92	Patience R. Almy,	375
					H. A. R. Kempton,	225
					Mary H. Bennet,	200
William Street,	146	122	105	86	Sarah H. Hewins,	375
					Jane E. Finkill,	250
					E. H. Simmons,	250
Bush Street,	132	114	106	93	Annie M. Bailey,	375
					Sarah E. Field,	250
					Amanda M. Pierce,	250
Sixth Street,	119	107	91	86	Ruth H. Brady,	375
					Sarah H. Cranston,	250
					Sarah E. Stoddard,	225
Griffin Street,	85	78	66	88	Cordelia M. Barker,	375
					Alma C. Field,	250
Grove,	100	82	71	88	Mary J. Chase,	375
					Julia H. Hathaway,	225
Dartmouth Street,	94	82	75	92	Harriet P. Cushman,	325
					Drusilla W. Sears,	275
Arnold Street,	33	28	26	91	S. M. Tompkins,	300
	1415	1310	1016	80		
COUNTRY SCHOOLS.						
North School,	31	27	20	70	Mary B. Grinnell,	350
Perry's Neck,	31	26	24	92	Eliza H. Clark,	350
Belville,	33	30	25	83	Ursula C. Gwynneth,	350
Haskins' Corner,	40	37	32	87	Phebe T. Howland,	350
Cannonville,	85	75	63	88	Sarah Crane,	350
					Carrie J. Spooner,	250
Alms-House,	27	22	21	99	Geo. W. Francis,	550
Clark's Point,	33	31	27	89	Statira W. Conner,	350
	280	247	222			

SCHOOLS.	Av. number Entered.	Av. number Belonging.	Average Att.	Per ct. Att.	TEACHERS.	Salaries. $ per wk.
EVENING ADULT SCHOOL. Male department, for 10 weeks,	*113		28		I. S. Cornish,	3.50
					Ann M. Bailey,	2.00
					Sarah Crane,	2.00
Female department, for 10 weeks,	100		46		E. J. D. Shepherd,	2.50
					Patience R. Almy,	2.00
					Anna L. Kempton,	2.00
Grand total,	4141	3587	3163	88		

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. STEARNS, *Chairman.*

* Many of these only attended one evening.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

HILL SCHOOL.

The teachers appear to labor earnestly, unitedly, and with a good degree of success — the pupils showing fair progress — but from some cause which we are not prepared to allege, the school fails to impress the visitor with the conviction, inevitable in some others, that all is accomplished that can reasonably be expected.

PARKER STREET.

On account of the sickness of the Principal, this school has for a part of the year been under the charge of the Assistant; Mrs. E. P. Spooner acting as her Assistant.

It is natural to expect that under such changes of instructors, a school should exhibit indications of interruption in its discipline, and in the progress of its pupils; in this case, however, we are happy to report that no such indications were seen, and that the school is, and through the year has been in a flourishing condition, giving satisfaction to the committee, and meeting the approval of those parents whose children are taught therein.

MERRIMAC STREET.

Miss Tew, under whose principalship this school made so rapid improvement, and from the continuance of whose labors so much more was anticipated, resigned during the Winter term. She was succeeded by the present Principal, the former Assistants being retained. These gave entire satisfaction, but at the close of the Spring term, the Board ordered the school-room to be divided, and the school to be conducted upon the "Department plan." This arrangement was completed at the commencement of the Summer term, Miss Brown being retained as Principal, and

Mira C. Hatch as Assistant. With regard to the success of this arrangement, we are not prepared to report further than this,—that although the school is not all we could wish, yet it is all that we can expect it to be, when we consider the many changes that have taken place in it since its commencement. If the school can be continued for an entire year under the teachers now employed, we confidently anticipate much improvement.

MAXFIELD STREET.

This school, since the commencement of the Summer term, has been conducted upon the "Department plan." By this change the general appearance of the school and rooms is much improved, and we are satisfied that the change has been beneficial. From some unknown cause, the graduating class at the close of the Fall term did not show that preparation for the Intermedial school that is usually seen in graduating classes from this school; but the very excellent scholarship of a younger class, would testify to the ability and diligence of the Principal, if, in addition to her former success, such evidence were needed. In this connection we wish to say that the excellent classes usually found in this school, owe much of their superiority to the thorough elementary instruction of the infant classes, without which, the labors of the Principal, however well directed, must necessarily fail.

CHARLES STREET.

No school in the city shows more conclusively the good effects of devotion to duty on the part of the teachers than this. It fully maintains the high reputation that it has deservedly enjoyed for years past. Notwithstanding the frequent removal of families in the district, and the consequently brief periods that many of the children remain in this school, requiring much additional labor from the teachers, the school always appears well, and no scholar can remain, even for a short time, under the instruction and discipline here found, without improvement.

Miss H. A. R. Kempton, who was appointed Second Assistant at the commencement of the year, has given good satisfaction, and a small class taught by her from the beginning, reflects much credit upon her labors.

CEDAR STREET.

No change has taken place in this school since the last report. It is a good school, the teachers laboring harmoniously, and with success, and by their earnest zeal manifesting that they realize the importance of the trust committed to their care.

WILLIAM STREET.

This is a very large school, and the evil referred to in the Charles Street district, of frequent changes in the scholars, has its effect here also; these causes may serve in some measure to account for the fact that ordinarily there does not appear in the classes of the Principal, that thoroughness of teaching, and in the whole school that good degree of discipline, which are alike so desirable, and both of which are found nearer perfection in most of our other schools.

The classes of the first Assistant are well taught, and compare favorably with similar classes in other schools.

BUSH STREET.

Of this school, it is sufficient to say that it is under the charge of the same teachers who for years past have given such general satisfaction, and who, in addition to their other qualifications, have that which can only be obtained by actual service,—experience.

ARNOLD STREET.

This school, of which mention was made in the last report, as but just established, and under the charge of Miss Susan Tompkins, has been in successful operation through

the year. The school, though small, requires much labor. We find that the confidence placed in Miss Tompkins as an able, diligent teacher, was well grounded, and congratulate the Board, and parents in the vicinity of this school, that a need so long felt of a Primary school in this section of the city, has been so fully supplied.

GRIFFIN STREET.

Of this school, owing to the peculiarities of which, little might be expected, we are pleased to be enabled to present a very favorable report.

It may not be generally known that a large proportion of the pupils of this school are of foreign descent, in fact, at times but one or two children of American parentage are to be found in it. Yet in no school is more rapid progress made, the discipline superior, or the interest manifested by the scholars greater than here. It is usually the case that some, and often many of the pupils cannot speak or understand the English language. The earnest desire for knowledge shown by these children, and their rapid progress are worthy of notice, and the hearty co-operation of their parents with the teachers, and their efforts to secure the punctual attendance of their children, furnish an example worthy of imitation.

SIXTH STREET.

We report this school in a flourishing condition, its standing at the close of the year being higher than at its commencement. The teachers have labored with much earnestness and success, and we believe have the esteem of the pupils and the confidence of the parents.

DARTMOUTH STREET.

The proficiency of the scholars in this school as shown at the examinations, always testifies to the faithful and well directed labors of the teachers, while the general good order and cheerfulness indicate that the teachers have suc-

ceeded in a praiseworthy degree in securing the confidence and affection of those under their care.

Miss Mary A. Post, who has been the Assistant for a number of years, having been transferred to the Intermedial school in the same building, Miss Drusilla W. Sears has been appointed Assistant in this school, and her success in another school gives strong assurance that she will be found well fitted for the duties devolving upon her here.

GROVE SCHOOL.

By a change recently effected, far better accommodations than have been had heretofore have been provided for this school. The high estimation in which the Principal has been held as a teacher, is in no degree impaired, and under her labors with the co-operation of a faithful Assistant, there is here little to be desired to render this all that can reasonably be expected of a Primary school.

In conclusion, we wish to say that almost the entire labor of examining the thirteen Primary schools in the city, has devolved upon a single member of your committee. The visitations have necessarily been more limited in number and more brief in duration, than was desirable in order to obtain that intimate knowledge of the condition of the several schools upon which to base a public report. We have made such a report as to us has seemed just upon the information obtained, and believe it to be such as would be corroborated by a more thorough examination.

All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Committee on Primary schools.

CHARLES C. SAYER.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools have undergone a considerable change in their arrangements and character during the year. The Grove Intermedial school has exchanged rooms with the Grove Primary, which had a larger number of scholars but a smaller room.

The Dartmouth and Maxfield Street schools have been reorganized on the department plan, the Principal and Assistants occupying separate rooms, and the higher classes remaining under the tuition of the Principal.

Owing to the crowded state of the schools in the north part of the city, it has been necessary to establish a new school in that section, and the rooms on the second floor of the brick building on Merrimac street have been fitted for that purpose. These rooms are ample in size and pleasantly situated. The furniture used is of the most approved style and finish, being from the manufactory of Mr. William O. Haskell, Boston. The school will accommodate about 100 scholars.

By the formation of this new school, the district lines of the Hill, Parker, Maxfield, and Kempton Street schools have been materially changed, causing thereby no little disturbance in the arrangement of classes in these schools.

HILL SCHOOL.

The discipline of this school is mild but effective. The Reading of the Principal's classes was good; Spelling excellent; the lower classes, however, under the charge of the Assistant, did not stand as high in these branches as we had wished. The first class in Arithmetic passed a fair examination; in Geography a marked improvement was noticed.

THE MERRIMAC SCHOOL

Has been organized but one term, i. e., three months, under the charge of Mrs. E. P. Spooner. The Spelling was unsurpassed by any other school. The general order of the school is good. It is hoped that it will take a high rank among the other schools of this grade.

PARKER STREET.

The Reading of the first class was inferior, the scholars failing in correct articulation, and in proper modulation. In Spelling, this school ranks low. The exercises in Arithmetic were quite satisfactory; also those in Geography. Some allowance should be made in the examination of this, and the following school, from the fact that the district lines were changed in the Fall term, thereby introducing many new scholars who have had but three months instruction from their present teachers.

MAXFIELD STREET.

The reading of the higher classes at the close of the Spring term was very good. The exercises in Spelling fully equal to any other school. In Arithmetic this school stands No. 1.; in Geography, however, the classes did not show that proficiency which was expected. The order both in the Principal's and Assistant's department was commendable.

KEMPTON STREET.

This school at the present time is the largest of its grade. The Reading was satisfactory; Spelling very good; Arithmetic fair; Geography very good.

CHARLES STREET.

The first and second classes read very well, articulating the more difficult combinations of letters with much correctness. The Spelling was fair; Geography good. No examination was made in Arithmetic. Neatness and order prevail in this school.

WILLIAM STREET.

This school fully sustains the high rank which it held during the last year. The order is good, and the room always neat. The Reading, both in correct articulation, and modulation, is unsurpassed by any other school. The exercises in Arithmetic and Spelling were creditable; in Geography very good.

BUSH STREET.

The Reading in this school was very good, the articulation distinct and correct. The Spelling fair; Arithmetic and Geography entirely satifactory. This school merits better accommodation than it now possesses, and it is earnestly desired that the building adjoining and recently occupied by the Grammar School, be immediately fitted to meet the wants of this school.

SIXTH STREET.

There was no examination made in Arithmetic at the close of the Fall term; at an examination in the Spring term, however, the classes appeared well in this department. The exercises in Spelling and Geography were fair; the Reading very good. In neatness and order this school is not behind any other.

DARTMOUTH STREET.

The various exercises in Reading, Spelling, and Geography were good. No examination was made in Arithmetic. The rooms are generally neat and the school orderly.

GROVE.

A satisfactory report is made of Reading and Spelling; Arithmetic stands fair; in Geography this school ranks low.

MARKET STREET.

This school was continued but *two* terms of the present year. It was originally established as a temporary relief to the crowded state of the William Street school, and when that difficulty was removed by the organization of the Merrimac Street school, it was discontinued. No special examination was made in the various branches taught. The general appearance of the school, however, was creditable to the teacher.

From the Committee who had the particular oversight of the department of Geography, we learn that the schools have made marked progress in this branch of study; the "general promptness and correctness of the answers showing that the teachers had taken much pains to instil in the minds of the scholars the necessity of understanding the subject."

We are pleased to notice also, that more attention is being paid to the subject of Reading than formerly, on the part of the teachers, many of whom are devoting more time to correct articulation of the elementary sounds of vowels and consonants, and difficult combinations of the same, as well as to modulation, &c. This is a very good move in a good place, for here perhaps, rather than in any other place, do we find the greater aptitude to acquire correct utterance, which is the foundation of all good reading and spelling.

The subject of Spelling, which has heretofore been regarded by some of the teachers as of minor importance, though wrongly so regarded we think, is now receiving a good share of attention in these schools, and consequently a number of them have made a marked proficiency in this branch of study.

There has been no regular teacher of Music in these schools for the past year, a fact which is to be regretted, nevertheless, we have frequently heard good singing in several of the schools, particularly in the William, Bush,

Sixth, and Maxfield Street schools, in one of which neither of the teachers being singers themselves, one or more of the Misses take the lead.

This grade of schools is a highly interesting one, and the position which they hold, as a whole, reflects much credit upon the teachers, who, without exception, appear to be devoted to and interested in their work.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIPHALET WMS. HERVEY,

Chairman of the Intermedial School Committee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools have received the usual amount of time and attention of the Committee during the year now closing. Examinations have been made from time to time of sufficient thoroughness to enable the Committee to obtain a definite opinion of the condition of each school which is herein after presented. The number of Grammar Schools has been reduced during the year. The Bush street and Dartmouth street Grammar Schools have been united with pupils from other schools to form the Grammar School which occupies the new school-house on Fifth street.

This new Grammar School is established upon a system of organization which has received approval in large cities for its superior efficiency and economy. In constitution and mode of conduct, it differs essentially from the other Grammar Schools. The pupils are here arranged in separate rooms, where they will remain constantly for study and instruction until advanced to a higher grade, or until they leave school. Those under each teacher are of nearly the same degree of proficiency. The building is adapted to this system of organization; it contains seven school-rooms with clothes closets attached, three rooms upon the second floor, and four rooms upon the first floor, with an entrance hall in the central part of the building, and a corresponding hall upon the second floor. Six of the rooms are furnished with accommodations for 329 pupils. Five of the rooms contain 56 single desks and seats each, and one room contains 49 desks and seats. All of the seats are occupied. The rooms are numbered from No. 1, to No. 6, inclusive, and are occupied by the same number of grades in numerical order, the highest grade, or most proficient pupils occupying room No. 1. A fuller description of this new school edifice will be found in the last annual report. Eight teachers are employed in this school—one male Principal and seven female

Assistants. The Principal has the supervision of the whole school, with the immediate care and instruction of the pupils of the highest grade, assisted by the Sixth Assistant. It is the duty of the Principal to visit the several rooms to give advice and instruction whenever the interests thereof require. Four of the Assistants occupy separate rooms, and two of the Assistants occupy one room, which contains a class of pupils, many of whom are the same, and others similar in character and condition to those pupils that formerly constituted the "Market Square School."

But little classification of these pupils can be made which renders necessary more individual instruction in this room than in the other rooms, where the pupils are so nearly of the same grade that they are taught in two divisions — one division preparing for recitation while the other is reciting. The change from the old to the new organization brings additional care and labor upon the Assistants in this school. When in their former situations, occupying class-rooms, their duty consisted in instructing and governing a class while it was before them for recitation. In their present positions, they have the constant supervision and instruction of all the pupils in the room, at present fifty-six, double the number before them at any time in the class-rooms. This large increase of the number of pupils, however well classified, requires a corresponding increase of labor which should receive an increased remuneration. These Assistants are ladies of experience in teaching, some of whom have filled the most important offices in the school service to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. They all, doubtless, will be able to fulfil the duties of their present office, although experience will prove that some teachers who could sustain themselves in the class-rooms, will signally fail to perform the duties of these more difficult situations.

During the Fall term the fifth Assistant, Miss Smith, was granted leave of absence in consequence of the ill health of her father's family. Miss Elizabeth P. Babcock was selected to fill the vacancy. Miss Babcock filled the office of Assistant in the Principal's room.

In another part of the Annual Report, the economy of the centralization system is shown by a contrast of the expense of teaching the pupils of the Fifth Street school under their present and former arrangements. The efficiency of this system is not so readily manifest.

This will require the work of more time. Still greater efficiency and economy can yet be attained in this school by a further concentration of pupils to increase its size. The older pupils of the Intermedial Schools within the limits of the new school district, and also a majority of the pupils of the Grove Grammar School should be taken to form a part of the Fifth Street school. This is in accordance with the plan of the school, and the change should be made as soon as practicable. This increase of the number of pupils will furnish additional means for a better classification, which will increase the efficiency of the school. Within certain limits, the greater the number of pupils of nearly the same grade, the more perfect can be the classification and the more efficient will become the school. The new schoolhouse can readily be made to accommodate 100 more pupils, by furnishing the large unoccupied room with desks and seats. The schools to which reference has been made, will furnish a sufficient number of pupils to occupy the additional accommodations. This change will require the re-construction of all the schools in the south part of the city, and the discontinuance of some of them.

The new system of organization, when fully carried into effect, will require a new arrangement of the lower grades of schools, and the discontinuance of the Intermedial grade. The older pupils of this grade will be included in the Grammar Schools, and the younger pupils in the Primary grade.

The schools will then constitute three grades, the same number as in those cities where this system has been adopted with the greatest success.

At the commencement of the Winter term a change was effected in the Grove schools by transferring the pupils of the Intermedial School and intermingling them with the pupils of the Grammar School. Each school contained about 50 pupils,

with two teachers in the Grammar School, and one teacher in the Intermedial School. The teacher of the latter school fills the office of second Assistant in the former school. This change affords increased facilities to the pupils of the Intermedial School.

But few changes of teachers have occurred in these schools within the past year. Two Assistants have been transferred to situations in other grades of schools, and one teacher, Miss Mason, resigned her office of second Assistant in the Parker Street school at the close of the Fall term, to engage in the same profession in a neighboring city. Miss Mason is a good teacher and she leaves with our best wishes for future success in her new field of labor.

The Committee in making their report have found their labors lightened by the very full report of last year, in which theories of teaching, and matters of general interest to the schools, were discussed with so much minuteness of detail, as to leave little necessary to be said at present upon topics of a general character.

The several studies pursued in these schools were assigned to the Committee to examine and to report, as follows: Geography to Mr. Stowe, Arithmetic to Mr. Durfee, Algebra to Mr. Hervey, History to Dr. Swasey, Reading and Spelling to Messrs. Bonney and Clarke, and Grammar to Mr. Gleason. The reports submitted by the several members of this sub-committee are herewith subjoined.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. Gleason,
Chairman Grammar School Committee.

READING.

This important branch has not received the attention it merits. Reading, although the highest acquisition of our schools, is the most poorly taught of any of the studies. We are convinced by observation and experience that poor readers are almost universally poor scholars. Let it be remembered that reading is the inlet to our minds of the sublime thoughts of the gifted and good in all ages, and that

without not only an ability to read, but a love of reading, our children cannot converse with the best minds. One great defect in the method of teaching this branch is this: scholars are permitted to read the master-pieces of English composition, the highest productions of the drama, and the loftiest inspirations of poetry, with a mere mechanical articulation of words, having scarcely the faintest comprehension of the ideas or sentiment of the author. It is vain to expect a pupil to read well what he does not thoroughly understand. It is desirable that the scholars should study more carefully the pieces selected, and endeavor by proper inflection and emphasis represent the sentiment of the author in the most pleasing and forcible manner.

In examining the various classes in the Grammar Schools, we observed too much monotony and disagreeable formality in this exercise. We attribute it partially to failure in understanding the sentiment of the author, but chiefly to a lack of interest in the subject-matter read and in the exercise itself.

We recommend to teachers the practise of reading to their classes the piece selected for study. The round, clear and distinct enunciation of the instructor, touching with varied intonation and graceful emphasis each shade of meaning, begets in every scholar the zeal for imitation, which ends in accomplishing the desired object. In some of the cities of our Commonwealth, a master of elocution is employed to give occasional instruction in this branch, and it is much to be desired that a higher interest in this exercise might thus be awakened in our schools.

We will not attempt to institute a comparison of the schools in this branch; because from the nature of the study it is obviously impracticable. We observed in some of the schools much attention has been given to the subject of articulation; each syllable is pronounced with the utmost distinctness. This is to be commended, as it is the very foundation of good reading; and yet we think, in some cases, this merit is carried to such an extreme that it degenerates to a fault. The sentiment of the author suffers at

the expense of a formal articulation, while the proper intonation and emphasis is entirely ignored. There is certainly need of improvement in all, and we earnestly recommend increased attention to this exercise.

CHARLES T. BONNEY.

SPELLING.

Your Committee regret to report great deficiency in this branch. This exercise has been too much neglected. We are satisfied from a careful examination, that many of the classes will not compare favorably with the highest classes in the Intermedial grade. The examination in this branch was conducted orally and the following list of words used in examining the higher classes:

Melancholy,	Supersede,	Collision,
Idiosyncrasy,	Concede,	Nauseous,
Demurred,	Jeopardy,	Rhyme,
Incomprehensible,	Tough,	Phlegmatic,
Egregious,	Thorough,	Physician,
Coalition,	Irrepressible,	Business,
Monosyllable,	Coercion,	Sumptuous.

Your Committee find in estimating the percentage of correct spelling, that in no one of the schools examined did the average of correct work reach as high as 70 per cent., while in one school it was only 36 per cent. Comment is unnecessary.

CHARLES T. BONNEY.

GRAMMAR.

During the year the schools have been visited and examined as often as required by the regulations of the Board. In the last Annual Report upon Grammar, the result of one exanination made with printed questions was presented in a tabular view, showing the relative and absolute standing of each class in this study. Such a result does not furnish a sure criterion by which to judge the

condition of the school during the entire year. This must be determined by frequent observation of the pupils when engaged in their every-day work of study and recitation, as well as by formal examinations. The examinations have been made during the past year without reference to presenting results in a statistical form. It has been the endeavor of your Committee to ascertain, not only how much the pupils have learned of the theory of grammar and its application in technical parsing and analysis, but also what practical application they could make of this knowledge in the use of language. For this purpose the classes have been required to perform exercises in parsing, analysis, and in the writing of sentences.

The schools, as a whole, are in good condition in this study. Reasonable expectation has been fulfilled. A few classes might claim special mention for eminence, but generally there is no more difference in the condition of classes of the same grade in the several schools than would naturally result from the varying tastes and ability of the teachers to direct and aid their pupils to successful effort.

A change of grammatical text-books was made at the beginning of the year. Tower's Series of Grammars is now used. A more uniform method of teaching this branch is the result of this change, and there is less disparity now between classes of the same grade than formerly, when grammar text-books by different authors were used.

Practical grammar should receive a large share of attention. Exercises in construction and frequent analysis of the language used by the pupils in recitations, afford the best means of teaching it.

A. L. Gleason.

GEOGRAPHY.

During the year the Grammar Schools have been examined in this department twice. At the close of the last term, written answers to a list of questions were required of the first class in each school. This enabled your Committee at the same time to judge more satisfactorily of the merits of the classes absolutely and comparatively. Most of the members of these classes were subsequently candidates for admission to the High School, and were then again carefully examined in the same study, thus affording further opportunity of learning their attainments. None of these classes could claim special mention for excellence, though all of them gave evidence of study and drill. The range of questions, however, on which they were prepared to be examined, was exceedingly limited. The text-book which has been used for several years in our most advanced classes in Geography, was designed for schools of the Intermedial grade, and is by no means adequate for the wants of scholars who will not, at school, pursue the study further. Questions were often asked, the ability to answer which is essential to good general information on the subject, which could not be answered by the scholars, and to which no answer was given in the text-book. This defect was so obvious that the propriety of a change was apparent to all. On investigation it was unanimously decided to substitute Warren's Common School Geography, which is now in use, and I believe has given great satisfaction. One advantage, it is hoped, has been thus secured to the classes still continuing in this department. But there are other deficiencies which might be pointed out, and which are seen by none more clearly than by some of our teachers. Your Committee is of opinion that Geography does not receive in our public schools generally, the attention which it deserves and which is essential to success. This appears to be owing not as much to a want of ability on the part of instructors as to a want of preparation for the recitations in that study. This is probably attributable to a want of appreciation of the

science itself. Practically it holds an inferior place in their estimation. It is thought by some to require but little qualification to teach Geography. Many who present themselves as candidates for the office of teacher, frankly admit that they are deficient in a knowledge of even the more common facts contained in the text-books, but they urge that in hearing recitations they shall be aided by the Question-book and Atlas, and so hope to succeed. This is plainly wrong. The result is a great evil. To teach Geography requires careful and patient preparation, no less than to give instruction in History and Arithmetic. To ask the questions printed in the text-book is certainly proper, and to insist upon the memorizing of answers secures an undoubted and no small advantage to the scholar; but asking questions is not teaching, and to require that certain facts shall be committed to memory is not teaching. If the recitation is thus limited a scholar fails, and evidently must fail to gain anything better than the most meagre and unsatisfactory information. His mind, except the faculty of memory, is almost neglected. Many who can readily name the boundaries of a country, its chief towns and rivers, seem to have hardly an idea what that country is—no intelligent idea of what distinguishes its general features from those of other countries—none but confused ideas of its inhabitants and their modes of living. In many instances the knowledge acquired is hardly more valuable than a series of names and numbers. It is obvious that no "Description of the Earth," and of its divisions, is conveyed to the understanding of the pupil, unless he is led to reason upon facts which are made familiar, and to exercise his imagination. He will never be himself able to describe places and objects, if he does not form a picture of them in his own mind. For this he needs the assistance of a Teacher. To enable a pupil to form clear and correct conceptions of the general appearance and the peculiarities of various countries, such conceptions of the inhabitants too, as will lead him to think of them intelligently as of real men and women, is essential to a Teacher's success. The method of accomplishing this is obvious.

The Teacher himself must first gain such conceptions. He must have a familiar acquaintance with the discoveries and descriptions of travellers who tell us what they themselves have seen. Every recitation in Geography should secure to the scholar something of the fruits of such research. It will cost labor, but it is the cost of teaching. It cannot be evaded without making instruction in this department little better than a farce.

T. Stowe.

U. S. HISTORY.

The hand of time points again to the close of another year, and we are called upon, so far as we are servants of the people, for a true report of the discharge of duties committed to our care; be they large or small.

Two general examinations of nearly all the classes in U. S. History in the Grammar schools in the city, have been held during the year; the first at the close of the Spring term; the second, at the close of the Fall term and year, in November. The examinations were more thorough than the reports will be explicit, as some general statements only of the comparative standing of the classes will be here presented.

A small class under the care of Mr. Wm. A. Barrell, in the Acushnet school, was examined in May, and the result of the examination as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected, when it is remembered that this school has never been overburdened with the attention of the Committee in this, and perhaps some other studies. No examination was held at the close of the Fall term.

In the Parker Street school, two classes, all that were in the school at the time under Mr. Hervey's care, gave evidence of the interest ever manifested here, both by teacher and scholar, in this study. The recitations were very satisfactory generally, and I found a few excellent scholars in the two classes. This was at the Spring exam-

ination. That held in the Fall was not so good — quite a falling off from most of the examinations held here for the last few years.

I examined the first class in the Middle Street school, under the care of Mr. J. S. Barrell, in May. It was quite a large class, and was, I think, as good as any I have ever found in this school. Two were examined in November. The first was quite large, the second small — neither of these appeared as well as the one examined in May.

One class in the Bush Street Boys' school, under Mr. Hutchinson, examined in May, passed a good examination.

The classes in the Grove school, under Mr. Lincoln, have been small during the year, and do not compare very favorably with most others in the city. This is true, not of this year only, but for most of the time that I have had charge of this study. It may be owing in part to the fact that the classes have generally been small, for I have almost invariably found that the larger the class, the better the examination. I do not know as it is true in other studies, but in this it seems that numbers give increased interest, emulation and confidence. I am quite sure, other things being equal, that a class of twenty-five will give a higher average of correct answers than a class of eight or ten.

I found the first class in the Charles Street girls' school, under the care of Miss Osgood, as good as any one I have ever examined in this school. The recitations were excellent, and gave conclusive evidence of thorough teaching. It was quite a large class. Those examined in November were not as good as the one just reported.

I was very much disappointed in the first class in the Bush Street Girls' school I examined in May. I have usually found excellent classes in this school; but the one now spoken of was the poorest I have ever found here. And I found at the May examination in the Dartmouth Street school, a class made up of the extremes of very good and very poor scholars in History.

The last two classes named, together with that in the Bush Street Boys' school, were merged in the Fifth Street

school, at the commencement of the Fall term. They fell under the care of Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Robinson, and were examined in November. Those under Mr. H., composed of boys and girls, passed a most excellent examination, perhaps the best I have ever found in any school at any time. There was one noticeable feature of improvement in the respectful bearing of the boys, that was very pleasing—for however correctly the boys in the old Bush Street school may have answered questions put to them, they often did it in a very rude and graceless manner, producing anything but a favorable impression upon the mind of the Committee. A very large class, under Miss Robinson's care, examined in November, appeared very well.

Nearly all of the higher classes have been through with Lossing's larger history for schools; the lower classes have been partly through this, or wholly through the Primary History. So much in detail of the different schools and classes.

Before closing this, my last report of this study, I ask indulgence in making a few general remarks concerning it. Five years ago I made, by assignment, my first examinations in it, and it has continued under my care as examiner, since. I found a very large number of scholars attending to it, and generally with a satisfactory result. Still I thought a little something more might be done advantageously in adding increased interest to it. I asked the scholars to think of the subject outside of lesson hours, and seek for information from other sources than the text-book. Much benefit has followed my suggestions, and I regret only that I have not been able to do more. I am pleased in saying that I have ever found the teachers cheerfully and faithfully carrying out my ideas. The result is a decided and perceptible improvement, so that now I think it can be said without much doubt, that there is not a town or city in New England where U. S. History is more generally studied or better taught than in the Grammar Schools of New Bedford.

Of its importance I have spoken in previous reports. One additional fact, not before alluded to, suggests itself;

it is this: I think there is not a study pursued in this grade of schools, where the scholars are allowed such latitude of expressing their own ideas in answers as in this. They are not compelled to repeat the words of the text-book. This leads to a choice of words, thus giving them an enlarged command of language.

Of the importance specifically belonging to it, little need be said. No one at the present time, I think, will question it. The present unhappy condition of our country would seem to show conclusively the necessity of a thorough knowledge of its history, past and present, so that we may not fail of being true to ourselves as Americans, and that we may learn well our rights and duties as good citizens. And I hope that every child in our schools will learn it so well, that the intellectual knowledge thus gained will create in his young heart a love of our common country and the Union, so great and pure, that it shall be equalled only by his eternal hatred for its foes abroad, and his unrelenting detestation of the fiend-hearted traitors at home.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. SWASEY.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Country Schools having experienced but few interruptions by a change of Principals, remain in much the same condition as reported the past year; and while in the aggregate they furnish evidence of good government, as well as of good instruction, a few remarks upon the standing of each, in the estimation of the Committee, may at the present time be proper.

The Cannonville School fully maintains its former position. The examination at the close of the Fall term was satisfactory, and the Principal, Miss Sarah Crane, appears to have secured the respect of her pupils, and the confidence of their parents and guardians.

The Primary department, under the management of Miss Carrie J. Spooner, may also be reported in a favorable condition.

The School at Haskins Corner is the largest of the Country schools. At the examination the classes made a commendable appearance in most of the studies, and a most satisfactory one in Arithmetic. The difference in the ages of the pupils in this school is such as to require the formation of twenty-two classes in the several branches taught; and the consequent limited amount of time devoted to each, has caused a degree of dissatisfaction on the part of some of the parents, and at the same time has imposed on the Principal arduous duties, with which the Committee at times have felt her health and strength were not commensurate. In the change recently effected by the appointment of Miss Phebe T. Howland to the Principalship, it is to be hoped that pleasant relations may exist between teachers, scholars, and parents, and at the same time the advancement of the pupils be secured.

The school at Perry's Neck, though small in numbers, is in a prosperous condition. The Principal, Miss Eliza H. Clarke, has secured the affections of her scholars and the

co-operation of their parents. The late examination was more satisfactory to the Committee than any they have witnessed there for a series of years. While the mind has been instructed, neatness in the school-room and the entire premises without, has been preserved, and a *taste* for the *beautiful* cultivated in a neatly arranged flower garden in the young ladies' yard, which still retains its *symmetry* and much of its freshness amid the *chilling blasts* of November.

The North School, under the principalship of Miss Mary B. Grinnell, is also limited in numbers, yet a model of order and neatness. Through the greater part of the year the members of this school are young, resembling somewhat the pupils of a primary class, while in the Winter it receives an accession of scholars of more advanced years. At the examination, the sprightliness of the scholars, and their ready manner of answering questions gave evidence of correct instruction, as well as of native talent.

The Acushnet School, under the principalship of Mr. William A. Barrell, assisted at the present time by Miss Narcissa Y. Chase, still retains the position it occupied at the last annual report. The thorough acquaintance of the scholars with the several branches taught, was fully shown at the examination at the close of the Fall term, and while much might be said in the way of commendation, your Committee are content to state their belief, that in the past history of the school will be found a sufficient guarantee for its future progress.

The character of the Belville School is similar to those of its class already mentioned. At the close of the Winter term, Miss Helen M. Hewins was succeeded by Miss Ursula C. Gwynneth, under whose instruction the school appears to be making satisfactory progress—one from their number having entered the High School at the commencement of the Winter term, while others are preparing for admission with the next class. In addition to singing by the scholars, the *rules* of Music are also taught by the Principal twice in each week by lessons of thirty minutes each.

The school at Clark's Point, Miss Statira W. Conner,

Principal, differs but slightly from those of its class in other localities. The examination was limited. The order and quietness was not as conspicuous as the Committee would desire, though nothing *malicious* was manifest on the part of the pupils. A portion of the time was occupied in suggesting to the Principal a definite course of action; and as improvements have recently been made by painting the house and reseating the same with modern furniture, it is the desire of the Committee that this school may take rank with those of its class, both in government and advancement in the several branches taught.

H. R. Wilcox.

HIGH SCHOOL.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I have examined two classes in this study, during the year; one of twenty-seven scholars in May, and one of sixty in November; both under the instruction of Miss Fox. The one in May passed a better examination than that in November. Perhaps this was owing very much to the difference in numbers. The larger class having to be divided, and as a matter of necessity, receiving less attention from the teacher than the smaller. The examinations in this branch have been on the whole quite satisfactory. It is true that the scholars have not in all cases shown as desirable a familiarity with the science in their observation of things about them pertaining to it, as could be wished. Perhaps, however, I may have expected more than was really reasonable. I have before spoken of the deficiency of the text-book; as this is now changed for a better one, I trust there will be an equal improvement of the scholarship.

I am very sorry here to speak unfavorably of the deportment of the class in May. There was not that quiet, respectful bearing among some of the young gentlemen, for such they ought to consider themselves, that one may reasonably expect to find in a school of this character. I hope that all the pupils in this school will not forget to cultivate true politeness and refinement of manners, while they are improving the mind.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I found no class in this study in May, but examined a small one under the instruction of Miss Hawes, in November. This is the first class I have ever found here in this study, in the order of studies prescribed for this school. The recitation was very fair, and the instruction by the teacher has been faithful, I believe.

I am very sorry to make any complaint about this study in the High School. But surely it has not received the at-

tention due to it here. If it is not considered a profitable study, strike it from the course; if it is, why not then give it the attention due to it? And then again, if it is to be studied, I hope the Committee will put a suitable text-book into the school. If there is anything that I am heartily sick of in the name of text-books, it is that class known as "Physiologies for Schools." I would as soon set a hungry man down to eat the bill of fare, instead of the meal, and expect him to be satisfied, as expect to derive positive practical good from this study as it is generally managed in our schools. If it is fit and proper that it should be taught there, then surely it is important that something more practical and profitable should come of it. If it is ever true that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," I think here, a little learning is a very *useless* thing. Make something more of it, or fill its place with something better. Put in a book more thorough and complete, that shall be read carefully and understandingly, in place of those now used, where much useless detail has to be committed to memory. Do something more and better, or nothing with it. I do not suppose my views will be favorably received by most of those interested in this subject; indeed, I know they will not; but I am decidedly of opinion that there should be a change in our ideas about it; that we should lay aside our prurient and squeamish notion and mock modesty concerning it.

I have not examined any class in Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, as there has not as yet been any formed; the study having been introduced during the present year into the course of studies for this school.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. SWASEY.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY AND CHEMISTRY.

In Natural Philosophy there are four classes. The third and fourth classes are united in this study and form the most advanced class. They have completed their text-book, (Parker's Philosophy,) which contains a brief epitome of

Astronomy. The fifth class have advanced to hydrostatics, the sixth class nearly as far, and the seventh class have advanced to the subject of specific gravity.

These classes were examined upon such topics as each had studied. They gave evidence of study and thorough teaching, and showed generally, a fair knowledge of such facts and principles of this science as are contained in such parts of their text-book as had been passed over. A want of uniformity in scholarship and general appearance among the members of some classes was noticed, which in some instances presented a marked contrast. The fifth and advanced class presented the most uniform scholarship.

In Astronomy there is one class. Their familiarity with such principles of this science as are treated of in their text-book, showed that the pupils had been interested and profited by this study.

In Chemistry there is one class. It is composed of the first and second classes united. They have not completed their text-book, having advanced no further than the metals. Their examination was very satisfactory, affording evidence of good scholarship in this branch.

A. L. Gleason.

GEOLOGY, BOTANY AND FRENCH.

The study of Geology was pursued by the graduating class under the tuition of the Principal. The answers were generally prompt and correct, showing a fair acquaintance with the principles of the science.

The class in Botany, under the charge of Miss Tobey, was composed wholly of girls; had there been a fair proportion of the other sex, there would have been, without doubt, a greater zeal manifested in this highly interesting and instructive science. Another fact which proved to be a hinderance to the class, was that the text-book selected by the Committee was deficient in matter for scholars of this age. This fact will be immediately brought to the notice of the Committee on Text-Books, who, doubtless, will make a more judicious selection for the next class.

There have been two classes in French during the year, one taught by Miss Tobey and the other by Miss Hawes. We are pleased to notice a commendable zeal on the part of many of the scholars to acquire the accomplishment of a modern language in addition to the regular course of the school; this branch being designated in the "Regulations of the Schools," as "optional and *extra*." Miss Tobey's class of beginners had advanced to the fortieth lesson of Fasquelle's French Course; Miss Hawes' class had read nearly through Mme. De Stael's Corinne. This class translated with much facility the more difficult passages of this work, and evinced a good acquaintance with the grammatical construction of the language. The pronunciation of both classes was quite good.

ELIPHALET WMS. HERVEY.

IN BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 19, 1861.

At a meeting of the School Committee held this day, on motion of Rev. I. H. Coe,

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this body, for the gentlemanly and impartial manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective stations.

A true copy of the above vote.

WILLIAM HOWE, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1861.

Ward One.	Time to Serve.	Ward Four.	Time to Serve.
W. G. E. Pope,	1 year.	G. W. Stearns,	1 year.
T. Ruggles Cushman,	2 "	H. B. Clark,	2 "
L. G. Hewins,	3 "	Edward P. Abbe,	3 "
Ward Two.		**Ward Five.**	
E. W. Hervey,	1 year.	William Howe,	1 year.
E. R. Gardner,	2 "	C. C. Sayer,	2 "
C. W. Haskins,	3 "	C. T. Bonney,	3 "
Ward Three.		**Ward Six.**	
Charles L. Swasey,	1 year.	P. T. Kenney,	1 year.
Timothy Stowe,	2 "	H. T. Wood,	2 "
H. G. Kempton,	3 "	I. H. Coe,	3 "

Organization of the Board.

TIMOTHY STOWE, *Chairman.*

William Howe, *Secretary.*

ABNER J. PHIPPS, *Superintendent.*

Standing Committees.

On High School—Stowe, Bonney, Hervey, Pope, Swasey.

On Grammar Schools—Bonney, Abbe, Stearns, Wood, Gardner.

On Intermedial Schools—Pope, Clark, Coe, Kempton, Hewins.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Haskins, Kenney, Howe, Cushman.

On Country Schools—Swasey, Cushman, Kempton.

On Examination of Teachers—Stowe, Bonney, Pope, Sayer, Swasey.

On Text-Books and Library—Stowe, Stearns, Bonney, Swasey, Hervey.

On Alms-House School—Wood, Coe, Swasey.

On Accounts—Stowe, Wood, Kempton.

On Expenditures—Timothy Stowe; Ward 1, W. G. E. Pope; 2, E. R. Gardner; 3, H. A. Kempton; 4, E. P. Abbe; 5, Wm. Howe; 6, H. T. Wood.

In Board of Aldermen, January 5th, 1861.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 5th, 1861.

Concurred.

I. M. Richardson, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office,

City of New-Bedford, March, 1861.

To Persons having Claims against the City:

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Wednesday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held in the afternoon of the first Monday in every month at 2½ o'clock.

SANFORD S. HORTON,
City Clerk.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

THE FINANCE, INTRODUCTION OF WATER, ENGINEERS' OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, OVERSEERS' OF THE POOR, CITY MARSHAL'S, CAPTAIN OF CITY WATCH, HOME AND COAST GUARD, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL REPORTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

NEW BEDFORD:

FESSENDEN & BAKER, CITY PRINTERS.

1862.

1862—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

ISAAC C. TABER,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 6th, 1862.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1862.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

We have met to-day to organize the municipal government for the ensuing year, and formally to assume those duties which have been imposed upon us by our constituents. The responsibilities we have now taken upon ourselves are always grave and important, but at this time they present a new and peculiar character. The country engaged in war, and calling largely for men and means, our business decreasing, throwing multitudes out of employ, while in almost inverse proportion our wants have increased, the probable necessity of increased taxation to meet extraordinary expenses, and the diminished means by which such taxation must be made, may well cause serious thought with us all.

But a few years since, the growth and prosperity of our city were a never failing source of complacent self-gratulation. Our wharves teeming with ships and thronged with employment; capital receiving large returns from every venture on the ocean; and, as a consequence, giving added value and demand to every description of labor; and property of all kinds possessing a determinate cash value, which could be in

most circumstances readily realized, there was a general feeling among us, if not of wealth, of competency, which could not or might not be disturbed.

From a variety of circumstances, apart from those connected with the national struggle in which we are now engaged, the position of our city has materially changed. We have ceased in a great degree to be a producing people. The staple business of the place is no longer profitable; labor finds a reduced demand, and must remain to a very considerable extent dormant, until other and new avenues are marked out for the employment of the capital that no longer finds adequate returns in the old paths. As a necessary result, the various mechanical trades, which sprung up and flourished in connection with a prosperous whaling interest, have been seriously affected, and the income of their labors as materially lessened, while the mass of laborers, cut off from their accustomed sources, have the alternative of the army or navy, or public charity, for the support of their dependent families.

I have alluded to these matters as preliminary to this proposition: That it is not alone the duty of the City Council to provide a certain amount of money to meet the expenses of our municipal government; not alone to enforce by ordinance all legal requirements. The obligations we have assumed impose on us a far wider range of duties. The interests of the city are confided to our charge; it is for this Council, by its wise and judicious action, to encourage every enterprise which shall have for its object the promotion of the prosperity of our city. And while we rigidly inculcate the strictest economy in municipal expenditure, we should fail in our obligations if we did not by all legitimate means endeavor to promote the develop-

ment of capital and its co-worker, labor, amongst us.

In another place I shall point out one way in which, in my opinion, the best interests of the city will be subserved, and employment and support given to those in need.

FINANCES.

Our financial position is, and should be, a matter of all important interest to every tax payer. At the commencement of last year an energetic attempt was made to effect some reduction in the annual expenditure, which was so far successful as to reduce the rate one per cent., the amount raised being $180,000 against $197,000 the preceding year, for current ordinary expenses. I see no reason to doubt but that this sum would have been amply sufficient to have met all legitimate drafts upon the Treasury under ordinary circumstances. As it is, the appropriation of but one department has been exceeded, and that in consequence of the wide spread destitution consequent upon the peculiar condition of our city and country.

There has been paid on the funded debt of the city, $14,050, leaving the amount of bonds now outstanding $269,200, $18,050 of which matures during the present year.

Under the authority of the City Council, $25,000 has been loaned for the relief of the families of soldiers, for coast defence and formation of military companies, a considerable proportion of which will eventually be returned to the city.

The present amount of unpaid taxes is $41,265.29. This is a little less than it was a year ago, although the unavoidable delinquencies of the year 1860 are included. If from this amount there is deducted the sum already provided to meet the deficiencies, which

cover a period of about ten years, there will remain about $25,000 of uncollected taxes applicable to the appropriation of the past year.

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that a deficiency of about $7000 exists in the appropriations of the year, arising from the failure to make, in the annual appropriation order, any provision for the discount upon taxes for prompt pay, or the usual amount of remittance by the Assessors. For many years these reductions have been met by the overlay added by the Assessors to the aggregate of the assessments for the convenience of calculation, which will readily account for the omission. This deficiency, with probably an equal amount for the same purpose, must constitute an item in the financial arrangements of the present year.

In the statement made to me by the Collector of Taxes, he has called my attention to a subject connected with the discharge of his duty, which in my opinion calls for the prompt and earnest attention of the Council.

Difficulties have arisen in the application of existing laws, to the collection of the rates, for which no remedy appears to exist within the reach of the officer charged with that duty. The subject is one of vital and pressing importance, and whether the remedy is to be found in municipal or legislative action, it should be provided without delay.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our Public Schools continue to maintain their character for usefulness and efficiency. The number of schools and their grades, as well as the number of teachers, remain about the same as last year. In accordance with the City Ordinance requiring the

election of a Superintendent, the Committee have been successful in securing the services of a gentleman in every way qualified for its duties, and whose semi-annual reports will be found so full and complete as to obviate the necessity of any extended remarks at this time.

I would, however, call your attention to a point already suggested to you in my previous messages, the gradual enlargement, and in a more permanent form, of our school buildings, thus allowing a greater concentration of pupils, a reduced number of teachers, and admitting a better and more complete classification than can be reached in small and scattered schools.

These and other kindred matters will probably be presented to you in the annual report of the School Committee.

The amount required for the support of Public Schools for the ensuing year will not vary much from the past appropriation. I need not speak to you of the importance of a judicious encouragement of this department. Of the importance to the entire community of good schools you are fully aware, and I am satisfied the Committee will in the future, as they have in the past, conscientiously endeavor to confine their expenditures within suitable limits, and to aid the City Council by a judicious and economical disbursement of whatever sum may be entrusted to their charge.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Public Library, next in importance to our Public Schools as an element of progress, would seem to have been fully appreciated by our community. There have been issued during the past year, 30,672 volumes, giving a daily average of one hundred. Four thousand six hundred and ninety-two cards have been

issued, showing that more than one-fifth of our entire population have availed themselves of its privileges.

Among the important additions made during the last year is a complete set of Nile's Register, in seventy-five volumes, and which, as a national record of the time, is unsurpassed. These were purchased from the fund arising from the munificent gift to the city by George Howland, Jr.

Among the donations is a complete series of the New Bedford Mercury, eighty-six volumes, from Benj. Lindsey, Esq., also a similar one from Edmund Anthony, Esq., of a file of the Standard. The former, connected as it has been with so large a portion of our municipal history, cannot fail to be considered of more than ordinary value.

In connection with the Library is a room especially devoted to National Documents, placed with us for the use and reference of this Congressional District. This collection is now large and valuable, and through the instrumentality of our Representative in Congress, is steadily increasing.

I would suggest to the Council that some better and less expensive means of warming the Library building be devised, than that at present existing. The rooms now occupied by the several departments are heated by five different furnaces, and very inefficiently, though at large expense. A comparatively small outlay would permit of the introduction of steam pipes, which would ensure a uniform temperature through the building, and materially lessen the annual cost.

EARLY TOWN RECORDS.

In the early part of the last year an order was passed by the Council, authorizing me to continue the work of arranging the records of the Town of New

Bedford, so well commenced the preceding year.

This order embraced in the first place "an index to the records of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Intentions of Marriage; and secondly, the preparation with a view to publication of such of the papers and proceedings of a municipal character as may be deemed useful and interesting to the inhabitants." This work has been steadily progressing under the charge of James B. Congdon, Esq., in whose hands it was placed, and would undoubtedly have been completed before the expiration of the year, had it not been for his largely increased labors in connection with the military disbursements occasioned by the present war.

As it is, over twenty thousand names have been transcribed, embracing *all* the names, under each head, now upon the records of the town of New Bedford, and the work will be shortly resumed and an index of the whole will be prepared for the convenience of the public.

In September last, I was directed by a special order to confer with the Selectmen of Dartmouth, with reference to making such arrangements as might seem desirable for the preservation of the records of that town, prior to the incorporation of New Bedford.

Communication has been had with the authorities of Dartmouth, requesting their co-operation, and also, that for the purpose of collecting and arranging, the old records should be placed temporarily in our possession. No answer has as yet been received, but I cannot doubt that in a matter so important, we shall receive their ready assent and willing assistance.

Comprising as they do, the records of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, in a nearly complete form, from about the year 1680, or

within sixteen years of the incorporation of the first-mentioned town, they are of great importance, as the early history of the present town and her offspring. A portion of these records were found to be on much worn and mutilated scraps of papers, which in a short time will be utterly lost. Another portion on loose sheets are also much worn and torn. A third portion, comprising volumes and loose sheets in fair preservation, will simply need re-binding, while much of the former will need transcribing to be of any permanent value.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

In the present condition of the business affairs of our city, the Support of the Poor demands our special attention, and to meet the wants of the department will require, probably, additional appropriation by the Council.

The calls upon this department the past year have been more numerous than any preceding, owing partly to the continued depression of the ordinary business of the city, and partly to the absence of many heads of families who have enlisted in the army and navy.

The provident care of the State gives to the family of the soldier enlisting in any State regiment, a pittance towards their support; and the allotment system of half-pay tickets affords similar relief to the family of the sailor; but many of the former have left large families, for whose maintenance the bounty is insufficient, while a considerable proportion of the latter, through carelessness have neglected to make the necessary provision to entitle those dependent upon them to draw half pay. Another class who have enlisted in regiments out of the State, or in such as are not formed by direction of the State authorities, cannot

by terms of the law be recipients of the State bounty, and are left dependent on public charity. These several classes constitute a largely increased call upon the Overseers of the Poor, under circumstances which at the time the appropriation was made, could not enter in as a basis of calculation, and which consequently renders the amount then appropriated, insufficient to meet the wants of the Department.

I am confident that any amount which the actual necessity of the case may require will be readily granted by you, and feel assured that it will be economically and judiciously disbursed.

The number of families who received "out-door relief" during the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, was six hundred and sixty-one, making an aggregate of two thousand and five persons. To the same date 1861, seven hundred and seventy-seven families have been assisted, embracing twenty-six hundred and forty-two persons; showing an increase of one hundred and sixteen families, and five hundred and forty-seven persons.

In view of this great increase of demand upon the city for aid, it is clearly the duty of the City Council to devise some plan to meet this alarming exigency. As will be seen by the figures already given an unusually large portion of our population are at the present time dependent upon the city for support. Many are forced by necessity to make application, who would gladly work, could work be procured.

Could some comprehensive system of labor be devised in or about the city by which this class of men could be relieved from dependence, could earn that support the city must necessarily render, both would gain in the operation—the one in the continuance of

that self-respect so essential to the character of a good citizen—the other in securing some return for the necessary outlay.

I consider the condition of the poor at this time a matter requiring grave consideration, and would invite for it your especial attention.

ALMS-HOUSE.

In addition to the ordinary operations at the Alms-house Farm, much labor has been bestowed in clearing and walling the lot immediately in front of the house. This will be completed during the present winter, and will add to the farm about five acres of excellent meadow, and greatly improve the aspect of the place. A report in detail of the department will be presented at the close of the fiscal year.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

Less has been done to our Streets and Highways than for several preceding years, and the labor confined chiefly to such repairs as were necessary. Much might be done to good advantage on many of our streets, which have become greatly worn, and which, after the lapse of another year, will require extensive repairs; but as it will be your object as well as mine to confine all expenditures to the lowest practicable amount, I should be unwilling to recommend any increase in this department.

So far as we can go, however, it should be the policy of the city to adopt a regular system of repairs, which should include the gradual paving of our east and west streets, and the thorough Macadamizing of those running north and south. This course carried into effect would in a few years very materially lessen the annual outlay.

The general condition of the streets is good, and care has been taken to make all needful repairs.

Although I have stated my unwillingness to recommend any increased appropriation for the annual expenses of this department, yet I would suggest for the consideration of the Council, the propriety of raising some special sum for the systematic repair of such streets as will require it within the next two years. At no time could labor be procured at a more reasonable rate than at present; and by adopting such a course, support would be given to a large number of families whose dependence is now mainly on the Overseers of the Poor—thus relieving that department from a portion of the burden, and enabling the city to obtain some return for money that must necessarily be expended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Of the Fire Department, the Engineers in their last Annual Report say, "At no time since its organization has it been so efficient, nor its system of operation more perfect for accomplishing the purpose for which it was founded, than at the present."

The difficulties which last year surrounded it have been happily dissipated, and the department has become strictly what it should be—a safeguard to the community.

The force in commission remains about the same as last year; but having the effective aid of the two steam fire-engines, I would suggest to you to make inquiry into the necessity of retaining in active service the present number of hand engines, and which in my opinion might be with safety reduced.

The department during the past year has been called out twenty-nine times, four of which were false alarms,

and three out of the city. The value of property destroyed was about $10,000.

I can but congratulate you and my fellow-citizens upon our fortunate exemption from the ravages of fire. It is a satisfactory proof of not only the general carefulness of our community, but of the absence of evil-disposed persons who would intentionally bring upon us so great a calamity. We can feel assured that under all ordinary circumstances, we have efficient means at hand to arrest and control any accidental fire, and that the entire department, as at present constituted, can receive our full confidence.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.

The subject of the introduction of an ample supply of fresh water has for two years past engaged the attention of the City Council, and from the several committees, to whom the subject has been referred, has received the attention which its importance required. The committee of the last year, though nearly unanimous in favor of some immediate action in the matter, did not deem it expedient to urge it at the present time. The able reports of Capt. Charles H. Bigelow and of Mr. George A. Briggs, City Surveyor, show its entire practicability, and the possibility of procuring and bringing into the city, at a comparatively small expense, all that the city will probably require for many years to come. Should this project at some future time be carried into effect, it will undoubtedly call for an apparently large expenditure; but in the details which will be shortly laid before you, it will be shown that the future prosperity of our city will be mainly dependent upon the execution of this work, and that the money so expended would be returned to us many fold in the encouragement of industrial enter-

prise, the increased employment of labor, the advanced value of real estate, to say nothing of the general sanitary and economical effects of an abundant supply of good water.

The Committee of the last City Council, to whom the whole matter was referred, would have urged earlier action in the matter, but in the present distracted condition of the country, and the constantly repeated calls upon our city for relief, and the comparatively large outlay by the city for the encouragement of enlistments and the defence of our harbor, induced them to delay the recommendation of an undertaking, the importance of which they fully understand and appreciate.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The records of the Police Department during the past year show but little of peculiar interest, the number of complaints being about the same as the preceding, and mostly for petty offences. The quiet of the city has been satisfactorily preserved, and, with few exceptions, the day and night police have discharged their various duties in a faithful and proper manner.

The unusual increase of business for the last eight months has prevented attention to one subject of recommendation in my address of last year, namely, the union of the day and night police under one head. It is my desire that the Council would again take the subject into consideration.

THE CITY GUARDS.

In April last the City Council voted an appropriation of $5000 for the relief of the families of the New Bedford City Guards, which company had been ordered to Fortress Monroe on so short a notice as to give its members no opportunity for making any provision for

the support of their families, or for the economical arrangement of their business. The propriety of this measure was generally felt by our citizens at the time, and the disbursement of the means provided was promotive in a large degree of the comfort of the recipients.

COAST DEFENCE.

In a communication to the City Council, under date of April 18th, I called their attention to the defenceless condition of our harbor, and suggested that measures should be taken to place it in a competent state of defence. The Council responded to this message by an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, and the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to take the subject in charge. This committee proceeded at once under an implied authority from Gen. Wool, then in command of the Eastern Division of the United States Military Department, although actually upon the responsibility of the City and in connection with the authorities of Fairhaven, to place Fort Phenix in a condition for service, and to erect an earth-work battery at Clark's Point on government premises near the fort now erecting by the United States authorities. To this point were transferred three of the 24-pound guns from Fort Phenix, which with the two 12-pound rifled brass guns loaned by the State, have constituted an efficient battery, thoroughly commanding the entrance of our harbor, and sufficient in the view of the committee, for all needful purposes of defence. In the early part of October the authorities of Fairhaven withdrew from the arrangement, they having up to that time, borne a proportionate part of the expense, amounting to about one-eighth of the whole. Under the direction of the committee the guns of Fort Phenix and the carriages, &c., were again stored—since

which period Fort Taber has alone been garrisoned.

The outlay attendant upon the operations for coast defence has been very considerable; but I am decidedly of the opinion that the movement was based upon a wise forethought. although we have happily escaped all necessity for availing ourselves of the protection these works were calculated to afford. Self preservation demands of us some reasonable preparation for defence, for exposed as we are to attack from the sea, we might, in the absence of such defences, sustain serious injury.

The Secretary of War. in his recent report, recommends as of great importance that the fortifications of our seaboard and lakes "be at once placed in perfect condition for successful defence." The battery on Clark's Point is, in my opinion, a sufficient protection, and though its erection has added, and its support may for a time continue to add something to our annual expenses, there can be but little doubt that eventually the general government will assume a part or the whole of the amount thus expended.

HOME AND COAST GUARD.

As a part of the communication to the Council already alluded to, I also suggested that proper authority be given under the laws of the State for raising a company of volunteers, of such as were willing in any emergency to do military duty, and not subject to draft as members of the Volunteer Militia, as a Home and Coast Guard.

An order was passed to that effect, and a committee appointed to carry it into execution. So general was the feeling of our citizens in favor of the movement, and so numerous the applications for admission that it was concluded by the committee to organize three

infantry companies of seventy-seven men each, to which was subsequently added a very efficient corps of Light Artillery. They were all uniformed in a neat and substantial manner, the former furnished with good muskets and all the ordinary equipments of Infantry, the latter using for a battery the light brass field pieces belonging to the city.

It was not my intention in the original recommendation to the Council to have gone beyond a single ununiformed company, well provided with all necessary equipments, they agreeing to drill semi-weekly or oftener, and to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, for the term of one year.

Such, however, was the enthusiasm with which the suggestion was met, that the committee were induced to extend their original plan, and the result was the formation of the several companies already mentioned, whose frequent drills resulted in a soldierly bearing and deportment, creditable to them and highly gratifying to the authorities and the people.

The pressure of apprehended danger being removed, a change became apparent on the part, both of the members of the organization and the people, under the influence of which the companies were disbanded. I am, however, unwilling to believe that our citizens will consent to an entire abandonment of the system. There is still danger to be apprehended, and as long as it shall exist, it would be unwise to be wholly unprepared to meet it.

I am satisfied that with some modification in the regulations and reduction in numbers, it will commend itself to the majority of our citizens, and feel assured that but for the latent military feeling evolved by the establishment of the Home Guard, we should not at

this time have furnished three gallant companies for the service of the country.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Under a special order of the City Council passed in September, a committee was appointed with authority to offer a bounty of fifteen dollars per man in aid of the effort for raising in the city one or more full companies for the war. This has been successfully effected in the formation of Co. D, of the 23d regiment, commanded by Capt. Cornelius Howland, Jr., known as the Clifford Guards, the Fifth Battery, commanded by Capt. Max Eppendorff, and a third nearly completed to be attached to the 28th regiment, and now numbering about eighty-four men.

There have been enlisted for the Army in this city nearly 500 men, who are distributed in the various regiments now in service. And the records of the Naval Recruiting Office show an enlistment of over sixteen hundred men for the Navy since May last, in addition to some fifty appointments as Masters and Master's Mates, and other positions in the Navy. It will be seen that New Bedford has not been deficient in furnishing her quota for service, and I am confident that should any exigency occur demanding additional recruits, hundreds will be found ready for the occasion.

The expenses attendant upon the continuance of the Coast Guard and the maintenance of the Battery at Clark's Point will be of small amount, and in the absence of any National or State effort, I would recommend to the Council such appropriation as may be necessary to sustain them.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus, Gentlemen of the City Council, briefly presented to you a synopsis of the condition of the

various departments, as also a sketch of the extraordinary expenditures which have been contingent upon the present condition of national affairs. Few cities of our northern seaboard have a stronger interest in the preservation of an honorable peace than ourselves. For a long series of years, under the ample protection of the Federal Government, our ships have visited every known sea, quietly and uninterruptedly securing that wealth which has built up our city. It behooves us now, to see that none respond more promptly to the call of our country. Let us not be unmindful of the great benefits of the past. Let us rather show in the future our remembrance and appreciation of them. We need not to make, in an acrimonious spirit, enquiry as to the cause of the present civil war, whether it arose from the assumption on the one part, or a denial of rights on the other; on these points we may each have an individual opinion; but it should be enough for us to know, that there are those in arms seeking to overthrow a national government that for nearly a century has commanded the respect of the world, a government whose present exponents have been placed in office in accordance with strict constitutional provisions, to determine what is our duty as loyal citizens.

Let us then all lay aside party feeling and party proclivities, and unitedly do what may be within our power to sustain rightful authority by all constitutional means, and the time will come when with peace restored, our country intact and beyond the reach of insult or the necessity of yielding to the truculent demands of any jealous power, we, or our children may look back with loyal satisfaction on the part we took in the struggle to preserve democratic institutions.

1862—CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1861.

MAYOR,

ISAAC C. TABER.

ALDERMEN,

Ward 1. WARREN LADD.
Ward 2. BETHUEL PENNIMAN, Jr.
Ward 3. NATHAN LEWIS.
Ward 4. JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward 5. MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward 6. WILLIAM H. REYNARD,

COMMON COUNCIL,

President, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.

WARD ONE.

JOHN CRANSTON, JOHN A. PECK,
HENRY F. THOMAS, FREDERICK P. CHASE.

WARD TWO.

GEORGE R. PHILLIPS, CHARLES M. PIERCE, Jr.,
HENRY TABER, 2d. ABRAHAM DELANO.

WARD THREE.

J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL, WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.,
E. H. CHISHOLM, JAMES FISHER,

WARD FOUR.

EBEN PERRY, GEORGE F. KINGMAN,
MORRILL ROBINSON. Jr., EDWARD S. TABER.

WARD FIVE.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., CORNELIUS HOWLAND,
CHARLES F. HOWLAND, JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

WARD SIX.

JOHN H. PERRY, CHARLES H. SANFORD,
CHARLES H. SHERMAN. WILLIAM J. BOWEN,

CITY CLERK,

SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

JAMES B. CONGDON.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

EZRA K. DELANO, HENRY S. PACKARD,
TILSON B. DENHAM.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—RUFUS W. WHITE.
" 2—SILAS ALDEN.
" 3—DAVID B. WILCOX.
" 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.
" 5—TIMOTHY D. COOK.
" 6—HENRY HOLCOMB.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—WILLIAM G. E. POPE,
" LUTHER G. HEWINS,
" TIMOTHY R. CUSHMAN.

WARD 2—WILLIAM HOWE,
" CYRENUS B. HASKINS,
" EDWARD R. GARDNER.

WARD 3—WILLIAM S. STUDLEY,
" HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
" TIMOTHY STOWE.

WARD 4—SAMUEL P. BURT,
" EDWARD P. ABBE,
" HENRY B. CLARK.

WARD 5—EDMUND RODMAN,
" CHARLES T. BONNEY,
" CHARLES C. SAYER.

WARD 6—FRANCIS T. AKIN,
" ISAAC H. COE,
" HENRY T. WOOD.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

ISAAC C. TABER, (Mayor,) Chairman *ex officio.*
WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.
" 2—ALLEN PHILLIPS.
" 3—BRADFORD MOSHER.
" 4—JAMES TAYLOR.
" 5—JOSIAH MACY.
" 6—MARSHALL G. SEARS.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ISAAC C. TABER, Mayor,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., President of the Common Council,
WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
HENRY T. WOOD,
WILLIAM G. BAKER.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

WARDENS.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.
" 2—HARRY J. LEACH.
" 3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.
" 4—JOHN W. MACOMBER.
" 5—WILLIAM COOK.
" 6—CHARLES H. GIFFORD

WARD CLERKS.

WARD 1—JOSHUA W. FROST.
" 2—GEORGE PERRY.
" 3—THOMAS C. ALLEN, JR.
" 4—EDWARD H. ALLEN.
" 5—HENRY C. KELLEY.
" 6—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, JR.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.
John Cranston,
Nathaniel Adams,
John Kirk.

WARD TWO.
Samuel Gabriel,
Elihu Bunker,
George W. Paine.

WARD THREE.
Otis N. Peirce,
James H. Hathaway,
Jonathan Handy.

WARD FOUR.
John H. Dennison,
Alden Wordell,
Roland C. Anthony.

WARD FIVE.
William C. Taber, Jr.,
James H. C. Richmond,
James P. Allen.

WARD SIX.
Albert G. Stanton,
Thomas Akin,
Jethro C. Brock.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Lewis and Barker.

On Licenses—Aldermen Lewis, Ladd, and Reynard.

On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Reynard.

On Enrollments—Alderman Penniman, Barker and Reynard.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Thomas, Phillips, Tucker, Kingman, and J. H. Perry.

On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Penniman, and Councilmen, J. H. Perry, Delano, and Peck.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen E. Perry, Sanford, and Fisher.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—Aldermen Penniman and Reynard, and Councilmen E. S. Taber, Brownell, and Sanford.

On Accounts—Aldermen Howland and Barker, and Councilmen J. H. Perry, Phillips, and E. S. Taber.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Barker and Howland, and Councilmen Delano, Fisher, and Sherman.

On Alms House and Poor—Aldermen Reynard and Ladd, and Councilmen Kingman, Peck, and Bowen.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Lewis and Ladd, and Councilmen C. Howland, Thomas, and Robinson.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Reynard and Penniman, and Councilmen C. Howland, E. Perry, and Chase.

On Printing—Aldermen Barker, and Councilmen Tillinghast, and Pierce.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns—Councilmen E. S. Taber, C. F. Howland, and Sherman

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Cranston, H. Taber, 2d, and Chisholm.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Robinson, Pierce, and Cranston.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

IN COMMITTEE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, April 10, 1862.

In accordance with the 13th and 14th Sections, Chapter 25th, of the Revised Ordinance, the Committee on Finance present for the consideration of the City Council the annexed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1, 1862.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand March 1, 1861, is three hundred and forty one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and 85-100 dollars, (341,936.85); the expenditures amount to three hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen and 77-100 dollars, (323,413.77) leaving a balance with the Treasurer of eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three and 8-100 dollars, (18,523.08).

The receipts into the Treasury for 1861 have been:

From cash in Treasury march 1st, 1861,	$2,680.36
From City and County Taxes for 1857 and previous,	83,27
From City and County Taxes for 1858,	91.44
From City and County Taxes for 1859,	506.02
From City and County Taxes for 1860,	14,304.17
From City and County Taxes for 1861,	155,622.21
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	502.96
From City Liquor Agency,	4,773.49
From Lighting Streets,	34.44
From Repairs of Highways,	1,300.86
From Support of Public Schools,	901,69
From Support of the Poor,	5,215.36
From Fire Department,	361.96
From incidental Expenses,	2,703.34
From Home and Coast Guard,	2,394.25
From Relief Fund,	36.53
From Temporary Loan,	150,000.00
From Rural Cemetery,	382.50
From Oak Grove Cemetery,	30.00
From Pine Grove Cemetery,	12.00
Total,	$341,936.85

The expenditures from the City Treasury in 1861 have been, for

Salaries,	$12,440.00
City Liquor Agency,	5,941.49
Free Public Library,	2,227.56
Support of the Poor,	27,498.92
Support of Public Schools,	40,054.33
Rural Cemetery,	351,99
City Common,	219.54
City Debt,	29,976.50
Fire Department,	12.255.87
Repairs of Highways,	22,462.06
Lighting Streets,	7,217.13
City Watch,	14,413.45
Relief Fund,	7,533.70
Home and Coast Guard,	19,337.08
Military Expenditures,	5,352.07
Incidental Expenses,	13,093.60
Pine Grove Cemetery,	70.56
Oak Grove Cemetery,	22.50
Temporary Loans,	100,000.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	2,925.42
Total,	$323,413.77
Balance in the Treasury March 1, 1862,	18,523.08
Total,	$341,936.85

The amount of the funded city debt, May 1861, was	$283,250.00
Of this there has been paid	14,050.00
Leaving an amount of	$269,200.00

Of which eighteen thousand and fifty dollars ($18,050) matures the present year, and which, with the accumulating interest, will require the sum of thirty-three thousand and thirteen dollars, (33,013).

Under the direction of the City Council, the Finance Committee have made loans for the Home and Coast Guard, Relief Fund and the payment of bounties for enlistments, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000). This still remains as a temporary loan, the Committee not deeming it desirable at the present time to fund the amount.

Of the amount thus raised, twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000), there is now to the credit of the Relief Fund the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy four and 23-100 dollars, (2,174,23); debited to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for bounties paid to families of volunteers, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, 8,172.04.

A temporary loan of one hundred thousand dollars has been authorized by the City Council to meet the wants of the Treasury, in advance of the payment of taxes for the current fiscal year.

Annexed will be found the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and also the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the property of the city, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Per order of the Finance Committee.

Isaac C. Taber, Chairman.

In Common Council, April 10, 1862.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying documents, sent up for concurrence.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, April 10, 1862.

Concurred.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

In Committee, April 9, 1862.

The Sub-Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer and Collector for the year ending March 1st, 1862, have examined the same and find them correct.

Annexed are copies of their several accounts in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John H. Perry,
Geo. R. Phillips,
Geo. F. Kingman.

Account of the Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1, 1861.

1850. Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1861,		$29.25	
Paid,		0	
Remaining unpaid,			$29.25
1851. Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1861,		$29.64	
Paid,		0	
Remaining unpaid,			29.64
1852. Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1861,		$161.66	
Paid,		0	
Remaining unpaid,			161.66
1853. Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1861,		$438,19	
Paid,		0	
			438.19
1854. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		$1,652.96	
Paid,		0	
Remaining unpaid,			1,652.96
1855. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		$1,631.96	
Paid.		1.50	
Remaining unpaid,			1,630.46
1856. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		2,856.62	
Paid,		6.80	
Remaining unpaid,			2,849.82
1857. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		4,183.82	
Paid,	74.97		
Remitted,	209.25		
		284.22	
Remaining unpaid,			3,899.60
Amount unpaid 1857 and previous,			$10,691.58

NOTE.—There is to be deducted from this the abatement made by the Assessors when the tax for tho year 1857 was re-assessed.

1858. Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		$4,116.18	
Remitted,	$10.50		
Paid,	91.44		
		101.94	
Remaining unpaid,			4,014.24
NOTE.—Balance above,		4,014.24	
Balance app. "1858" per Treasurer's books,		2,044.23	
Difference,		$1,970.01	
As follows:			
Excess of *overlay* over *discount* and *abatement* last year,		$1,902.10	
Add balance on books,		78.41	
		$1,980.51	
Deduct abatement since,		10.50	
Balance as above,		$1,970.01	
1859. Balance taxes unpaid March 1, 1861,		$4,370.07	
Remitted,	$95.40		
Paid	506,02		
		601.42	
Remaining unpaid,			$3,768.65

NOTE.—Balance above,		$3,768.65	
Balance app. "1859" per Treasurer's books,		3,076.53	
Difference,		$692.12	
As follows:			
Excess of *overlay* over *discount* and *abatement* last year,	$650.18		
Balance on books,	137.34		
	$787.52		
Deduct abatement since,	95.40		
Balance as above,		$692.12	
1860. Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1861,		$20,117.22	
Remitted,	$157,94		
Paid,	14,304.17		
		14,462.11	
Remaining unpaid,			5,655.11
NOTE.—Balance above,		$5,655.11	
Balance app. "1860" per Treasurer's books,		3,364,20	
Difference,		$2,290.91	
As follows:			
Excess of *overlay* over *discount* and *abatement* last year, including special assessment,		$2,310.21	
Balance on books,		138.64	
		$2,448.85	
Deduct abatement since,		157.94	
Balance as above,		$2,290.91	
1861. Amount of tax-bills as per warrant of the Assessors, including special assessments,		$216,868.41	
State Tax,	$7,704.00		
County Tax,	25,988.40		
City Tax,	180,000.00		
Overlay,	2,888.70		
Special Assessment,	23.40		
Books,	263.91		
		$216,868.41	
Payments have been made by the Collector as follows, to wit:			
State Treasurer,		$7,704.00	
County Treasurer,		25,988.40	
City Treasurer:			
Appropriation,	$155,622.21		
Books,	70.92		
		$155,693.13	
		$189,385.53	
Abatement,	$9,371.82		
Remitted,	768.13		
		$10,139.95	
		$199,525.48	
Balance uncollected,			$17,342.93
Whole amount unpaid taxes,			$41,472.51

NOTE.—Balance uncollected 1861, as above,			$17,342.93	
Appropriation 1861,		180,000.00		
Paid Treasurer,		155,622.21		
Balance app. Treasurer's book,		$24,377.79		
Balance on books,	$192.99			
Overlay,	2,888.70			
Special assessment,	23.40			
		$3,105.09		
		$27,482.88		
Abatement,	$9,371.82			
Remitted,	768.13			
		$10,139.95		
Balance as above,			$17,342.93	
Taxes 1859 and previous,				$18,474.47
Deduct balance of deficiency account applicable to the liquidation of this balance,				16,459.04
Balance,				$2,015.43
Add unpaid 1860,			$5,655.11	
Add unpaid 1861,			17,342.93	
				22,998.04
Balance,				$25,013.47
The balance of the appropriations for the year 1859 and previous, is				$16,021.59
So that the balance of the deficiency account exceeds these appropriations by the sum of				437.45
Which last named sum deducted from the balance of the appropriations of 1860, leaves but the sum of				2,926.75
to make good all the appropriations of the city up to the year 1861.				
The balance of the appropriations of 1861 is				$24,377.79
The balance of taxes due for 1861 is				17,342.93
So that the appropriations excede by the sum of				$7,034.86
the whole amount of the taxes remaining unpaid.				

Dr. **JAMES B. CONGDON, Treasurer, in account**

1861, March 1. To balance in treasury,		$2,680.36
To taxes received of Collector:		
1857 and previous,	$83.27	
1858,	91.44	
1859,	506,02	
1860,	14,304.17	
1861,	155,622.21	
		170,607.11
Drains and Sewers.		
Of abuttors,		502.96
Liquor Agency.		
Of Charles F. Willcox, agent,		4,773.49
Lighting the Streets.		
Of B. D. Tripp, lantern,	$3.00	
Of Committee,	2.50	
Stable bill,	27.54	
City Hall,	1.40	
		34.44
Highway Department.		
Of Willard Nye, manure,	$68.75	
W. H. Hicks,	1.00	
J. G. Harding,	5.25	
W. C. Taber,	4.19	
F. W. Tilton,	4.00	
Fort Taber's bill,	171.38	
Fort Phenix's bill,	2.50	
Home and Coast Guard,	18.50	
Carts sold,	34.00	
Error in roll,	.50	
B. Penniman, manure,	9.70	
Fire Department bill,	1.00	
Oxen sold,	128.00	
Sundry bills to other departments,	107.34	
Ezra Frances,	3.23	
Wm. W. Crapo,	66.67	
S. Hawes,	20.00	
Transfer,	600.00	
Labor,	30.85	
John Taylor,	13.00	
D. R. Green, received by him, allowed twice,	11.00	
		1,300.86
Schools.		
Amount overpaid M. S. Lewis refunded,	$6.83	
Of T. Stowe, chairman of committee,	23,50	
Same,	9.25	
Of State Treasurer, income School Fund,	742.95	
Amount twice allowed to E. S. Spooner,	39.77	
Of Collector, received by him for books,	79.39	
		901.69
Poor Department.		
Of city of Lynn,	$37.00	
Error in bill,	2.00	
	$39.00	$180,800.91

with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. Cr.

By Mayor's warrants drawn during the financial year now closed, to wit, ss.:		
Salaries,	$12,440.00	
Liquor Agency,	5,941.49	
Free Public Library,	2,227.56	
Support of the Poor,	27,498.92	
Public Schools,	40,054.33	
Rural Cemetery,	351.99	
Common,	219.54	
City Debt,	29,976.50	
Fire Department,	12,255.87	
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	22,462.06	
Lighting the Streets,	7,217.13	
Watch,	14,413.45	
Relief Fund,	7,533.70	
Home and Coast Guard,	19,357.08	
Military expenditures,	5,352.07	
Incidental expenses,	13,093.60	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	70.56	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	22.50	
Temporary Loan,	100,000.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	2,925.42	
Amount carried forward,		$323,413.77

Dr. JAMES B. CONGDON, Treasurer, in account

Amount brought forward,	$39.00	$180,800.91
Of town of Rochester,	267.29	
Home and Coast Guard,	71.04	
Of town of Acushnet,	189.53	
Of Commonwealth, State paupers,	157.50	
Of Overseers,	3,265.51	
Of Superintendent of Alms House,	801.08	
Of town of Westport,	424.41	
		5,215.36
Fire Department.		
Amount overallowed on rolls,	$299.92	
Manure sold,	62.04	
		361.96
Incidentals.		
Of Clerk of Police Court, for rent,	116.67	
Of Clerk of Police Court, for fees,	393.61	
Of Commonwealth, military bounty,	514.50	
Of same, armory rent,	150.00	
Error in bill,	.50	
Interest on notes for temporary loans, dated before used,	121.67	
Of Committee on Public Property,	5.89	
Of T. P. Terry, rent,	6.00	
Of Clerk of Market, for rent of stalls,	562.00	
Of City Clerk:		
Dog licenses,	271.00	
Licenses,	293.00	
Hall rent,	50.00	
Sale of engines,	218.50	
		2,703.34
Home and Coast Guard.		
Transfer from incidentals,	113.67	
Received of town of Fairhaven,	2,266.01	
Sale of pig,	8.00	
Other sales,	6.57	
		2,394.25
Relief Fund.		
Amount audited over amount due,		36.53
Temporary loan.		
Borrowed during the year,		$150,000.00
Rural Cemetery,		382.50
Oak Grove Cemetery,		30.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,		12.00
		$341,936.85

with the **CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.** **Cr.**

Amount brought forward,	323,413.77
Balance in treasury,	18,523.08
	$341,936.85

SALARIES.

Isaac C. Taber, Mayor,	$800.00	
James B. Congdon, Treasurer and collector,	1,500.00	
Board of Assessors,	14,000.00	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	1,000.00	
William W. Crapo, City Solicitor,	400.00	
William A. Church, Clerk of Common Council,	200.00	
Rodolphus Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	1000.00	
Elias Terry, City Marshal,	1000.00	
Oliver M. Brownell, First Assistant Marshal,	675.00	
Luther M. Dayton, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Lemuel C. Wilbur, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Lorenzo D. J. Sears, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
John A. Underwood, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Reuben Howland, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	300.00	
William H. Watkins, City Messenger,	550.00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	175.00	
Thomas S. Allen, City Bell-Ringer,	125.00	
Joseph G. Grinnell, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	100.00	
Nathaniel Shepherd, Superintendent of City Clock,	40.00	
Otis Irish, Milk Commissioner,	100.00	
Joshua B. Ashley, Sealer of Coal-Baskets,	25.00	
Truant Committee,	50.00	
		$12,440.00
Balance to new account,		364.04
		$12,804.04

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	64.04	
By annual appropriation,	12,740.00	
		$12,804.04
By balance brought down,	$364.04	

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,090.91
J. S. Barrell,	999.99
Nehemiah Lincoln,	999,99
Ivory S. Cornish,	1,032.99
Ebenezer Hervey,	999.99
Sylvander Hutchinson,	999.99
William A. Barrell,	649.99
George W. Francis,	137.50
Julia H. Osgood,	499.99
Eliza H. Tobey,	499.99
Anna M. Bailey,	392.99
Patience R. Almy,	392.99
Mary E. Savory,	374.99
Ruth H. Brady,	374.99
Clara D. Cory,	374.99
Annie R. Commerford,	374.99
Mary J. Chase,	374.99
Elenor Commerford,	361.35
Cordelia M. Barker,	374.99
Emma R. Wentworth,	374.99
Mary E. Allen,	374.99
Sarah H. Hewins,	374.99
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	374.99
Eliza H. Clark,	349.99
Phebe T. Howland,	349.99
Statira W. Conner,	309.08
Mary B. Grinnell,	349.99
Sallie W. Fox,	349.99
Ursula W. Gwinneth,	342.04
Elizabeth P. Spooner,	381.38
Sarah Crane,	377.99
Mary J. Hawes,	87.50
Helen M. Gordon,	324.99
Susan E. Brown,	324.99
Eliza A. Sisson,	324.99
Mary L. Blake,	324.99
H. P. Cushman,	324.99
H. S. Macomber,	324.99
Mary B. White,	324.99
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	377.49
Mary E. Smith,	299.98
Mary A. Sanford,	299.98
Jane M. Gardner,	299.98
Lydia A. Post,	299.98
Abby S. Tobey,	245.44
Abby A. K. Howard,	299.98
Susan B. Cornish,	299.98
E. Emily Cushman,	299.98
B. B. Winslow,	299.98
Susan M. Tompkins,	299.98
Hannah B. Robinson,	299,98
Jane C. Thompson,	299.98
Amount carried forward,	21,904.15

Amount brought forward,	$21,904.15	
Cordelia A. Morton,	156.25	
Elizabeth P. Vincent,	275.00	
Drusilla W. Sears,	275.00	
Martha A. Heminway,	275.00	
Carrie J. Spooner,	256.25	
Mary A. Post,	275.00	
Annie S. Homer,	275.00	
Alvira D. Burden,	68.75	
Mira C. Hatch,	156.25	
Judith S. Macombor,	275.00	
Eliza C. Lewis,	275.00	
Abby F. Bryant,	275.00	
Ellen S. Kempton,	275.00	
Helen M. Hewins,	200.00	
Almena M. Hathaway,	250.00	
Lucinda C. Perry,	250.00	
Charlotte C. Carr,	250.00	
Jennie Hunter,	250.00	
Maria L. Whitney,	250.00	
Elizabeth H. Simmons,	250.00	
Joanna P. Nash,	113.64	
Katherine Commerford,	256.82	
Sarah E. Field,	250.00	
Jane E. Finkill,	250.00	
Amanda M. Pierce,	256.82	
Sarah H. Cranston,	250.00	
Deborah D. Ruggles,	231.81	
H. A. R. Kempton,	231.81	
Mary B. Gooding,	238.63	
Alma C. Field,	243.75	
Annie E. Sanford,	238.63	
Julia H. Hathaway,	232.95	
Sara E. Stoddard,	243.75	
Sophia E. Haffords,	199.99	
Mary F. Bennett,	50.00	
Sylvia A. Chase,	232.95	
Mary S. Lewis,	143.17	
S. A. Osgood,	262.49	
Cornelia Rounseville,	168.74	
Mrs. F. G. Hersey,	30.00	
George B. Hathaway,	30.00	
Mary E. Choate,	24.00	
Anna L. Kempton,	111.00	
Celia L. Chase,	109.45	
Charlotte, E. Wheeler,	97.15	
Charles P. Rugg,	327.27	
Anna E. L. Borden,	25.00	
		$31,566.47

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	$830.44	
William Howe, binding books,	30.27	
Charles T. Bonney, books,	17.65	
Abner J. Phipps, books,	2.25	
		$880.61
Amount carried forward,		$32,447.08

Amount brought forward,		$32,447.08

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Abner J. Phipps, salary,		$1,200.00

FUEL.

John S. Ashley, charcoal,	$131.52	
G. & R. H. Taber, hard coal,	198.55	
John S. Ashley, wood,	27.25	
F. & R. H. Taber, hard coal,	1,244.74	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	31.57	
A. G. Ryder, kindlings,	124.02	
		$1,757.65

STOVES, PIPE, REPAIRING, &c.

Nathan Lewis, ventilator, stoves, pipe, and repairing,	$643.98	
William G. Hayden, repairing stoves and pipe,	116.11	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing stoves and pipe,	104.08	
		$864.17

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Paul Howland, labor,	$4.03	
B. F. Hathaway, lumber,	24.57	
Abijah D. Cook, mason work,	10.10	
Phineas H. Kenney, mason work,	9.50	
Henry Hillman, painting,	31.72	
Nathan Phinney, mason work,	23.81	
Ezra W. Lee, mason work,	18.99	
Ezra Clark, carpenter's work,	39.82	
Roland R. Ashley, labor,	1.00	
Simeon Ashley, carpenter's work,	.33	
Thomas P. Potter, carpenter's work,	23.92	
M. G. Sears & Co., carpenter's work,	32.67	
Maxfield & Tripp, carpenter's work,	133.35	
Green & Wood, lumber,	102.60	
Gibbs Taber, mason work,	57.49	
Lineas Wood, painting,	32.96	
Henry Walker, carpenter's work,	11.70	
J. Doull, labor,	3.87	
Alexander G. Myrick, labor,	3.00	
John K. Cushing, carpenter's work,	269.52	
Timothy D. Cook, carpenter's work,	36.20	
Perry Brownell, mason work,	24.88	
Ezra Francis mason work,	23.52	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	18.92	
James Durfee, iron work,	11.71	
William C. Parker, painting,	5.71	
P. S. Macy & Co., doors,	2.30	
James DeWolf, painting,	2.20	
William Wilcox, sawing lumber,	2.07	
Chadwick & Allen, carpenter's work,	1.60	
Charles M. Pierce, mason work,	6.82	
		$970.88

Amount carried forward,	$37,239.78

Amount brought forward,		$37,239.78

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

Abraham Conklin, making fires, &c.,	74.50	
Jane Bailey, sweeping,	2.00	
John H. C. Fells, sweeping,	7.50	
William H. Carter, sweeping,	2.50	
John F. Davis, sweeping and ringing bell,	3.00	
Thomas Aylee, sweeping,	4.75	
Edmund F. Kelley, sweeping,	5.00	
Mercy Williams, sweeping,	12.50	
Bridget Enos, sweeping and cleaning school-house, &c.,	22.04	
Mary Shea, cleaning,	18.00	
Isaac E. Peckham, sweeping and cleaning school houses,	202.21	
Charles L. Spooner, making fires,	3.50	
Elizabeth P. Spooner, making fires and ringing bell,	5.00	
William A. Burroughs, sweeping,	2.00	
Thomas D. Sherman, sweeping,	2.00	
E. J. D. Shepherd, sweeping,	16.00	
Mary B. White, sweeping,	20.00	
Agnes W. Mitchell, sweeping,	12.50	
Mary Martin, sweeping,	12.50	
Isabel Cushman, sweeping,	2.00	
Jemima Peck, sweeping, making fires and cleaning school-house,	22.33	
Rebecca Bailey, sweeping,	4.50	
Georgianna Taylor, sweeping,	3.00	
Mrs. Henry Scott, sweeping,	6.00	
Julia E. Russell,	2.00	
Sarah D. Ottiwell, ringing bell,	.50	
Henrietta Pierce, sweeping,	7.50	
Mary Ann Holmes, sweeping,	8.50	
Betsey LeBaron, sweeping and ringing bell,	9.00	
Mary Robinson, sweeping,	12.00	
Eliza M. Allen, sweeping,	3.00	
Georgianna Sharp, sweeping,	8.00	
Edmund F. Kelley, sweeping,	7.50	
Thomas C. Barnard, sweeping,	2.50	
Adelia Weston, sweeping and ringing bell,	20.00	
Margaret Wall, sweeping,	2.00	
John Davis, sweeping and ringing bell,	9.00	
Hiram Bosworth, sweeping,	1.00	
Crawford S. Peirce, sweeping,	.75	
Lizzie Rogers, sweeping,	2.00	
Charles F. Brownell, sweeping,	2.50	
William F. Mumford, sweeping and ringing bell,	20.00	
Maria K. Foster, sweeping,	4.00	
John Elzymore, making fires and cleaning,	176.16	
William Sweet,	8.46	
Henry F. Myer, sweeping and ringing bell,	22.50	
Mary L. Blake, sweeping,	2.00	
Lydia Bailey, sweeping,	4.00	
Margaret Wall, sweeping,	2.00	
Jackson Hawkins, sweeping and cleaning school-houses,	13.58	
John Hawkins, ringing bell,	1.25	
Amount carried forward,	$817.03	$37,239.87

Amount brought forward,	$817.03	$37,239.78
John Weir, ringing bell,	.75	
Adelaid Gifford, sweeping and cleaning school-houses,	29.00	
Hannah B. Mosher, sweeping,	2.00	
F. G. Cushman, sweeping,	3.00	
William A. Barrell, sweeping, ringing bell, &c.,	11.00	
Thomas C. Ashley, sweeping,	15.25	
E. H. Clark, sweeping,	4.00	
Lizzie Drew, sweeping,	7.00	
Sarah Crane, sweeping,	3.50	
William J. Walters, sweeping,	2.50	
Rebecca Fergerson, sweeping,	2.00	
Eliza Wheeler, sweeping and ringing bell,	4.50	
James Dougan, sweeping,	5.00	
Manuel Droudick, ringing bell,	1.00	
Thomas Brownell,	1.00	
Jane Moriarty, sweeping,	2.00	
Clara D. Coombs, sweeping,	2.00	
George E. Gifford, sweeping,	1.54	
Margaret Saab, sweeping and ringing bell,	4.50	
William Spooner, sweeping and ringing bell,	3.00	
Katie Gallagher, sweeping,	2.50	
Mercy Price, sweeping,	2.50	
Mary B. Grinnell, sweeping and making fires,	23.00	
Moses C. Drew, sweeping and making fires,	9.37	
William, H. Stewart, making fires,	30.86	
John M. Tripp, making fires,	17.00	
Charles Blake, cleaning school-houses,	59.50	
William Smith, cleaning school-houses,	56.00	
Jessie Richerdson, cleaning school-houses,	123.26	
Francis Jackson, cleaning school-houses,	126.29	
Frances Chaffee, teaching,	25.00	
Edward Thomas, cleaning school-houses,	19.30	
John W. Williams, making fires,	19.00	
David Dutton, cleaning school-houses, &c.,	37.83	
Jane Bailey, cleaning school-houses,	18.00	
John Holmes, cleaning school-houses,	17.65	
Mahala M. Davis, cleaning school-houses,	18.00	
Susan A. Hicks, cleaning school-houses,	17.50	
Caleb Handy, making fires and shoveling snow,	17.13	
Henry Jones, making fires and shoveling snow,	47.94	
Nathaniel H. Green, whitewashing,	11.25	
Warren Tripp, cleaning school-houses,	18.07	
Eliza A. Tallman, cleaning school-houses,	16.00	
Nancy Stowell, cleaning school-houses,	14.00	
Philip B. Cook, cleaning school-houses,	13.00	
Warren Ashley, cleaning school-houses,	7.67	
John S. Gilpin, cleaning school-houses,	6.00	
Amos Chaffee, cleaning school-houses,	5.83	
Roland R. Ashley, cleaning school-houses,	5.15	
Joseph Perry, sweeping, ringing bell, &c.,	12.10	
Betsey Spooner, sweeping, ringing bell, &c.,	3.00	
James W. M. Ewer, sweeping,	.75	
Mahala Davis, cleaning school-houses,	5.00	
Charles O. Rogers, ringing bell and sweeping,	1.50	
Mary E. Savory, sweeping,	.75	
Amount carried forward,	$1,729.27	$37,239.78

Amount brought forward,	$1,729.27	$37,239.78
Holder Howland, whitewashing, &c.,	3.50	
Martin Peirce, whitewashing,	7.75	
Sarah H. Allen, cleaning school-house,	6.00	
John Dickerson, making fires,	30.33	
Perry Peckham, making fires,	29.25	
Isaac Terry, making fires and sweeping,	4.00	
Bradford S. Peirce, whitewashing,	20.00	
Frederick Underwod, whitewashing,	15.75	
Charles H. Taber, whitewashing,	14.50	
Gustavus Delano, whitewashing,	5.97	
Mannel Enos, making fires and labor,	18.87	
Lemuel Terry, sweeping and ringing bell,	8.00	
George Nelson, whitewashing,	1.88	
		$1,895.07

INCIDENTALS.

Edmund Anthony, printing,	73.05	
Celeb Maxfield, signs and repairing furniture,	26.48	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	48.20	
Thomas Otis, land rent,	54.75	
John M. Tripp, getting in coal,	.62	
William W. Howe, messenger,	30.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	10.75	
Philip B. Cook, cleaning vaults,	5.25	
James M. Lawton, brushes, &c.,	4.00	
George A. Bourne, trees,	3.75	
J. P. Plummer, printing,	3.50	
Mary B. White, curtains,	3.23	
John G. Harding, trees and setting,	48.25	
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, curtains,	1.45	
William W. Crapo, rent of land,	47.17	
William H. Knights, repairing furniture,	19.45	
Dexter & Haskins, clocks and repairing,	45.12	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	30.76	
Henry J. Taylor & Co., sundry articles,	24.01	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	17.83	
William Knights, furniture,	8.69	
C. Dantsizen, repairing furniture,	10.22	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	18.43	
Little & Allen, carpet,	5.85	
Levi Chase, sawing wood,	.50	
Joseph Clark, repairing pump,	26.20	
Jessie Richardson, carrying in coal,	13.29	
John Elzemore, carrying in coal,	11.35	
Perry Peckham, carrying in coal,	9.35	
Andrew B. Grinnell, carting,	7.00	
David Dutton, carrying in coal,	3.50	
John W. Williams, carrying in coal, &c.,	9.00	
A. W. Monroe, posting notices,	.70	
Charles H. Howland, brushes, &c.,	2.78	
Timothy Stowe, expenses to Boston, &c.,	49.89	
Charles L. Swasey, horse hire,	17.00	
Ivory S. Cornish, chemicals,	6.00	
John A. Brownell, carting,	2.45	
	$699.82	$39,134.85

Amount brought forward,	$699.82	$39,134.85
David W. Sherman, sawing and splitting wood,	2.31	
Brown & Brownell, brooms, &c.,	1.83	
Samuel Bennett, sundry articles,	53.39	
Bailey & Perry, horse hire,	17.25	
Horatio Kempton, sundry articles,	13.31	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	1.70	
David L. Davis, engraving diplomas,	36.00	
J. P. Lund, sundry articles,	18.57	
Leonard Luscumb, wood,	14.64	
William Little, carpet,	6.24	
Wood, Brightman & Co., hardware,	4.42	
New Bedford Cordage Company, Manilla rope,	1.15	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., freight,	1.03	
Repairs of Highways, carting, &c.,	30.85	
Squire Gifford, carting,	.42	
Taber & Drew, brooms,	6.00	
Joshua Gibbs, horse hire,	5.75	
John W. Williams, care of committee room,	4.31	
G. T. Sawyer, carting, &c.,	.49	
		$919.48
		$40,054.33
Balance to new account,		891.24
		$40,945.57

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,		$43.88	
By annual appropriation,		40,000.00	
By amount received for books,		79.39	
By amount received for duplicate bills,		46.60	
By amount received from chairman,		32.75	
By amount received from commonwealth,		742.95	
			$40,945.54
By Balance brought down,	$891.24		

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers salaries,	$31,566.47
Books and stationery,	880.61
Superintendent of schools,	1,200.00
Fuel,	1,757.65
Stoves, pipe, &c.,	864.17
Alterations and repairs,	970.88
Cleaning, sweeping, whitewashing, making fires, &c.,	1,895.07
Incidental,	919.48
Amount of expenditures,	$40,054.33

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

Earl C. Briggs, labor nursing and cook,	602.81	
John Blanding, farmer,	276.00	
		$878.81

FUEL.

J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	2,961.19	
Simeon Hawes, wood,	380.01	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	448.53	
Calvin K. Turner, wood,	126.63	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	14.07	
Adoniram Gilmore, wood,	816.38	
Tucker & Macomber, wood,	68.27	
M. C. Davis, pine wood,	60.90	
		$4,875.98

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

Andrew Mackie, medical services,	1,095.50	
William A. Gordon, medical services,	73.25	
A. R. Holmes, medicine,	45.61	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicine,	35.11	
Lyman Bartlett, medical services,	5.00	
Wilder & Clark, medical services,	8.50	
James E. Blake, medicines,	82.32	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicines,	57.96	
William A. Pease, medicines,	31.34	
C. H. Church & Co., medicines,	8.56	
Thomas Otis, medicines,	4.38	
		$1,447.53

SALARIES.

Overseers of the poor,	2,000.00	
I. H. Coe, chaplain,	100.00	
Earl C. Briggs, keeper of alms-house,	600.00	
		$2,700.00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Perry G. Macomber, flour and grain,	386.13	
Nicholas Davis, meat,	72.12	
A. H. Seabury & Co., flour and grain,	965.36	
I. D. Hall & Co., groceries,	1,032.12	
James, Mills, meat,	215.56	
Brett & Gifford, meat,	127.94	
Warner, Denison & Co., corn,	91.00	
William F. Drown, groceries,	193.43	
Harvey Bartlett, fish,	25.67	
Rodolphus Ashley, potatoes,	6.50	
New Bedford Flour Mill, flour and corn,	618.00	
James Hammett, beef,	101.39	
S. G. Nye, beef,	45.60	
H. H. Fisher, crackers,	6,37	
Taber, Gordon & Co., salt,	4.00	
Earl C. Briggs, potatoes,	25.00	
Horace Chase, fish,	12.40	
		$3,928.59

Amount carried forward,	$13,830.91

Amount brought forward,		$13,830.91
Support of persons out of the Alms House,		$8,170.43

INCIDENTALS.

Isaac M. Jones, carting wood,	808.25	
James Fisher, dry goods,	38.52	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundry articles,	72.19	
Edward S. Cannon & Co., hats and caps,	54.70	
Samuel Leonard & Son, oil,	45.40	
Tucker & Taber, dry goods,	20.00	
N. Bedford and Taunton Branch R. R. Co., passages,	45.50	
Gifford and Allen, stock and labor,	3.57	
B. G. Wilson, coffins, &c.,	466.75	
Job A. T. Eddy, dry goods,	133.44	
Paul Ewer & Co., leather, &c.,	86.20	
Taber & Grinnell, castings, labor, &c.,	34.23	
Earl C. Briggs, fish for Alms House farm,	62.50	
H. W. Coggeshall, coffins, &c.,	192.50	
William S. Brownell, mowing machine,	82.00	
S. G. Nye, seed,	69.19	
George M. Eddy & Co., dry goods,	214.63	
Joseph Hicks, tobacco and clothing,	45.42	
Henry Childs, leather, &c.,	25.97	
James DeWolf, stock, labor and painting,	281.29	
Abraham E. Borden, mason work,	150.86	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	60.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	20.49	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	18.35	
Henry C. Kelley, dry goods,	25.04	
Henry J. Taylor & Co., crockery, &c.,	38.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	94.14	
Charles H. Leonard oil soap,	10.60	
Wm. & G. D. Watkins, iron,	21.49	
Pardon Devol, shoes, &c.,	29.30	
New Bedford Soap Company, soap,	5.80	
E. P. Freeman, boots and shoes,	4.42	
Allen & Bliss, crockery,	7.34	
Isaac Terry, shoeing oxen,	13.00	
A. R. Palmer, shoes,	7.94	
Elias Sampson, railroad fares,	66.40	
Joshua Richmond, dry goods, &c.,	65.59	
Oliver Swain, boots and shoes,	36.31	
L. H. Morrill, dry goods,	30.49	
Cyrus A. Richmond, hacking,	13.50	
Asa Lothrop, shoes,	8.36	
Moses H. Bliss, carpenter's work,	18.72	
New Bedford Gas Co., coal tar,	3.69	
Buckminster & Macy, dry goods,	149.64	
M. G. Sears & Co., stock and labor,	227.18	
Earl C. Briggs, oxen,	110.00	
Amos C. Baker, oakum stock,	25.92	
John G. Harding, trees,	70.00	
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks and lime,	64.99	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	36.29	
Jacob Parker, powder,	33.65	
	$4,249.75	$22,001.34

Amount brought forward,	$4,249.75	$22,001.34
Allen Phillips, carriage hire,	22.00	
Samuel Bennett, sundry articles,	15.43	
M. H. True, carriage hire,	10.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	142.52	
Robert C. Topham, lumber,	17.26	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	14.16	
George L. Brownell, repairs on carriages,	12.42	
Perry, Kirby & Co., glass, paint, &c.,	11.12	
Charles H. Leonard, oil,	9.10	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness, &c.,	7.43	
Hiram D. Wentworth, carriage hire,	5.00	
Earl C. Briggs, sundry articles,	342.28	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for horse,	150.00	
Fire Department, manure,	62.04	
Fairhaven Railroad Co., passages,	18.90	
James H. Collins, hardware,	9.03	
Josiah Macy, sundry bills,	399.14	
		$5,497.58
		$27,498.92
Balance to new account,		922.81
		$28,421.73

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,206.37	
By annual appropriation,	16,000.00	
By amount received from city of Lynn,	37.00	
By error in bill,	2.00	
By amount received from town of Rochester,	267.29	
By amount received from town of Westport,	424.41	
By amount received from town of Acushnet,	189.53	
By amount received from Home and Coast Guard,	71.04	
By amount received from Josiah Macy,	3,265.51	
By amount received from Commonwealth,	157.50	
By amount received from Earl C. Briggs,	801.08	
By amount received from transfer from Incidental Expenses,	1,500.00	
By amount received from transfer from Repairs of Highways,	1,500.00	
By amount received from transfer from Lighting Streets,	3,000.00	
		$28,421.73
By balance brought down,	$922.81	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and nursing,	$878.81
Fuel,	4,875.98
Physicians and medicines,	1,447.53
Salaries,	2,700.00
Groceries and provisions,	3,928.59
Support of persons out of the Alms House,	8,170.43
Incidentals,	5,497.58
Amount of expenditures,	$27,498.92

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

Andrew Mackie, Jr.,	$90.00	
Charles Taber & Co.,	340.19	
Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.,	42.12	
Little, Brown & Co.,	6.50	
		$478.81

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT.

Robert C. Ingraham,	$1,000.00	
Ellen M. Parker,	33.33	
Maria Pearce,	200.00	
		$1,233.33

INCIDENTALS.

Job A. T. Eddy, thibet,	$5.42	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of library rooms,	170.14	
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	112.43	
J. P. Plummer, printing,	31.35	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	13.21	
Nathan Lewis, repairing, tin, &c.,	4.24	
O. J. Marvin, moving pictures,	4.75	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	132.79	
C. F. Bradford, setting glass,	2.00	
Allen & Bliss, brush,	2.00	
John W. Williams, care of library rooms,	20.19	
T. & C. M. Coffin, boxes,	3.76	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing furnace,	3.42	
A. G. Rider, kindlings,	9.73	
		$515.42
		$2,227.56
Balance to new account,		284.02
		$2,511.58

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$11,58	
By annual appropriation,	2,500,00	
		$2,511.58
Balance to new account,	$284.02	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.,	$478.81
Librarian and Assistants,	1,233.33
Incidentals,	515.42
	$2,227.56

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

ASSESSORS.

William Howe, books,	$69.25	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	11.05	
Benjamin Russell, Assistant Assessor,	41.25	
David B. Wilcox, Assistant Assessor,	60.00	
Henry Holcomb, Assistant Assessor,	32.00	
Assessor at Large, extra services,	285.00	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	1.00	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	10.39	
John Kirk, Assistant Assessor,	59.00	
T. C. Hatch, Assistant Assessor,	33.75	
Timothy D. Cook, Assistant Assessor,	25.00	
John W. Williams, cleaning,	2.50	
Henry S. Packard, care of room.	25.00	
T. B. Denham, horse and carriage,	13.00	
		$668.19

POLICE STATION HOUSES.

G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	$69.28	
Darius Bosworth & Co., stock and labor,	31.48	
Daniel B. Wing, stock and labor,	54.21	
Thomas Collins, care of Police Office,	81.25	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	266.04	
J. P. Plummer, printing,	9.50	
Isaac Gwynn, cleaning rooms,	10.00	
Alfred Randall, labor,	.70	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	8.09	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	8.62	
Nathan Lewis, fitting furnace,	31.87	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	121.92	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	39.62	
Spooner Babcock, painting,	32.37	
Edward Lynch, cleaning,	15.80	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	66.85	
James R. Denham, crackers,	32.00	
Ezra Francis, stock and labor,	26.72	
J. M. Hathaway & Bro., horse hire,	20.00	
Repairs of Highways, shoveling snow,	.90	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	12.20	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	3.83	
Simeon Hawes, ice,	20.00	
Edmund T. Case, care of Police Office,	3.26	
William McCullough, care of Police Office,	2.45	
Sherman & Terry, horse hire.	21.00	
A. G. Ryder, kindlings,	1.80	
Henry T. Wood, rent of land,	17.50	
Thornton & Gerrish, matches, etc.,	3.75	
		$1,013.01

REPAIRING POLICE COURT ROOM.

Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	$127.03	
Perry, Kirby & Co., painting,	25.74	
Amount carried forward,	$152.77	$1,681.20

Amount brought forward,	$152.77	$1,681.20
Thomas C. Allen, Jr., carpeting, mats, etc.,	24.78	
Job A. T. Eddy, matting,	16.50	
Isaac Gwynn, labor,	9.35	
Caleb Maxfield, table,	6.00	
William H. Knights, enamelled cloth and labor,	5.12	
Darius Bosworth & Co., stock and labor,	3.09	
		$217.61

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	157.53	
Nathan Lewis, gas pipes and repairing,	34.75	
		$192.28

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$22.00	
Ward Clerks,	90.00	
Inspectors,	74.00	
Ward Rooms,	80.00	
		$266.00

WATER SURVEY.

John M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	20.50	
George A. Briggs, surveying,	96.55	
Ansel White, drawing off pond,	11.50	
Paul M. Burns, stock and labor,	2.40	
Bailey & Perry, horse hire,	1.50	
		$132.45

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

New Bedford Brass Band, services,	$145.00	
Nathan Lewis sundry bills paid,	141.28	
Pay Roll of Special Police,	76.25	
		$362.53

SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton,		1,074.01

INCIDENTALS.

George A. Bourne, armory rent,	500.00	
Martin Wheeler, moving engine house,	74.00	
Jacob Parker, firing salute,	27.75	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	566.19	
Thomas C. Allen, Jr., oil cloth for watch house,	25.50	
Nathan Lewis, repairing stoves, pipe, roof, etc.,	67.79	
John W. Williams, cleaning school committee's rooms, etc.	10.45	
Cyrus E. Clark, perambulating line, N. B. and Acushnet,	2.88	
Jireh Sherman, fitting locks, keys, etc.,	2.33	
Horton, Hall & Co., revolvers,	70.85	
Edward Baker, interest on damage awarded,	51.39	
Joseph Brownell, rent,	40.00	
Ezra K. Delano, assessing sewer,	17.00	
J. P. Plummer, printing,	180.04	
Allen Raymond, special police officer,	37.50	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of Treasurer's room,	38.89	
Amount carried forward,	$1,712.56	$3,926.08

Amount brought forward,	$1,712.56	$3,926.08
Joseph Hammond, labor,	9.60	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime and cement,	7.50	
Mechanics Bank, interest on loan,	7.50	
Caleb T. Jenney, stoves for H. & L. house,	7.00	
John Williams, cleaning school committee's rooms,	20.68	
A. Wright, hack to beach road,	4.00	
Paul Ewer & Co., India rubber cloth,	3.50	
John T. Russell, watching and special police officer,	21.50	
William F. Tower, painting signs,	2.00	
Sanford S. Horton, registrar, &c., 1860,	234.10	
Benjamin Wilson, returning deaths,	69.70	
Protecting Society, services,	112.50	
Nathan Barker, special police officer,	59.75	
Taber & Grinnell, iron plates,	20.84	
John Valentine, Jr., special police officer,	39.00	
John H. Mackie, professional services,	6.00	
Hatch, Gray & Co., freight on documents, etc.,	3.25	
John Matthews, flag staff for library,	34.05	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor, H. & L. house,	182.29	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	250.35	
Charles H. Taber, stock and labor,	14.50	
Truant Committee, salary,	50.01	
George W. Sherman, land on Sherman street,	50.00	
Wm. H. Watkins, care of City Hall, getting in coal, etc.,	78.90	
Daniel B. Wing, pump, lead pipe, etc., H. & L. house,	29.81	
George A Briggs, surveying drains,	17.13	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	13.98	
Dexter & Haskins, clock for Treasurer's room,	11.00	
Sherman & Terry, horse hire,	14.00	
Home and Coast Guard, repairing guns,	113.67	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	63.25	
Ebenezer Jenney, police officer for Common,	100.00	
James Wing, dinners for Fairhaven company,	45.00	
New Bedford Gas Co., service pipe for H. & L. house,	4.00	
Reuben Washburn, special police officer,	182.50	
Henry Bennett, special police officer.	212.50	
Nathaniel Corey, special police officer,	26.00	
Daniel P. Lewis, special police officer,	16.50	
Henry J. Taylor & Co., sundry articles,	15.47	
George W. Parker, hack hire,	4.00	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	10.60	
William P. S. Cadwell, matches, etc.,	2.25	
Augustus W. Munroe, posting bills,	2.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	4.58	
Harrison Douglas, carrying in coal,	.75	
Swift & Allen, flag for library building,	29.96	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor on City Hall and Library building,	29.88	
Simeon Ashley, gates to City Stable yard,	8.61	
Timothy Ingraham, auction commission,	7.50	
William H. Watkins, paid for repairing flag,	4.00	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse hire,	7.50	
S. A. Tripp & Co., keys, etc.,	104.08	
Interest on temporary loans,	2,281.84	
Amount carried forward,	$6,363.44	$3,926.08

Amount brought forward,	$6,363.44	$3,926.08
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	68.57	
Lewis Hathaway, platform for steps and repairing Library building,	7.18	
Pardon Potter, painting Library building and Hook & Ladder house,	47.97	
Warren Ladd, expenses enlisting companies,	24.25	
Darius Bosworth & Co., boards on City Hall steps,	16.99	
Henry W. Bumpus, special police officer,	10.00	
Hiram D. Wentworth, hack hire,	4.50	
John M. Williams, carrying in coal,	1.75	
New Bedford Institution for Savings, interest,	279.58	
Lewis G. Allen, special police officer,	85.00	
John Austin, carrying in coal,	2.25	
Paul Howland, repairs on school committee and overseers of the poor rooms,	85.13	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	29.82	
Elias Terry, expenses to Carver,	4.50	
George Macomber, candles and sundry articles,	12.94	
James Wilson, burying horse,	2.00	
Alfred Randall, carrying in coal,	.80	
North Congregational Church, rent of bell,	60.00	
Swift & Allen, flag for City Hall and repairing old flag,	41.63	
Charles L. Swasey, professional services,	20.00	
T. A. Howland, carrying truants,	10.25	
George W. Snow, carting voting lists,	8.88	
C. F. Bradford, setting glass,	7.40	
Richard Davenport, cleaning market,	5.14	
Andrew Mackie, professional services, at Watch House,	10.00	
Chancey Russell, special police officer,	3.50	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	1.09	
Lighting Streets, oil,	1.40	
School Committee, salary,	300.00	
Brownell & Cunningham, carrying persons to House of Correction and Alms House,	41.75	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	164.42	
L. P. Learned, paper, envelopes, etc.,	62.50	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., tickets,	26.00	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horse hire,	20.50	
Repairs of Highways, paving stable yard, shoveling snow, etc.,	56.38	
H. W. Coggeshall, returning deaths,	17.70	
Wood, Brightman Co., stock and labor, Library building,	17.42	
William W. Crapo, witness fees and expenses,	16.37	
Caleb Maxfield, desk and furniture,	20.25	
J. & T. R. Taber, repairing pump, Russell street,	13.56	
Simpson Hart, repairing flag,	12.06	
James B. Congdon, assessment on drains,	21.70	
James B. Congdon, expenses on soldier's money,	10.58	
A. G. Ryder, kindlings,	8.64	
Zenas Whittemore, hard and soft soap,	5.25	
Nathaniel Shepherd, repairing clock,	4.50	
Oliver M. Brownell, expenses to Readville,	4.25	
W. M. Howard, special police officer,	4.00	
Amount carried forward,	$8,120.21	$3,926.08

Amount brought forward,	$8,120.21	$3,926.08
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work for pump,	3.75	
J. B. Arnold & Co., labor on Library fence,	1.75	
Bryant & Gooding, picking door sills, market,	1.50	
John M. Foster, repairing locks,	1.50	
Perry, Kirby & Co., paint and oil,	1.22	
Repairs of highways, land,	600.00	
David R. Green, land rent,	75.00	
James B. Congdon, indexing old records,	75.00	
South Boston Iron Foundry, primers,	9.00	
David B. Wilcox, services in Treasurer's office,	4.00	
Leaming & Bunker, soap, etc.,	2.55	
Isaac C. Taber, paid extra clerk hire and other expenses,	300.00	
John Taylor, flagging Hook and Ladder house,	31.46	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, special police officer,	10.25	
		$13,093.60
Amount transferred to Support of Poor,		1,500.00
Amount transferred to Home and Coast Guard,		1,500.00
Amount transferred to City Watch,		300.00
Amount transferred to Selic Baker,		175.00
Balance to new account,		5,414.46
		$21,983.06

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$2,534.22	
By annual appropriation,	16,745.50	
By amount received from R. Davenport, stall rent,	562.00	
By amount received from Clerk of Police Court,	510.28	
By amount received from Commonwealth, bounty money,	514.50	
By amount received from Commonwealth, armory rent,	150.00	
By amount received from error in bill,	.50	
By amount received from dog licenses,	271.00	
By amount received from use of hall,	50.00	
By amount received from sale of engines,	218.50	
By amount received from interest,	121.67	
By amount received from T. P. Terry, land rent,	6.00	
By amount received from licenses,	293.00	
By amount received from sale of property,	5.89	
		$21,983.06
By Balance brought down,	$5,414.46	

RECAPITULATION.

Assessors,	$668.19
Police station houses,	1,013.01
Repairing police court room,	217.61
Gas and gas fixtures,	192 28
Elections,	266.00
Water survey,	132.45
Fourth of July celebration,	362.53
Support of the insane,	1,074.01
Incidentals,	9,167.52
Amount of expenditures,	$13,093.60

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

To balance of old account,	4,723.50	
CREDITS.		
By amount received from abuttors,	$492.96	
By amount received from non-abuttors,	10.00	
By balance to new account,	4,220.54	
		$4,723.50
To balance brought down,	$4,220.54	

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Alexander Hathaway, labor,	$22.50	
Balance to new account,	2,524.15	
		$2,546.65
CREDITS.		
By balance of old account,	$2,516.65	
By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lot,	30.00	
		$2,546.65
By balance brought down,	$2,524.15	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

George A. Briggs, making plans,	$56.30	
Andrew B. Grinnell, labor,	11.75	
James Warren, painting,	2.51	
		$70.56
Balance to new account,		30.21
		$100.77
CREDITS.		
By balance of old account,	$88.77	
By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	12.00	
		$100.77
By balance brought down,	$30.21	

RURAL CEMETERY.

To balance of old account,		$5,559.05
Alexander Hathaway, labor,	$111.25	
Anthony & McAfee, shrubs, manure, etc.,	34.31	
Gideon Jennings, carting and labor,	17.25	
Charles H. Tripp, whitewashing,	17.37	
Daniel J. Tripp, labor,	67.54	
Preserved Little, drilling,	11.25	
A. B. Grinnell, labor,	6.87	
Benjamin S. Wilcox, labor,	3.45	
Joseph R. Hathaway, repairing gate,	2.50	
William A. Wall, difference between deeds,	25.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	4.50	
Taber & Grinnell, sawing pickets,	1.20	
Allen & Bliss, paper, etc.,	2.85	
Thomas Cook, deed of lot,	25.00	
Robert Astley, deed of lot,	16.00	
Spooner & Studley, roofing and labor,	5.65	
		$351.99
		$5,611.04

CREDITS.

By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	$382.50	
By balance to new account,	5,228.54	
		$5,611.04
To balance brought down,	$5,228.54	

CITY COMMON.

Ebenezer Jenney, labor on fences, etc,	27.00	
John G. Harding, trees,	19.00	
John Matthews, fitting staff and halyards,	4.25	
Nathaniel Barker, labor,	41.12	
Harrison Jenney, labor,	29.37	
Joseph Weeden, labor,	8.75	
Bartlett Shaw, labor,	6.00	
William H. Chappel, hoes, rakes, scrapers, etc.,	5.11	
Henry L. Bosworth, labor,	4.95	
B. F. Hathaway, lumber,	4.25	
John Fanning, labor,	.50	
Elisha Robbins, labor,	6.00	
George Haskins, labor,	9.12	
E. G. Turner, posts,	4.06	
Repairs of Highway, paving gutters,	50.06	
		$219.54
Balance to new account,		34.29
		$253.83

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	53.83	
By annual appropriation,	200.00	
		$253.83
By balance brought down,	$34.29	

STEAM FIRE ENGINE PROGRESS.

Balance to new account,		$48.85
CREDIT.		
By balance to new account,		$48.85
By balance brought down,	$48.85	

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

Balance to new account,		$16,459.04
CREDIT.		
By balance of old account,		$16,459.04
By balance brought down,	$16,459.04	

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Liberty Hall Association, rent,	$250.00	
Charles F. Willcox, salary,	650.00	
Otis Irish, salary,	400.00	
		$1,300.00

LIQUORS, &c.

Edward F. Porter, liquors, &c.,	$3,306.24	
Horace J. Crandall, liquors,	305.25	
Jonathan Bourne, Jr., wine,	102.00	
William B. Mowbry, liquors,	74.00	
Merchants Bank, liquors,	533.25	
		$4,320.99

INCIDENTALS.

Charles F. Willcox, sundry bills,	$270.54	
Charles Taber & Co., books, etc.,	34.25	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	15.71	
		$320.50
		$5,941.49
Balance to new account,		515.77
		$6,457.26

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$1,683,77	
By amount received from agent for sales,	4,773.49	
		$6,457.26
By balance brought down,	$515.77	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and rent,	$1,300.00
Liquors, &c.,	4,320.99
Incidentals,	320.50
Amount of expenditures,	$5,941.49

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Pay roll for labor and carting,	$12,071.66	
Barjona D. Tripp, labor,	12.00	
Benjamin Terry, labor,	13.50	
David G. Wilson, labor,	13.20	
Ezra Francis, labor,	11.25	
Henry Moores, labor,	6.87	
James Wilson, labor,	34.55	
Henry Morris, labor,	20.50	
Seth I. Tobey, labor,	5.50	
E. T. Jenney, labor,	9.62	
Thomas Maloney, labor,	19.20	
John Martin, labor,	12.50	
Dennis Sullivan, labor,	3.46	
Pardon Russell, labor, (contract,)	115.00	
Wilson Reynolds, labor,	7.98	
James N. Slocum, labor,	6.50	
John Galpin, labor,	29.63	
Michel White, labor,	5.34	
Darius Booth, labor,	4.00	
Sihon Miscol, labor,	7.54	
John McDonald, labor,	2.79	
M. B. Rowe, labor,	9.62	
Joseph Bliss, labor,	8.68	
G. W. F. Gammons & Co., carting,	3.50	
Squire Gifford, carting,	.68	
Wellington Bucklin, labor,	38.23	
		$12,473.30

FLAGGING, PAVING, CURBING AND CROSSING STONES.

Phineas Drew, curbing and crossing stones,	131.40	
John Taylor, flagging,	1,325.71	
Barjona D. Tripp, paving stones,	222.75	
Curtis Gammons, paving stones,	186.89	
Benjamin Terry, paving stones,	390.55	
Abiatha Rogers, curbing and crossing stones,	705.80	
Isaac M. Jones, paving stones,	18.17	
Caleb T. Jenney, paving stones,	16.50	
James D. Thompson, flagging and curbing,	39.98	
Masonic Building Association, flagging,	31.14	
Curtis T. Gammons, stones,	204.58	
Benjamin Terry, stones,	200.15	
Isaac P. Mosher, stones,	45.35	
Thomas Spooner, paving stones,	5.00	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	20.85	
Timothy Weston, paving stones, and stones,	36.14	
John S. Ashley, stones,	3.60	
George W. Davis, paving stones,	1.87	
Barjona D. Tripp, stones,	194.72	
Neal Green, stones,	97.92	
Bethuel Penniman, stones,	49.38	
John F. Vinal, stones,	33.98	
Charles F. Tripp, stones,	27.23	
S. B. Bates, stones,	12.00	
Amount carried forward,	$4,001.66	$12,473.30

Amount brought forward,	$4,001.66	$12,473.30
Warren Ashley, stones,	11.75	
Gideon P. Tripp, stones, and paving stones,	14.12	
John S. Ashley, paving stones,	54.36	
B. S. Peirce, stones,	10.96	
Powers, (the lame man,) stones,	7.20	
Nathan Hathaway, stones,	5.40	
Philip Cook, stones,	20.18	
J. B. Wood, paving stones,	4.02	
		$4,129.65

INCIDENTALS.

Samuel Chase, oats,	44.00	
David Sherman, straw,	15.70	
New Bedford Flour Mill, grain,	8.50	
James Sherman, straw,	4.41	
Joseph C. Delano, land,	600.00	
Moses Emmerson & Co., horses,	400.00	
Warner, Denison & Co., grain,	587.80	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	46.07	
Willard Nye, hay,	62.61	
Tucker Smith, hay,	20.82	
William Taber, straw,	18.00	
B. C. Hoor, hay and straw,	39.99	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime and cement,	22.89	
John Braley, hay and straw,	53.89	
Edward Howland, gravel,	67.80	
Joseph Cundell, wharfage on flagging,	42.48	
William O. Brownell, Shovels,	24.50	
F. P. Chase, posts,	24.00	
Almy & Swain, shovels, etc.,	19.75	
Rodolphus Ashley, freight on horses,	10.00	
Thomas Malooney, lighting lamps,	9.66	
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	2.65	
M. J. Lewis, blacksmithing,	24.87	
Thomas P. Terry, blacksmithing,	21.83	
George A. Briggs, surveying,	17.16	
Charles Taber & Co., books, etc.,	7.09	
Jonathan Wilbur, gravel,	2.00	
William W. Crapo, gravel,	1,050.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., blacksmithing,	411.85	
Charles M. Pierce, Jr., drain tile, etc.,	56.80	
Joseph Cundell, hay,	23.26	
John Teachout, blacksmithing,	18.71	
Doct. Flagg, doctoring horses,	20.00	
B. R. Kittredge, repairing harnesses,	18.29	
B. F. Hathaway, lumber,	17.99	
Curtis T. Gammons, carting hay,	7.70	
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	6.47	
William Wilcox, planks, etc.,	46.02	
Allen & Bliss, sundry articles,	5.50	
S. A. Tripp & Co., pump and fixtures, stable,	74.31	
Bradford S. Pierce, clay pipe,	45.36	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	28.85	
S. E. Studley, hay,	19.14	
C. Church, straw,	3.42	
Amount carried forward,	$4,043.14	$16,602.95

Amount brought forward,	$4,043.14	$16,602.95
Stephen G. Chase, pole to cart,	23.34	
Simeon Weston, cleaning sand catchers,	3.00	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse and carriage,	2.00	
John W. Smith, gravel,	2.00	
Charles H. Wood, whiffletree,	1.00	
Charles M. Pierce, cement pipe,	37.80	
Robert Gray, Jr., blacksmithing,	37.13	
Martin Pierce, labor and sand,	21.72	
Joseph Clark, repairing pumps,	31.51	
Rufus White, building wall,	10.50	
William Bosworth, dirt,	10.37	
Simeon Hawes, hay,	10.00	
Thomas Skiff, building wall,	5.25	
Isaac King, blacksmithing,	3.59	
Joshua Spooner, gravel,	6.64	
A. Nickerson, straw,	1.46	
George W. Estes, weighing stone,	38.52	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., cart,	94.00	
George D. Swift, blacksmithing,	45.91	
O. C. Smith, blacksmithing,	105.64	
Sherman & Terry, pigs,	19.20	
John W. Smith, damage, Parker street,	15.00	
John Turner, straw,	2.84	
Willis Sherman, straw,	2.28	
Eaton & Durfee, surveying,	1.75	
Benjamin Terry, oats,	25.00	
Hayden Coggeshall estate, gravel,	113.70	
Hiram L. Wheeler, building fence,	8.70	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	1.75	
Nathan Lewis, repairing stove,	.50	
Green & Wood, lumber,	43.50	
Lee & Tripp, blacksmithing,	42.12	
E. G. Turner, gravel,	35.57	
Lighting Streets, oil.	27.54	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware, etc.,	21.60	
C. F. Bradford, oil and paint,	26.60	
Nathan Chase, wharfage on flagging,	22.50	
Abraham Brownell, oats, etc.,	29.65	
Fish Island Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	25.72	
Sullings & Ringman, hardware, etc.,	7.68	
Thomas Bailey, weighing,	3.96	
Thomas N. Alden, plank,	3.03	
N. B. S. & P. Mill, sawing lumber,	2.75	
Leonard Rogers, dirt,	264	
Benjamin Coombs, dirt,	2.58	
Bailey & Perry, horse and carriage,	1.25	
Henry H. Crapo, gravel,	674.64	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harnesses,	33.57	
B. D. Hathaway, picks, etc.,	33.26	
Ezra Frances, stock and labor,	24.87	
Eddy's Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	12.30	
J. & T. R. Taber, repairing pumps,	6.50	
Ladd & Turner, chestnut posts,	5.33	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	4.25	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	.37	
Amount carried forward,	$5,827.92	$16,602.95

Amount brought forward,	$5,827.92	$16,602.95
Sherman & Gifford, sharpening picks,	1.63	
Abraham Sherman, handles for sledges, etc.,	1.11	
Benjamin T. King, sharpening picks,	3.50	
Edwards & Soule, oak plank,	1.60	
Anthony Hathaway, sewer curbing,	9.35	
John G. Harding, trimming trees,	14.00	
		$5,859.11
		$22,462.06
Amount transferred to support of poor,		15,000.00
Balance to new account,		3,513.83
		$27,475.89

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	1,175.03	
By annual appropriation,	25,000.00	
By amount received from Willard Nye, manure,	68.75	
By amount received from sale of manure,	14.44	
By amount received from Fort Phenix,	2.50	
By amount received from Fort Taber,	171.38	
By amount received from Home and Coast Guard,	18.50	
By amount received from Brownell, Ashley & Co., carts,	34.00	
By amount received from error in roll,	.50	
By amount received from stone,	9.70	
By amount received from Fire Department,	1.00	
By amount received from sale of oxen,	128.00	
By amount received from incidental expenses,	657.28	
By amount received from City Common,	50.06	
By amount received from Ezra Francis,	3.23	
By amount received from Henry H. Crapo,	66.67	
By amount received from public schools,	30.85	
By amount received from John Taylor,	13.00	
By amount received from Simeon Hawes,	20.00	
By amount received from David R. Green,	11.00	
		$27,475.89
By balance brought down,	$3,513.83	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$12,473.30
Flagging, paving, curbing and crossing stones,	4,129.65
Incidentals,	5,859.11
Amount of expenditures,	$22,462.06

CITY WATCH.

Nathan Barker,	540.00	
William M. Howard,	447.50	
Allen Raymond,	410.00	
Richard P. Briggs,	375.00	
William Duffy,	385.00	
Francis Jenney,	358.75	
Jeremiah Hill,	385.00	
Frederick A. Plummer,	450.00	
George Taber,	456.25	
William, McCullough,	387.50	
Stephen J. Stratton,	455.00	
Samuel C. Perry,	445.00	
John G. Remington,	310.00	
William H. Doane,	447.50	
Samuel H. Wilkinson,	322.50	
Eliphalet Robbins,	383.75	
George Taylor,	453.75	
Henry W. Bumpus,	456.25	
Edward Lynch,	452.50	
James M. Dooley,	443.75	
George A. Pool,	487.50	
Stephen W. McFarlin,	442.50	
George R. Long,	363.75	
Daniel D. Perry, Jr.,	378.75	
Lorenzo D. Bennett,	491.25	
Edward Canney,	451.25	
Benjamin Haffords,	487.50	
John S. Chadwick,	485.00	
Holder P. Mosher,	471.25	
Edmund T. Case,	402.50	
Michel L. Brennan,	423.75	
Henry M. Bonney,	241.25	
Jeremiah Kelley,	170.00	
Wilson S. Reynolds,	10.00	
Enoch Bearse,	67.50	
William J. Chadwick,	67.50	
Harrison Jenney,	67.50	
Charles B. Russell,	67.50	
John R. Tripp,	67.50	
James A. Wixon,	67.50	
Thomas Murphy,	50.00	
		$14,126.25

INCIDENTALS.

John T. Russell, medicine,	2.25	
Charles Taber & Co., books, etc.,	25.44	
Nathan Barker, repairing rattles, etc.,	2.21	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse and wagon,	2.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	31.69	
Thornton & Gerrish, bedbug poison, matches, etc.,	10.60	
Simeon Ashley, repairing,	3.41	
William H. Knights, repairing furniture,	2.00	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	.50	
George S. Kelley, clock and fitting up,	10.75	
Amount carried forward,	$90.85	$14,126.25

Amount brought forward,	$90.85	$14,126.25
Caleb Maxfield, repairing furniture,	3.50	
Thomas Collins, care of watch house,	180.00	
Edmund T. Case, care of watch house,	6.96	
William McCullough, care of watch house,	5.89	
		$287.20
		14,413.45
Balance to new account,		46.01
		$14,459.46

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$159.46	
By annual appropriation,	14,000.00	
By transfer from incidental expenses,	300.00	
		$14,459.46
By balance brought down,	$46.01	

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	$14,126.25
Incidentals,	287.20
Amount of expenditures,	$14,413.45

LIGHTING STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,	$2,995.93

OIL.

Samuel Leonard & Son,	$590.22	
Charles H. Leonard,	426.60	
William A. Robinson & Co.,	465.10	
		$1,481.92

LANTERNS AND LAMP POSTS.

Nathan Lewis, lanterns and repairing,	177.13	
David E. Chase, painting, and glazing,	23.23	
Taber & Grinnell, lantern doors,	.75	
William Maxfield, painting,	7.64	
Caleb Hammond, posts,	19.50	
William H. Caswell, painting and glazing,	35.74	
New Bedford Gas Company, service pipe and burners,	93.75	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing lanterns, etc.,	3.62	
		$361.36
Amount carried forward,		$4,829.21

Amount brought forward,		$4,839.21

LIGHTING.

Jesse Richardson,	249.00	
William Johnson,	243.00	
Caleb Handy,	231.00	
James Reynolds,	231.00	
John Dickerson,	216.00	
Henry Foster,	216.00	
William H. Stewart,	120.00	
William H. Thatcher,	120.00	
Theodore Taylor,	120.00	
Benjamin Coger,	120.00	
George Munroe,	120.00	
James Adams,	100.00	
Francis H. Nye,	3.00	
George A. Cobb,	12.00	
Andrew Smith,	20.00	
		$2,121.00

INCIDENTALS.

Samuel C. Perry, carting,	$110.73	
Allen & Bliss, fluid, alcohol, etc.,	110.23	
John N. Barrows, matches,	6.74	
Caleb Hammond, steps,	11.16	
Simeon Ashley, repairing steps,	1.00	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	1.50	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	2.50	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	3.30	
John M. Foster, repairing ladders,	8.01	
Nathan Barker, repairing ladders,	1.75	
		$256.92
		$7,217.13
Amount transferred to support of the poor,		3,000.00
Balance to new account,		1,136.00
		$11,353.13

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$818.69	
By annual appropriation,	10,500.00	
By amount received from B. D. Tripp, for lantern,	3.00	
By amount received from other departments for oil,	28.94	
By amount received from sale of property,	2.50	
		$11,353.13
By balance brought down,	$1,136.00	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$2,955.93
Oil,	1,481.92
Lanterns and lamp posts,	361.36
Lighting,	2,121.00
Incidentals,	256.92
Amount of expenditures,	$7,217.13

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINE MEN.

Members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,	$888.60
Members of engine company No. 3,	480.71
Members of engine company No. 5,	1,238.63
Members of engine company No. 6,	1,293.61
Members of engine company No. 9.	139.50
Members of engine company No. 10,	1,035.78
Members of engine company No. 11,	999.02
Members of steamer Onward,	337.16
Members of steamer Progress,	316.66
William Cook, services,	4.17
John S. Southwick, services,	3.33
J. P. Almy, services,	2.00
George Vogle, services,	6.25
William A. Perry, services,	6.25
Frederick Currier, services,	5.21
Robert Allen, services	5.00
Giles G. Barker, services,	2.25
John W. Footman, services,	7.33
Henry Place, Jr., services,	6.25
Leonard B. Ellis, services,	6.25
Henry A. Wilcox, services,	2.08
Samuel Benjamin, services,	16.33
Allen Almy, services,	12.50
Lewis H. Corbell, services,	10.42
Patrick Welch, services,	10.42
William H. Tripp, services,	10.42
Alvin C. Smith, services,	10.42
Roland Macy, services,	10.42
Smith Ide, services,	9.79
William H. Welsh, services,	9.67
Cornelius Murphy, services,	8.33
Collins Chase, services,	8.33
Michel Hewett, services,	8.08
Charles E. Allen, services,	4.16
Walter Potter, services,	3.33
Lysander W. Davis, services,	9.58
Jeremiah L. Luce, services as fireman,	25.00
Asa P. Tobey, services as steward,	24.50
George W. Cutting, services as fireman,	20.83
Charles Jay, services,	12.50
Henry Lother, services,	12.50
Jireh B. Tripp, services,	11.46
Robert Wilson, services.	11.20
Charles Burbank, services,	10.80
George W. Farnham, services,	10.42
Alexander Moore, services,	10.42
Edwin Butler, services,	10.41
Wilson S. Reynolds, services,	9.67
Benjamin F. King, Jr., services,	45.00
Benjamin F. Soule, services,	6.33
Amount carried forward,	$7,200.00

Amount brought forward,	$7.200.00	
James Bucannan, services,	5.00	
John P. Hood, services,	3.91	
James P. Prior, services,	8.33	
John Folly, services,	1.92	
Philip Brickland, services,	3.67	
Leabold Beadle, services,	3.67	
Samuel Barker, services,	2.08	
John Moore, services,	6.25	
George P. Brock, services,	5.20	
Tillinghast P. Tompkins, salary,	150.00	
John Matthews, salary,	50.00	
Moses H. Bliss, salary,	50.00	
Henry H. Fisher, salary,	50.00	
William Cook, salary,	50.00	
Charles M. Pierce, Jr., salary,	50.00	
Henry A. Howland, services,	1.66	
Benjamin F. Lewis, services,	7.70	
David W. Howland, services,	8.33	
		$7,607.00

REPAIRS ON ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES AND HOSE.

Joseph Hammond, cleaning and oiling hose,	217.25	
Joseph B. Linton, iron work on engines,	69.81	
Martin Peirce, labor on engine house,	22.44	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., couplins, etc.,	19.42	
Charles H. Wood & Co., labor on engines,	29.25	
Dean & Driggs, iron work,	15.00	
Taber & Grinnell, labor and iron work,	6.39	
Daniel B. Wing, repairs on steamers,	53.49	
Thomas C. Allen, hose and repairing.	620.94	
Boston Belting Co., hose,	21.60	
William H. Willis, repairing hose,	13.34	
Moses H. Bliss, repairs on engine house,	62.01	
Gifford & Allen, repairs on engines,	45.55	
John E. Brown, oiling hose,	40.38	
A. H. Case, repairs on enging house,	3.98	
George L. Brownell, repairs on engines,	23.24	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron word,	19.91	
Zenas Whittemore, tallow,	13.10	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	6.48	
Perry, Kirby & Co., paint,	6.48	
B. B. Covell & Co., painting,	3.92	
New Bedford Cordage Co., Manilla,	3.10	
Thomas Sanford, painting houses,	3.05	
Simpson Hart covering hose,	2.28	
Charles H. Taber, repairs on houses,	13.82	
		$1,336.23

INCIDENTALS.

Sherman & Terry, express wagon,	90.00	
Lewis C. Rogers, engineer to steamer, wood, etc.,	605.36	
Charles F. Allen, hostler,	470.35	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	25.11	
Amount carried forward,	$1,200.00	$8,943.23

Amount brought forward,	$1,200.00	$8,943.23
George F. W. Gammons, carting engines,	3.25	
Moses Emmerson & Co., horses,	600.00	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	244.29	
Tillinghast P. Tompkins, sundry bills,	42.45	
Isaac Barnes, ringing bell,	25.00	
Caleb T. Jenney, labor,	2.50	
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	46.72	
Charles H. Wood, assistant engineer,	174.99	
Jeremiah E. Luce, fireman for steamer,	25.00	
William H. Sherman, ringing bell,	25.00	
Henry Walker, ringing bell,	25.00	
Charles A. Washburn, services,	20.83	
Joseph Brownell, rent,	13.34	
F. & R. H. Taber, coal,	96.49	
Taber & Grinnell, castings,	.20	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., freight,	7.00	
M. H. Spooner, hay,	113.22	
Charles Taber & Co., books, etc.,	7.37	
William A. Robinson & Co., oil,	15.00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	.67	
Swift & Allen, flag,	18.00	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	8.36	
A. E. Swasey, cotton waste,	5.50	
Cornelius Howland, Jr., sundry articles,	55.71	
Daniel B. Wing, stove pipe, repairing, &c.,	79.33	
Tillinghast P. Tompkins, hay, straw and oats,	75.94	
Adoniram Gilmore, charcoal,	4.27	
John A. Brownell, carting,	1.52	
Charles M. Peirce, Jr., stationery,	1.87	
Stephen Y. Denham, ringing bell,	25.00	
Asa B. Pierce, whitewashing,	17.75	
M. J. Lewis, shoeing horses,	11.71	
John T. Rogers, torch boy,	10.00	
James E. Blake, sundry articles,	7.38	
Charles H. Walker, carting hose,	2.76	
J. C. Bradford, repairs on steamer,	1.25	
J. Doull, watching,	1.00	
Repairs of Highways, labor,	1.00	
Richard W. James, setting glass,	1.00	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	50.90	
John Matthews, labor,	18.25	
Ryder & Smith, flag staff,	8.19	
Robert N. Allen, torch bearer,	2.85	
George Wilson & Co., carting engines,	2.00	
James B. Congdon, assessment on drain,	1.37	
Henry Spooner, carting engine,	1.00	
David R. Green, land rent,	75.00	
Support of Poor, hay,	138.09	
T. H. Flagg, doctoring horses,	3.50	
J. P. Lund, storing wagon,	3.00	
		$3,312.64
		$12,255.87
Balance to new account,		613.51
Amount carried forward,		$12,869.38

Amount brought forward,		$12,869.38

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$7.42	
By annual appropriation,	12,500.00	
By amount received from duplicate entries on roll,	299.92	
By amount received from sale of manure,	62.04	
		$12,869.38
By Balance brought down,	$613.51	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine men,	$7,607.00
Repairs on engines, engine houses, &c.,	1,336.23
Incidental expenses,	3,312.64
Amount of expenditures,	$12,255.87

HOME AND COAST GUARD.

LABOR.

Pay rolls for same,	$337.10

GARRISONING FORTS.

Pay rolls for same,	$3,875.22

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Pay rolls for same,	$825.00

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay rolls for same,	13,584.76

NAVY BENEFICIARIES.

Pay rolls for same,	$735.00
	$19,357.08

CREDITS.

By amount received from town of Fairhaven,	$2,266.01	
By amount received from error in entry,	213.15	
By amount received from incidental expenses,	113.67	
By amount received from sale of property,	114.57	
By amount received from transfer from incidental expenses,	1,500.00	
By special appropriation,	15,000.00	
By balance to new account,	249.68	
		$19,357.08
To balance brought down,	$249.68	

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay rolls for same,	$747.07

MILITARY BOUNTY.

Pay rolls for same,	$4,605.00
	$5,352.07

CREDITS.

By transfer,	$352.07	
By appropriation,	5,000.00	
		$5,352.07

RELIEF FUND.

PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Pay rolls for same,	$6,314.48

SPECIAL PAYMENTS,

Pay rolls for same,	$664.97

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay rolls for same,	$554.25
	$7,533.70
Transfer to military expenditures and other accounts,	565.22
Balance to new account,	2,174.23
	$10,273.15

CREDITS.

By amount received from sundry personss,	$36.53	
By amount due from Commonwealth,	5,236.62	
By amount appropriated,	5,000.00	
		$10,273.15

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid, principal and interest, on bonds, $29,976.50

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$162.00	
By annual appropriation,	29,814.50	
		$29,976.50

The number of outstanding bonds is one hundred and fifty-one, amounting to $269,200.

The table which follows shows the payments, both of bonds and coupons, from April 1, 1862, the date of the next payment, to Oct. 1, 1876, when the last bond becomes due.

YEAR	COUPONS April 1.	COUPONS October 1.	AMOUNT OF COUPONS.	BONDS October 1.	WHOLE AMOUNT.
1862	$7,481.50	$7,481.50	$14,963.00	$18,050.00	$33,013.00
1863	6,960.75	6,960.75	13,921.50	18,850.00	32,771.50
1864	6,431.00	6,431.00	12,862.00	19,050.00	31,912.00
1865	5,895.25	5,895.25	11,790.50	18,550.00	30,340.50
1866	5,374.50	5,374.50	10,749.00	19,650.00	30,399.00
1867	4,820.75	4,820.75	9,641.50	19,050.00	28,691.50
1868	4,285.00	4,285.00	8,570.00	19,850.00	28,420.00
1869	3,725.25	3,725.25	7,450.50	21,050.00	28,500.50
1870	3,144.50	3,144.50	6,289.00	22,050.00	28,339.00
1871	2,533.75	2,533.75	5,067.50	18,950.00	24,017.50
1872	2,019.50	2,019.50	4,039.00	13,450.00	17,489.00
1873	1,642.75	1,642.75	3,285.50	14,150.00	17,435.50
1874	1,245.00	1,245.00	2,490.00	16,500.00	18,990.00
1875	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	15,000.00	16,600.00
1876	400.00	400.00	800.00	15,000.00	15,800.00
	$56,759.50	$56,659.50	$113,519.00	$269,200.00	$382,719.00

During the last two years there has been paid upon the public debt $60,430.50 — bonds $28,100.00, coupons $32,330.50.

The temporary loan is at this time $70.000.

BALANCES, MARCH 31, 1862.

DEBIT.

Appropriations previous to 1858,	$10,900.83
1858,	2,044.23
1859,	3,076.53
1860,	3,364.20
1861,	24,377,79
Special 1861,	25,000.00
Cash,	18,523.08
Rural Cemetery,	5,228.54
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	4.220.54
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	8,162.04
Home and Coast Guard,	249,68
	$105,147.46

CREDIT.

Common,	$34.29
Pine Grove Cemetery,	30.21
Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,524.15
Deficiency account,	16,459.04
Fire department,	613.51
Highways and streets,	3,513.83
Incidental expenses,	5,414.46
Lighting the streets,	1,136.00
Free Public Library,	284.02
Temporary loan,	70,000.00
Poor department,	922.81
Public schools,	891.24
Steamer Progress,	48.85
Salaries,	364.04
Watch,	46.01
Relief fund,	2,174.23
Selic Baker,	175.00
Liquor Agency,	515.77
	$105,147.46

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Finance appointed to apprise the city property, submit the following report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall and lot,	$72,000.00	
Old Town Hall and lot,	11,000.00	
City Library building,	47,500.00	
Land on William street, including library lot,	14,500.00	
City Common, Purchase street,	50,000.00	
City Stable and lot,	8,500.00	
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00	
Powder magazine and lot,	650.00	
South pound and lot,	200.00	
Lot of land at Cove,	200.00	
Gravel lot, Dartmouth road,	400.00	
Gravel lot, Clark's Point,	1,000.00	
Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	25.00	
Land on Willis street,	500.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	200.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1000.00	
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	3,000.00	
Police station-house, Water street,	525.00	
Police station-house, Willis street,	550.00	
Public Library, 15,500 volumes,	12,000.00	
Standard weights and measures,	350.00	
Surveying instruments,	350.00	
Two brass field-pieces,	700.00	
		$225,350.00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

North school-house and lot,	$700.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Bellville school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Perry's Neck, school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Haskin's Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill, school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Merrimack Street school-house and lot,	11,000.00	
Parker Street school-house,	12,500.00	
Cedar Street school-house,	3,500.00	
Maxfield Street school-house,	3,750.00	
Charles Street school-house,	2,000.00	
Kempton Street school-house,	4,500.00	
High School school-house,	15,000.00	
William Street school-house,	6,500.00	
Arnold Street school-house, (on leased land,)	300.00	
Amount carried forward,	$67,950.00	$225,350.00

Amount brought forward,	$67,950.00	$225,350.00
Bush Street school-house,	6,000.00	
Fifth Street school-house,	25,000.00	
Sixth Street school-house,	3,500.00	
Griffin Street school-house,	900.00	
Dartmouth Street school-house,	4,500.00	
Grove school-house,	4,000.00	
Clark's Point School-house,	700.00	
Apparatus,	750.00	
Library,	100.00	
		$113,400.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	$375.00	
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	800.00	
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	4,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	450.00	
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	8,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	1,000.00	
Engine-house and land Third street,	500.00	
Hook and ladder house, Market street, (leased land,)	300.00	
Engine No. 3,	800.00	
Engine No. 4,	400.00	
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00	
Engine No. 6,	2,200.00	
Engine No. 7,	250.00	
Engine No. 9,	800.00	
Engine No. 10,	800.00	
Engine No. 11,	8000.0	
Hook and ladder carriage No. 1.	1,000.00	
Hook and ladder carriage, old,	100.00	
Steam fire engine Onward, No. 1,	4,900.00	
Steam fire engine Progress, No. 2,	4,900.00	
Six horses for steamers,	1,2000.0	
Two water-tanks,	900.00	
Spare hose,	1,500.00	
Six harnesses,	175.00	
One two-horse wagon,	75.00	
		$38,025.00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and out-buildings,	$23,000.00	
Old Alms House and barn,	1,000.00	
Small Pox Hospital,	400.00	
Farm, 76 acres,	12,500.00	
Furniture in keeper's apartments,	161.00	
Furniture in inmates' apartments,	2,367.86	
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	46.00	
Mechanics' tools,	127.00	
Amount carried forward,	49,601.86	$410,847.24

Amount brought forward,	49,601.86	$366,775.00
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00	
Carts, gears and lumber wagons,	365.00	
Farming utensils,	588.20	
Light Wagons,	250.00	
Farm stock,	1,491.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	984.70	
Oakum and oakum stock,	91.48	
Wood-shed in city yard,	400.00	
		$44,072.24

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

9 horses,	$1,300.00	
2 double carts,	200.00	
5 single carts,	200.00	
2 large wagons,	200.00	
1 double gear,	150.00	
1 single gear,	75.00	
2 ox carts, 100; 1 sled, $5,	105.00	
7 cart harnesses,	70.00	
3 lead harnesses and four sets double,	120.00	
1 hay cutter and 5 forks,	5.00	
5 horse blankets,	5.00	
2 lanterns,	.50	
4 spirit levels,	2.00	
75 shovels and 70 forks,	60.00	
15 stone and 6 paving hammers, and 5 drills,	23.00	
3 large drills,	8.00	
6 long-handled shovels,	2.50	
10 snow shovels,	2.00	
2 iron rakes,	1.00	
12 hoes and 10 water pails,	4.00	
2 axes and 1 grub hoe,	2.00	
25 iron bars and 7 chains,	50.00	
6 tool houses,	50.00	
3 ploughs and 5 wheelbarrows,	35.00	
1 harrow and 1 scraper,	20.00	
2 hand saws and 2 stoves,	4.00	
2 small derricks and tackles,	15.00	
1 ox gear and 2 tin cans,	26.00	
Blasting tools,	15.00	
2 hay rakes,	1.00	
3 four-tine forks,	2.50	
3 ladles,	1.00	
6 feed baskets,	2.00	
2 long chains,	8.00	
1 grindstone,	5.00	
		$2,769.50
		$423,616.74

RECAPITULATION.

Public buildings and land,	$225,350.00
School department,	113,400.00
Fire department,	38,025.00
Alms House department,	44,072.24
Highway department,	2,769.50
	$423,616.74

Which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HOWLAND, Jr.,
GEO. F. KINGMAN,
WM. TUCKER, Jr., } Subcommittee.

1862—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

ON THE

INTRODUCTION

OF

FRESH WATER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, CITY PRINTERS,
92 UNION STREET.
1862.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford, }
In Committee, Dec. 21, 1861. }

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the expediency and practicability of introducing into this City a supply of pure water, have had the subject under advisement, and ask leave to report:—

That a thorough examination of the statistics, surveys and measurements made by Capt. Chas. H. Bigelow, and Mr. Geo. A. Briggs, the City Surveyor, under the direction of the Committee, and whose able Reports are hereunto annexed, settles the question of practicability beyond the possibility of a doubt.

After a full examination of the valley of the Acushnet River, of Burn's Brook, Tobey's and Talbot's ponds, your Committee are satisfied that the best, and most economical place to obtain an ample supply, is to take it from the Acushnet River. By the construction of a dam across the Acushnet River, at about half a mile south of Ansel White's pond, a main or storing reservoir will be furnished of sufficient capacity to hold an ample supply of water to the City when its population shall be augmented to twice its present number, and allowing for an average *daily* consumption of *two* barrels for each person—man, woman and child. If, in the distant future, the growth of our city should demand a larger supply than could be held in the main

reservoir, it will be seen by an examination of Mr. Brigg's report, that Burn's Brook, Long Pond or Little Quitticus could be led into the river without any considerable additional outlay. The question of an ample supply cannot any longer be an open one,— there is the water, a plenty of it and of good quality.

Next comes the question of cost, and it is an important and material one, which should not be lightly or rashly considered, but should be balanced against the benefits to be derived and the advantages to be gained by the introduction of pure water, and allowed its full power and weight. By a reference to the report of Capt. Bigelow, you will find that he estimates the cost for reservoir, aqueducts, drains, land damages, engines, and contingent expenses, at two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($275,000). To this the sub-committee, appointed to estimate the cost, have added ten thousand dollars, ($10,000), for a reservoir at or near White's Pond. The cost for distribution, as you will learn from the carefully prepared report of the sub-committee, and which is herewith submitted, is estimated at one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, ($146,000); making the total estimated cost of the works complete, four hundred and thirty one thousand dollars, ($431,000).

Your Committee feel that it is a wiser policy to over than to under estimate, and would therefore place it in round numbers at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($450,000).

Against this heavy outlay, this expenditure by the City of half a million of dollars, comes the main, the all-important question, what is to be the value received? In the language of the merchant, will it pay? Not simply or mainly, will it pay a good dividend on the

original cost, but a far broader and more significant question, will it add materially to the business prosperity of the city, will it enhance the value of real estate, will its influence on the health and comfort of the people, will all these advantages combined—health, comfort and material wealth—compensate for the outlay?

Without entering, at this moment, into its sanitary aspect, or estimating the amount which would be received for "water rents," your Committee believe the introduction of an ample supply of pure water into the City to be a great *mechanical necessity.*

We need not enter into a detailed history of New Bedford, its rise and progress in wealth and population, its great mercantile interest—the whaling fishery—which, like the heart, furnishes the vital fluid for all other enterprises, or the cause of its present stagnation and decay.

New Bedford genius and enterprise stood potent against the inventive powers of man, and laughed at his burning fluids and chemical oils, but when a stream of pure native oil flowed from the bosom of mother earth, New Bedford enterprise quailed, and competition in a measure ceased.

It is useless to wink the great fact out of sight,—our city is in a critical position; something must be done to advance its interests, or it will languish and decline.

Our great staple, oil, does not in the aggregate pay for catching, a large number of ships have been withdrawn from the business, other ships will follow, and there is no prospect or encouragement to add new ones.

Many houses are vacant, and shops and stores in great number are standing empty, and our mechanics and citizens are seeking employment elsewhere.

What shall be done? Encourage the introduction of machinery,—foster manufactures and the mechanical arts. We have a beautiful city, handsomely located, a splendid harbor, good water communication and ample railroad facilities. Why not make it a Lowell or a Lawrence? You are met at once with the question, where is your water? from whence can a supply be obtained? You stop on the threshold, you cannot make one step in advance. In the south half of our city very little water can be obtained fit for steam purposes, and at the north end it has nearly all been appropriated by the Wamsutta Mills and the Copper Works. Water! water!! is our great desideratum, an ample supply we must have or cease to prosper. It requires much more water than is generally supposed to run a steam engine of any magnitude. The Wamsutta Mills, alone, when its new machinery is all in and running, will demand about one thousand barrels for its *daily* consumption. Looking at it simply as a mechanical auxiliary, your Committee are fully of the opinion that the introduction of an ample supply of pure water into the City is an imperative necessity and one which should not be much longer delayed. There never was a time when the work could be performed at less expense or when labor and capital stood more in need of employment. It is a part of wise statemanship to look at the future, to anticipate its wants and guard against its casualties.

Cities, like men, flourish and prosper only by their own exertions; and it becomes those whom the people have placed in power and trust to be equal to the present emergency. We have the honor and the interest of the City in our hands. We know its wants and necessities, and can comprehend the present crisis in

our affairs. Shall we grasp and control that crisis, turn it with a strong and steady hand to our interests and prosperity, or allow it silently and timidly to pass by and float beyond our reach. Shall we legislate only for to-day, and shrink from looking the great future in the face, or shall we, knowing the necessities, perceiving the remedy, fearlessly perform our duty.

Your Committee have not had an opportunity to gather all the facts and statistics in relation to the consumption of water; the number of families that would avail themselves of its introduction; the amount required for the supply of ships and for mechanical purposes, or to estimate the annual income that would accrue from water rents, or from the reduction in the cost of our Fire Department by the introduction of hydrants into our streets, but our convictions are decided, that but a few years would elapse before the income received from all sources would cover the interest on the original outlay, and that as a financial investment it would, in the end, pay. In its sanitary aspect your Committee do not deem an extended argument required. We all know and realize the beneficial effects of a free use of pure water; its influence on the health, happiness and comfort of the people cannot be overrated, and against its salutary tendency our City or its people are not an exception. At this late day, just at the close of the present municipal year, it is not expected that you will take any active measures in relation to the subject, but your Committee would earnestly recommend it to the early and serious attention of the next City Council, and to the candid consideration of the people.

We bespeak for it from capitalists and owners of real estate a thorough examination. Their interests are as

deeply involved in the prosperity of our City as any other. It is not above or beneath the interest and attention of any class of our citizens, and we commend the several Reports to their careful study.

For the Committee,

I. C. TABER, Chairman.

In Board of Aldermen, January 4, 1862.

Accepted with the Sub-Reports, and ordered to be printed; also 500 copies to be printed and bound separate, for distribution, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, January 4, 1862.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

To Hon. Isaac C. Taber, Mayor of New Bedford:

Sir: In accordance with your request, I have, with the efficient aid of Messrs. Wm. F. Durfee, of New Bedford, and Geo. A. Briggs, of Fairhaven, during the past season made an examination of the country in this neighborhood, with a view to discover, 1st, what sources of pure water existed, sufficient in quantity and suitable in quality for supplying the City of New Bedford; and 2d, whether such sources could be rendered available at a reasonable cost. Owing to other pressing engagements I have not been able to give the subject all the attention it required, or fully to answer to my satisfaction all the questions relating to it. But I beg leave to present the facts and views to which I have thus far arrived, and to report progress as follows:—

When the Boston Aqueduct was built, 28 1-2 gallons per day as an average for each inhabitant was assumed as a basis of an ample supply. This estimate has been far exceeded in practice, until the consumption is now about double that quantity, viz, 60 gallons. Until a practical and effective water-meter shall be invented, which will hold each consumer accountable, as the gas-meter now does for the amount of gas used, there seems to be no check in this country, to this enormous and unnecessary waste of water. I have heard that in some instances abroad, a system has been adopted in certain districts of allowing the water to enter the pipes only a certain time and at a certain hour each day, during which the water takers can fill tanks of known dimensions, and thus the measure is ascertained, and an absolute quantity sold. Such an arrangement might possibly remedy in some degree the abuse, but on the whole I apprehend it would be clumsy in its application,

and in many respects impair the usefulness and advantages of the undertaking, and by being unsuited to the wants and interests of the people, render it unpopular. It is best, therefore, in making an estimate of the amount of water required, to be guided by the experience of cities having a population similar to our own, and assume the highest amount used daily as the basis of calculation. Assuming therefore 60 gallons for each inhabitant, and the population to be 25,000, the daily supply now required is 1,500,000 gallons. As far as the work is of a permanent and unchangeable character, as for instance the brick aqueduct, the possible prospective wants of the city should be considered. To this extent and with this view, double the amount named above, or say 3,000,000 gallons daily should be provided for. This would require a constant flow, night and day, of 2083 gallons per minute, or 66 barrels.

In seeking the source of such a supply, my attention was first directed to Tobey's Pond, the water of which appeared of excellent quality. I was convinced, however, at once on inspection, that the amount was wholly insufficient, as during several weeks in summer the outlet was entirely dry, and not a drop of surplus water flowed from it. The pond seemed well fitted, however, to act as a reservoir for collecting other streams, if any could be found and conducted into it. With this view the examination was extended to the pond of the Furnace Mill, in Freetown, and the streams which supplied it. It will be seen by looking at the Table of Levels, that the surface of this pond is more than fifteen feet lower than that of Tobey's, and hence, although an ample amount of water seemed to exist there, it could not be led into it. This point being settled, the next step was to examine the feeders of Furnace Pond,

where they had sufficient elevation to render them available for the end in view. After inquiring as to their character, and actually gauging Burn's Brook, which was the principal and most available stream, as it then appeared at a dry time, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the amount of water was wholly unreliable and insufficient. We are thus brought to the result, that no sufficient source exists along the line of Tobey's Pond to Furnace Pond and its feeders, from which a sufficient supply can be obtained high enough to descend by gravitation to the City. In this statement Middleborough or Long Pond must of course be included, as it is many feet lower in level than either of the others named. I next visited Talbot's Pond, one of the affluents of the Watuppa Ponds, near Fall River. It may be here stated, that in general the surface of the country in this region consists of low ridges with intervening valleys tending north and south, the higher ridges varying in height from 100 to 200 feet above the sea. Although the country appears at first sight to be quite varied and elevated, it is nevertheless found, on examination, to be on the whole surprisingly low. On the route between here and Fall River these ridges and valleys have to be crossed nearly at right angles. The ground is of a rugged character, and it would be necessary in this direction, owing to the inequalities of the surface, to bring the water entirely in pipes, thus greatly enhancing the cost of the work. Besides this, one of the higher north and south ridges divides us from and encloses Talbot's Pond, and it would be necessary to considerably lengthen the route by a circuitous course northward, in order to find a practicable passage through it, if indeed any such exists at all. This point I did not consider worth while more par-

ticularly to examine. At the time of my visit the outlet of Talbot's Pond indicated a very small delivery. The sheet of water, however, is large, and it is possible might afford a sufficient average supply. But on the whole the aspect of things was so unfavorable for the conveyance of the water to New Bedford as to lead me to abandon all hopes of success in this quarter.

We come finally to the Acushnet River as the only remaining source from which an adequate supply can probably be obtained. The lateness of the season and the pressure of other engagements prevented me from obtaining accurate information from actual survey, and it would be necessary hereafter, before commencing the work, thus to remove all doubt as to the quality and quantity of the water. I suppose however there is little doubt that from some one of its mill-ponds, at a greater or less distance up-stream, by the aid of accumulating reservoirs, a sufficient average supply can be obtained. I venture therefore to suggest the following as being probably the best course to be pursued, viz: To construct an aqueduct with regular descent along the west bank of Acushnet River, from the point indicated above, to a receiving reservoir in the north part of the City, somewhere between Purchase street and the river, and from thence force the water by pumps located at said reservoir, to a distributing reservoir somewhere on Windmill Hill. A brick conduit, say six miles long, descending one foot per mile, 2 4-10 feet diameter in the clear, would be sufficient to convey the highest amount above named, 3,000,000 gallons daily or 4 64-100 cub. ft. per second. As however the expense of masonry would be only slightly increased in making the clear diameter 3 feet, while the earthwork would not be sensibly affected, I will assume this, or its equiva-

lent in an oval form (in order to allow ample margin), as the size of the proposed aqueduct. If now we assume the quantity, now and for some time to come required to be raised to the distributing from the receiving reservoir, to be 60 gallons each, for 25,000 inhabitants per day, or a total of 1,500,000 gallons per day, and the height to which it is to be raised to be 150 feet; supposing also this work to be done in 10 hours, or at the rate of 150,000 gallons per hour of working time, or 5 57-100 cubic feet per second, an engine of 95 horse power (useful effect) would be required to do the work. This should be increased in order to cover friction and other losses, say to 125 horse power,—and as a matter of economy it might be best to raise the power of the engine still higher.

Of course it is impossible to give anything more than wide approximations in estimating cost without accurate data, supplied by actual survey; and of land-damages and cost of grading for the aqueduct the estimate must be conjectured. The following statement of cost may be taken therefore only for what it is worth.

Water rights,		$10,000
Land for reservoirs, 10 acres at $2,000,		20,000
Land for aqueduct, strip 25 feet wide, 1st mile, beginning at New Bedford, 132,000 spuare feet at 2 cents,	$2,640	
2d mile, 132,000 square feet at 1 cent,	1,320	
3d " " " " at 1 cent,	1,320	
4th " " " " at 1-2 cent,	660	
5th " " " " at 1-2 cent,	660	
6th " " " " at 1-4 cent,	330	
		6,930
Aqueduct, masonry-brick tube 3 feet clear, drain 6 miles or 31,680 feet long, at $2.00 per running foot,		63,360
Culverts,		10,000
		$110.290

Amount brought forward,	$110,290
Grading, 6 miles, at $15,000,	90,000
Engine, 125 horse power, pumps, engine house and boilers,	25,000
Pipe connecting receiving and distributing reservoirs, 1 mile at $3.00 per running foot,	15,840
Reservoirs, cost of construction,	20,000
General expenses and contingencies,	13,870
Total,	$275,000

The daily cost of running the pumps may be stated at $12.

In most instances where cities are artificially supplied with water, it is done by pumping. The cases where it is done by gravitation are exceptional, and even then the advantage is compensated by extra length and cost of aqueduct, or other difficulties. It should not therefore be regarded as an unusual obstacle to supplying this city with water, that pumps are required for the purpose. It would be very pleasant, no doubt, to have an abundant supply of beautiful water at a high level close at hand. But as this does not happen to be the case; this great blessing, like most others which we obtain in this life, must be sought at some trouble and cost.

The following is a Table of "level notes," taken during the last season. The feet show the height above mean high water.

Mean high water,	0 feet
Top of underpinning of Dr. Burnham's fence, N. W. corner of Purchase and North streets,	51 71-100 "
Top of underpinning, City Hall,	65 38-100 "
Top of underpinning to W. G. Taber's fence, S. E. corner County and North streets,	105 10-100 "
Top of Kempton Hill,	122 45-100 "
Top of water-table, Methodist church,	106 88-100 "

N. W. corner Smith and County streets,	84 72-100 feet
Underpinning of J. Thatcher's house, N. W. corner same,	102 14-100 "
S. W. Corner of rock in field west side of Ashland street, south of A. Ashley's house,	119 15-100 "
S. W. corner Durfee and Ashland streets, on curbing,	125 81-100 "
Ground east of Joseph Clark's	135 79-100 "
Top of stone bound, S. W. corner of road at Pardon B. Potter's,	147 21-100 "
Underside of sill at Windmill,	149 10-100 "
Centre of rail of New Bedford and Taunton railroad at Nash road,	65 50-100 "
Tie at Acushnet station of same,	89 3-100 "
Top of Tarkiln Hill,	132 93-100 "
Surface of Tobey's Pond,	90 79-100 "
Paul Burn's brook, south of Wm. Kelley's,	103 58-100 "
Paul Burn's brook, south of his barn,	114 90-100 "
Paul Burn's Brook, 12 rods further up stream,	120 69-100 "
Surface of water in Furnace Pond, in East Freetown,	75 59-100 "
Surface of water in Long or Middleboro' Pond,	50 14-100 "

I cannot close this preliminary or provisional report without seizing the opportunity to allude to the great advantages which would accrue to the City by obtaining an ample supply of pure water. 1st. Its *sanitary* condition could not fail to be greatly benefitted in cleaning its sewers and vaults, and providing a wholesome beverage in many places where only an impure one can now be obtained, and thus while ministering to the cleanliness of the people, add, as all experience shows as a necessary result, a most effective instrument of advancing their morals. 2d. The comfort and welfare of the inhabitants would be vastly promoted, *privately* by providing a constant supply of this necessary element within their houses, obtained without labor and at a trifling annual charge, which would doubtless be found in the long run to be far less than the expense of the present clumsy and laborious contrivances for raising it from wells. The *public* welfare

would be promoted by open hydrants and fountains, ornamenting and cleansing the streets, allaying the dust &c. &c. 3. *The shipping* could be easily and abundantly supplied. 4th. The security of property would be greatly increased, and the cost of insurance lessened, by thus providing a constant, self-acting prevention against fires and conflagrations. 5th. The greatest and most important advantage of all would consist in obtaining an ample supply for mechanical uses in all parts of the City. Hardly a city in Massachusetts, or any where else, is now so poorly provided for in this respect as New Bedford. In the whole southern part of the City sufficient water cannot be obtained in one locality for supplying a steam engine of any considerable size, and in the northern part the natural supply may now be considered as well nigh exhausted. This difficulty meets any enterprise requiring steam power for its accomplishment upon the threshold, and in fact has been and will be an insurmountable one, except by means of a public aqueduct. Of course this consideration vitally affects the interest of this place in its mechanical and manufacturing prospects, and all attempts must fail to substitute such occupations and interests for the single one which has so long and so prosperously engaged the attention of the people here, (but which has now so ominously diminished) unless with a strong and unflinching public spirit, the City will first provide the essential pre-requisite of an abundant, omnipresent supply of pure, fresh, water. It will require only a slight per centage of the value of real estate in the City, to pay the whole outlay for water, and this amount may be very quickly made up on the one hand by increased business in the City, or lost on the other without this increased business, according as this work is

done or left undone. Where the city has been willing to spend such large sums in fire-reservoirs and apparatus, which are limited to that object alone, and are but partly effective and very expensive after all; and in another instance spent so much for ornament and pleasure alone, as in the Clark's Point Road, it may well be hoped, that it will not shrink from an undertaking so fraught with usefulness, comfort, ornament and general benefit as this.

As such a work as a public aqueduct when once done exists perennially, the cost of it should be borne by those who come after us to enjoy it, as well as ourselves. A city loan should therefore be negotiated to cover the whole cost of construction, and while each year should bear all its current expenses, interest and repairs, a sinking fund, more or less prospective should be established to extinguish at a given future period the debt so contracted.

Many of these points have perhaps presented themselves to you, and have been amplified in your own mind, but I have ventured to touch upon them in order to place them on record,—and at the same time as indicating my own interest in the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BIGELOW.

New Bedford, Dec. 12, 1861.

To Hon. Isaac C. Taber, Mayor of New Bedford:

Sir: Agreeably to your instructions in April, for the further prosecution of the survey for introducing pure water into the City, I proceeded to examine the sources of the Acushnet River.

After a careful reconnoisance of the valley and the inspection of the best maps that could be obtained, I came to the conclusion that the best place for a storing reservoir is near Ansel White's mill-dam, and with that view I have estimated the water shed tributary to White's Pond to contain some 3,300 acres; allowing one twentieth of that surface for evaporation, and you have 136,560,600 square feet from which to collect the supply, with a section of country well adapted for retaining a sufficient amount of water to carry you through the dry season. The water shed tributary to Welden's Pond is much larger than it is at White's Pond, but the surface and soil of the country between White's and Welden's ponds are not so well suited for holding a supply through the season, the water after a rain readily draining off and the stream soon becoming nearly as small as it is at White's Pond, with the disadvantage of being some ten feet lower, which is to be considered when the water is to be raised by mechanical power. At White's pond a large storing reservoir could be fitted at a small outlay. Should it be thought better to build a new reservoir of much larger capacity than White's Pond, a dam should be placed across the valley about half a mile below or south of that pond, which would give you a main or storing reservoir in the best natural position that could be obtained in the Acushnet valley, with the highest elevation that would retain a large body of water. Should the future wants of the City

require more water than the Acushnet could afford, Burns' Brook, Fall Brook, or Long Pond, in East Freetown, or Little Quittecus Pond in the town of Rochester, could be conducted into the Acushnet River at a small cost. I would suggest the examination of Fresh River, (Smith Mill River) at a proper time before the Water Works are constructed, as it will probably present some advantages over the Acushnet River, but whether enough to make it preferable to the Acushnet I am not able to say without having a survey before me.

I have estimated the minimum annual fall of rain at two and a half feet in depth, and the water shed 136,560,600 square feet, which gives 2,560,511,250 gallons, wine measure, from which the supply will be derived. Four tenths of this amount would be made available for the use of the city, giving a minimum of 2,806,039 gallons for the daily use of the City; enough for 47,673 inhabitants, allowing sixty gallons to each person.

During the past season I have made thirty-four gauges of the Acushnet River, two of the Burns' Brook, and one of Fall Brook. In the table of gauges annexed I have inserted only those which I considered the most perfect, giving the best approximation to the natural daily supply at the time the gauges were taken.

1861,	4th mo.,	11th,	Phineas White's mill,	32,322,955	gallons in 24 hours.
"	"	20th,	Phineas White's mill,	42,163,668	" " "
"	"	25th,	Welden's mill,	38,409,892	" " "
"	5th mo.,	24th,	Phineas White's mill,	12,515,995	" " "
"	"	"	Welden's mill,	11,716,194	" " "
"	6th mo.,	6th,	Phineas White's mill,	12,105,965	" " "
"	"	12th,	Burns' brook,	1,265,693	" " "
"	"	28th,	Burns' brook,	856,622	" " "
"	"	"	Fall brook,	1,977,308	" " "

1861,	5th mo.,	29th,	Phineas White's mill,	5,322,724	gallons	in 24 hours.
"	7th mo.,	13th,	Near E. Leonard's shop,	2,999,808	"	" "
"	"	20th,	Phineas White's mill,	3,000,000	"	" "
"	"	"	Welden's mill,	3,036,960	"	" "
"	"	"	Near E. Leonard's shop,	2,999,808	"	" "
"	9th mo.,	3d,	Ansel White's mill,	2,999,203	"	" "
"	"	4th,	Ansel White's mill,	5,140,584	"	" "

It will be seen by examining the table of gauges, that the last gauge at Ansel White's mill gives 2,141,381 gallons more than there was on the day previous. This difference is owing to a heavy rain, which fell on the night of the 3d of September. It has been extremely difficult to get the accurate gauge of the quantity of water that naturally would flow in the Acushnet at the time and place the gauge was taken. This difficulty was owing to the obstructions at Ansel White's mill. At times letting down a large body of water, and at others none at all—keeping the stream for the greater part of the time above or below its natural height.

As the annual fall of rain is so important an element in the calculations of the future supply, I have thought it advisable to annex a copy of the record of the monthly and annual fall of rain in this City, as kept by Samuel Rodman, Esq., and by his kindness I have been permitted to take a copy. Also annexed is the record of the annual fall of rain for 20 years in Providence and 20 years in Boston, as kept by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the head of the column of observations. The annual fall of rain is not so much to be relied upon for a supply, as the amount falling in the three summer and two first fall months, unless the storing capacity is of the largest size admissible.

Monthly Fall of Rain, by Samuel Rodman, Esq.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
1814	1.26	7.38	1.92	4.85	3.76	2.02	0.88	5.73	2.72	1.54	4.77	1.47	38.30	inches.
1815	4.05	2.95	4.46	4.14	3.65	1.97	1.74	3.88	2.23	1.31	3.07	2.80	36.25	"
1816	1.88	6.06	2.20	4.89	5.47	2.07	0.90	1.30	5.38	3.52	4.94	0.62	39.23	"
1817	3.52	4.68	1.57	2.31	1.06	6.22	0.78	2.85	3.64	1.06	5.90	4.93	38.52	"
1818	2.94	0.81	2.94	3.50	6.04	3.12	2.95	1.48	4.91	2.52	2.98	2.05	36.24	"
1819	1.11	2.26	6.49	2.94	1.83	2.95	1.40	5.33	4.27	3.41	1.71	1.55	35.26	"
1820	1.30	4.46	3.95	1.09	4.81	0.41	3.30	3.89	1.79	5.53	3.33	2.87	36.73	"
1821	2.05	5.30	2.24	5.41	4.82	3.36	2.14	1.98	3.66	4.41	2.61	2.58	40.57	"
1822	2.92	3.29	2.94	4.23	0.51	2.29	4.57	3.12	5.39	2.64	3.22	2.02	37.14	"
1823	4.30	4.45	7.39	1.62	6.82	2.84	4.11	3.47	1.85	4.59	3.12	8.66	53.24	"
1824	3.41	4.73	3.21	5.10	2.38	2.79	2.17	5.52	4.34	2.27	3.15	3.01	42.08	"
1825	2.49	1.96	5.39	1.26	1.88	3.30	1.83	3.13	1.49	2.47	1.61	7.05	33.86	"
1826	1.95	3.42	3.63	2.59	0.65	1.88	2.17	16.64	1.28	6.64	4.00	3.84	48.69	"
1827	2.79	3.55	4.34	3.08	6.17	3.93	3.87	6.78	5.02	5.94	7.48	2.96	55.91	"
1828	2.68	2.89	3.83	3.06	3.48	3.59	2.69	1.02	3.23	3.22	4.58	0.40	34.71	"
1829	8.05	5.12	6.25	4.20	7.64	2.60	3.02	6.69	3.10	3.14	6.38	1.89	58.14	"
1830	3.73	2.73	4.24	2.00	5.89	3.30	10.67	5.53	4.62	3.15	5.49	6.13	57.48	"
1831	6.64	3.14	4.66	6.56	3.96	3.13	6.45	2.95	5.21	5.37	3.27	3.05	54.39	"
1832	3.54	4.77	2.68	3.03	5.82	0.37	1.50	7.38	2.67	2.35	3.93	5.79	43.83	"
1833	3.47	2.11	1.71	2.05	3.68	3.78	1.23	2.28	1.57	5.07	4.90	5.94	37.89	"
1834	2.45	1.43	1.74	2.62	4.21	6.49	3.04	1.61	5.00	4.67	3.76	3.09	40.11	"
1835	2.98	1.60	5.80	6.07	2.36	2.24	1.39	9 03	0.80	2.66	2.64	4.40	41.97	"
1836	8.47	4.11	3.36	2.47	1.56	4.38	1.69	1.00	1.14	2.29	4.03	3.57	38.07	"
1837	3.28	3.33	3.97	2.96	5.75	3.93	1.91	3.89	0.48	1.19	1.33	2.71	34.73	"
1838	2.67	2.14	2.58	1.91	2.68	2.53	1.38	2 66	5 96	4.78	3.88	0.86	34.03	"
1839	0.68	2.41	2.17	4.29	3.41	3.23	2.45	5.24	3.00	5.21	1.79	5.56	39 44	"
1840	2.89	2.38	3.55	4.05	5.17	1.28	1.90	2.56	2.73	6.11	6.69	2.72	44.08	"
1841	4.95	1.56	3.51	8.24	1.48	6.28	2.71	4.49	2.58	4.18	4.71	5.19	44.98	"
1842	2.19	2.86	2.57	3.35	2.82	1.68	1.19	1.75	1.78	0.77	2.72	5.15	34.73	"
1843	3.50	3.72	3.57	5.50	1.24	0.29	2.94	6.34	1.57	6.10	4.52	4.75	45.04	"
1844	3.72	1.94	5.91	1.58	2.31	2.83	2.74	2.21	3.69	4.05	3.56	3.67	36.21	"
1845	3.70	2.57	2.70	1.66	3.35	0.08	2.75	3.01	3.99	3.81	8.64	4.35	42.72	"
1846	2.65	2.28	1.55	1.07	5.69	5.88	2.32	2.73	2.20	1.49	3.38	4.34	30.68	"
1847	2.96	4.06	2.89	1.48	2.35	2.74	2.14	6 36	6.40	0.55	1.35	4 53	40.81	"
1848	3.33	3.75	2.57	1.30	3.45	1.66	3.59	1.03	1.68	4.83	2.93	5.09	36.21	"
1849	0.78	1 74	5.07	1.98	2.16	1.41	1.08	4.34	1.10	5.08	4.58	2.95	32.37	"
1850	5.22	1.97	5.38	8.22	3.99	1.09	2.01	5.59	10.72	2.33	2 51	6.67	55.70	"
1851	1.99	5.51	2.91	4.30	4.25	1.05	8.20	3.10	3.13	4.77	4.23	2.23	45.87	"
1852	3.48	3.17	4.89	6.99	3.11	0.52	2.27	4 88	1.99	1.80	3.24	9.87	41.01	"
1853	1.50	4.15	1.14	3.48	3.88	2.82	3.51	2.62	3.41	3.13	3.49	3.95	35.08	"
1854	1.77	5.04	1.91	6.07	3.17	1.69	6.61	0.21	7.44	1.32	8.59	3.02	47.84	"
1855	4.20	2.33	1.73	3.77	3.23	1.63	4.26	1.26	0.55	4.14	4.29	5.05	36.43	"
1856	4.51	1.13	1.46	2.85	3.52	1.88	2.95	2.50	4.05	1.68	2.90	3.45	32.98	"
1857	5.51	1.64	2.24	5.25	3.28	2.05	4.10	3.50	2.06	2.34	1.64	4.88	38.49	"
1858	2.19	1.14	2.03	3.90	2.27	5.13	6.84	4.96	3.11	3.02	3.78	4.54	42.91	"
1859	7.58	4.04	6.48	3.45	5.05	5.98	0.99	4.09	3 63	2.12	2.13	4.34	49.88	"
1860	1.37	3.50	2.82	2.86	2.79	3.26	2.96	5.00	5.24	1.82	3.43	4 65	39.70	"

Annual fall of rain at Providence and Boston, from 1832 to 1851, inclusive, and at New Bedford to 1860:—

YEAR.	N. BEDFORD. S. Rodman.	PROVIDENCE. Prof. Caswell.	BOSTON. J. P. Hale.	YEAR.	N. BEDFORD. S. Rodman.	PORVIDENCE. Prof. Caswell.	BOSTON. J. P. Hale.
1832	43.83	38.83	46.69	1847	40.81	47.60	46.93
1833	37.89	34.51	37.86	1848	36.21	40.48	40.98
1834	40.11	41.84	39.60	1849	32.37	34.69	40.30
1835	41.97	30.06	37.86	1850	55.70	51.48	53.98
1836	38.07	37.77	40.86	1851	45.87	43.30	44.31
1837	34.73	31.62	33.52	1852	41.01		
1838	34.03	36.38	42.52	1853	35.08		
1839	39.44	36.68	41.10	1854	47.84		
1840	44.08	41.59	49.16	1855	36.43		
1841	44.98	47.86	47.05	1856	32.98		
1842	34.73	37.71	39.11	1857	38.49		
1843	45.04	42.40	46.69	1858	42.91		
1844	36.21	35.00	37.54	1859	49.88		
1845	42.72	43.56	46.32	1860	39.70		
1846	30.68	29.51	29.95				

Amount of Rain during the months of June, July, August, September and October, from 1832 to 1860, inclusive:—

YEAR.	NEW BEDFORD, By S. Rodman.	BOSTON, By J. P. Hale.	YEAR.	NEW BEDFORD, By S. Rodman.	BOSTON, By J. P. Hale.
1832	14.27	14.58	1847	21.19	20.88
1833	14.03	14.94	1848	13.79	14.83
1834	20.81	21.60	1849	13.01	17.90
1835	16.12	17.88	1850	21.74	20.02
1836	10.50	12.56	1851	20.45	14.09
1837	11.40	8.59	1852	12.26	
1838	17.31	22.90	1853	13.49	
1839	18.13	15.77	1854	18.27	
1840	16.58	16.31	1855	11.84	
1841	15.24	14.91	1856	13.06	
1842	12.07	15.61	1857	14.05	
1843	18.24	19.44	1858	23.06	
1844	13.52	15.52	1859	16.81	
1845	15.64	13.38	1860	18.28	
1846	9.62	9.21			

You now have with Capt. C. H. Bigelow's Report all the facts. As to the amount of water the Acushnet will afford, and the probable cost of the Water Works, that can be obtained without a preliminary survey and location of the line of aqueduct and reservoirs.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. BRIGGS, City Surveyor.

9th mo. 17th, 1861.

In Committee, 1861.

The undersigned, appointed by the Committe of the City Council "to whom was referred the expediency and practicability of introducing fresh water into the City," being charged with the duty of ascertaining as near as practicable the cost of constructing suitable works, and distributing a supply of water through the City, have attended to that duty and would offer the following as their report:—

A Committee of the last City Council having this subject in charge, employed Captain Bigelow to make surveys, and to examine the various points adjacent to the City, with a view of ascertaining the most eligible point where a sufficient supply could be obtained, and the probable cost of erecting suitable works to conduct the same into the City.

From the able report made by Captain Bigelow to that committee, we learn that he selected a point on the Acushnet River, as the one best adapted to supply a

suitable quantity of water for all time to come, and from this point he estimates the cost of suitable works to conduct it into the City at two hundred and seventy-five thousand ($275,000) dollars. After giving the subject a mature consideration, your Committee adopt the report of Captain Bigelow as the basis of their estimates. In estimating the cost of distributing the same through the City, we have, with the assistance of Mr. Briggs, City Surveyor, together with such information as we have gathered from the Reports of the cities of Troy and Cleveland Water Committees, estimated the cost at one hundred and forty-six thousand ($146,000) dollars. In arriving at the result your Committee have assumed that the wants of the City would require water to be distributed through the following streets, viz:—

From Reservoir, on Acushnet Heights, a 20-inch main on Mount Pleasant, Durfee, Ashland, Robeson and County to William streets,	8,600 feet.
On County street a 16-inch main from William to Allen street,	2,900 "
On Merrimack, Purchase, Pearl, Ray, Hillman, North and South Water streets, a 12-inch main from County to Grinnell streets,	9,500 "
On Hillman street, an 8-inch main from Ray to Cedar streets,	2,700 "
On Kempton street, an 8-inch main from Purchase to Cedar streets,	2,500 "
On William street, an 8-inch main from County to North Water streets,	2,100 "
On School street, an 8-inch main from County to Front street,	2,200 "
On Russell and Cannon streets, an 8-inch main from County to South Water street,	1,800 "
On Maxfield street, a 6-inch main from Ray to Purchase street,	2,000 "
On North street, a 4-inch pipe from Spruce to North Water streets,	3,000 "
On Middle street, a 4-inch pipe from Cedar to North Second street,	2,900 "
On Kempton street, a 3-inch pipe from Purchase to North Second street,	800 "

On Charles street, a 6-inch main from County to North Water street,	2,000	"
On Middle street, a 4-inch pipe from County to North Front street,	2,200	"
On Middle street, a 3-inch pipe from County to Cedar street,	1,100	"
On Elm street, a 4-inch pipe from North Water to Cedar street,	3,100	"
On Morgan street, a 3-inch pipe from County to Cedar street,	1,000	"
On Court street, a 6-inch main from County to Chancery street,	1,800	"
On Union street, a 6-inch main from County to Front street,	2,450	"
On Union street, a 3-inch pipe from County to Cedar street,	750	"
On Spring street, a 4-inch pipe from County to South Second street,	1,800	"
On Walnut street, a 6-inch main from South Front to Orchard Street,	2,800	"
On Bush street, a 4-inch main from South Water to Orchard street,	2,200	"
On Bedford street a 4-inch pipe from County to Third street,	1,100	"
On Wing and Howland streets, a 4-inch main from County to South Water street,	1,700	"
On Grinnell street, a 4-inch pipe from South Water to Fifth street,	1,000	"
	66,000	"
Add 5 miles of 3-inch pipe for north and south streets and branches,	26,400	"
Equal 17 1-2 miles or	92,400	"

This would require 17 1-2 miles of pipe, varying from 3 to 20 inches in diameter, with necessary stop-valves, eighty hydrants, lead, hemp, carting, excavating and engineering, and which we estimate as follows:—

2,110 tons (gross) pipe, at $40,				$84,400
175,000 lbs. lead, at 7 cents,				$12,250
10 20-inch stop-valves, at			$175.00	$1,750
6 12-inch	"	"	60.00	$360
12 8-inch	"	"	45.00	$540
40 6-inch	"	"	36.00	$1,440
80 4-inch	"	"	23.00	$1,840
125 3-inch	"	"	18.00	$2,250
80 fire hydrants, at			25.00	$2,000
Carting,				$1,200
Laying pipe,				$8,000
Excavating pipe trenches,				$20,000
Contingencies, engineering, &c.,				$9,970

Making the whole cost of construction and distribution, as follows:—

As per Captain Bigelow's Report,	$275,000
Add for reservoir on Acushnet River,	10,000
Distributing through the city, as above,	146,000
	$431,000

In conclusion, your Committee would state that in their opinion the sum of four hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, as above stated, will be found fully sufficient to complete the work as contemplated, and that they have rather over than under estimated the same.

NATHAN LEWIS,
FRED'K S. ALLEN, } Sub-Committee.
GEO. R. TABER,

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:—

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, respectfully submit the following report, in relation to their department for the municipal year 1861:—

The department at no time since its organization has been so efficient, nor its system of operations more perfect for accomplishing the purposes for which it was founded, than at the present.

Harmony and union of action exists in the several companies, and a strict observance of all rules and regulations, and a prompt response to the duty, which is so essential to its interest, has characterized the whole department.

The apparatus is all in good working order, with a full complement of members to each company.

The several engine houses are in good repair, and have been kept neat and cleanly.

There have been sold out of the department, during the year, two engines, viz: Citizen, No. 2; and one without a name, containing the John Agnew works of Young Mechanic, No. 6.

There are at present two steam fire engines, six hand engines and one hook and ladder carriage attached to the department, in active service, and two hand engines and one hook and ladder carriage as a reserve.

The location of those in service is as follows, viz: No. 10, on Third street; No. 5, on Fourth street; steamers Onward and Progress, on Purchase street, corner of Mechanics lane; No. 11, on Middle street, west of County street; No. 6, on Purchase street, north of Maxfield street; No. 3, at Jesseyville; No. 9, at Head of River, and hook and ladder carriage No. 1 on Market street.

The City has been highly favored the past year, but few fires have occurred, and the loss in property destroyed is much less than the previous two years.

The department has been called out by fires and false alarms during the year twenty-nine (29) times, as follows, viz:—

DATE	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1861.						
1 mo. 2	Petroleum Oil Co. Fairhaven Bridge Co. Sampson Sherman.	Petroleum Oil Co. Wm. R. Sherman. Sampson Sherman.	Fish Island.	$5,350		Explosion in the Oil Works, which were totally destroyed, and the buildings in the vicinity damaged; also two men were killed and one severely injured.
2 mo. 4			Court street.			Boiling over of a kettle of tar.
11						False alarm.
13	Benjamin Ricketson.	Mrs. Smith and Wordell Brothers.	Cor. Market and N. Sixth sts.	100		Slight burning of building.
27	James Howland, 2d.		South-west part of city.	Trivial.		Slight burning of barn.
3 mo. 3			Out of city.			Burning of woods.
4	Peleg Howland.	P. Howland.	Cor. Seventh and Walnut sts.	Trivial.		Slight burning of wood-shed.
8						False alarm.
18	Mrs. L. B. Russell.	Mrs. L. B. Russell.	Dartmouth Road.	$800	$400	House and contents totally destroyed.
4 mo. 13	Messrs. Taber.	S. Thomas & Co.	Taber's Wharf.			Fire was discovered under the stove in counting-room of S. Thomas & Co.
20	Tallman's heirs.	J. Baylies & Co.	Tallman's Block, Union st.	Trivial.		Burning of waste paper in a drawer.
21			Corner of Ray and North sts.			Burning chimney.
30	I. Howland, Jr., & Co.	G. R. Thornton and A. W. Shaw.	16 1-2 South Water street.	$2,100	Ins'd.	Slight burning of building, damage to merchant tailor's stock and boot and shoe stock.
5 mo. 15	William C. Taber.	C. Taber & Co.	Cor. N. Water and Union sts	325	Ins'd.	Spontaneous combustion. Slight burning of building, &c.
16			Fifth street.	350		Partial burning of carriage shed at Friends' Meeting House. Incendiary.
31	Robert McKenzie.	Robert McKenzie.	Corner Ash and Clinton sts.	100		Slight burning of dwelling house.
31			Allen street.			Burning of bushes.
7 mo. 9	Charles M. Pierce.	F. S. Tucker.	64 Smith street.	525	$400	Burning of building, &c. Incendiary.
8 mo. 5		Thomas Parker.	130 Purchase street.	75	Ins'd.	Slight burning of building and contents of Ambrotype Saloon.
6			Hathaway & Luce's wharf.	Trivial.		Igniting of spirits of turpentine on board of a vessel.
17		Allen & Brownell.	No. 8 South Second street.	Trivial.		Bursting of small can of burning fluid.
21						False alarm.
23			Ray street.	Trivial.		Burning of bedding.
9 mo. 14			Out of city.			Fairhaven.
21			Out of city.			Fairhaven.
10 mo. 15						False alarm.
11 mo. 13		L. Boutell.	North Second st., cor. Union.			Burning of chimney on Mansion House.
12 mo. 3			South part city, rear Oak st.	$200		Burning of a barn.
5		Mrs. Leary.	Chestnut st., rear of Smith.	100	Ins'd.	Slight burning of house, caught by a defect in chimney.
			Loss by fire,	$10,025		
			Insurance on the same,		$3,400	

For fires in the city, 22 times.
For false alarms, 4 times.
For fires out of city, 3 times.

The pay of Firemen for the previous year amounted to $6,954.12.

The number of Reservoirs and Cisterns for supplying water to the department is 42, and located as follows, viz :—

One on Linden street, north side of County — good.
One on Franklin street, corner of State — small.
One on Purchase street, corner of Pope — good.
One on Willis street, corner of State — small.
One on Campbell street, corner of Purchase — small.
One on Smith street, south side, between County and Cedar — small.
One on Purchase street, at No. 3 engine house — cistern.
One on Maxfield street, corner of Pleasant — good.
One on County street, corner of Maxfield — small.
One on Hillman street corner of Purchase — small.
One on Pleasant street, corner of North — small.
One on Chestnut street, between Mill and North — good.
One on Mill street, corner of Purchase — small.
One on Kempton street, between Cedar and Summer — small.
One on Charles street, corner of Foster — cistern.
One on Middle street, north side, above Purchase — small.
One on Middle street, corner of County — small.
One on Middle street, south side, below Purchase — cistern.
One on Middle street, west of High School — cistern.
One on County street, front Methodist church — small.
One on Cedar street, corner Morgan, north of Jail — good.
One on Second street, corner of William — cistern.
One on Market Square, west of City Hall — good.
One on Court street, north side, east of Orchard — small.
One on Union street, corner of County — small.
One on Union street, corner of Fourth — cistern.
One on Sixth street, corner of Spring — cistern.
One on Third street, corner of Spring — small.
One on School street, corner of Fourth — good.
One on Second street, corner of Walnut — good.
One on Sixth street, corner of Walnut — small.
One on Fourth street, a few rods South of Bush — cistern.
One on Orchard street, east side, south of Hawthorn — small.
One on Russell street, north side, between Sixth and County — small.

One on Third street, corner of Russell — good.
One on Fifth street, corner of Bedford — small.
One on Sixth street, corner of Wing — small.
One on Howland street, corner of Third — small.
One on Dartmouth street, north side of the brook — good.
One on Third street, corner of Grinnell — good.
One on Washington street, corner of Crapo — small.
One on First street, corner of South — small.

The Board would respectfully call your attention to certain sections of the city, as being very deficient in supply of water, if fires should occur; and would name to your honorable Board those sections west of Orchard street, and north-west part of City, north of Smith street, which at some seasons of the year have a scarcity of water, and it is a matter of great importance, and it is necessary that the department should be well provided with good reservoirs in those sections, to enable them to render such service as is expected of them in their present state of efficiency.

In closing, we express our thanks to the committee who are associated with us in the Fire Department; and also to the members of the department, for their gentlemanly deportment, and their prompt response to all alarms and willing co-operation in all the duties devolving upon them as members of the department.

Per order of the Board,

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

City of New Bedford, 12 mo. 26, 1861.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 27, 186.1

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Dec. 27, 1861.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1861-2.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their report for the year ending March 28th 1862:

The expenditures have been as follows:

OUT OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

For fuel and carting,	5,006.02	
For provisions,	7,441.04	
For allowance to sick and infirm,	526.82	
For nursing,	40.67	
For clothing and shoes,	55.94	
For medicine,	200.08	
Physicians' bills,	951.75	
For funeral expenses,	597.25	
For miscellaneous,	15.22	
		$14,834.79

AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

For flour and grain,	$2,045.95
For dry goods and clothing,	721.45
For beef and pork,	574.95
For other provisions and groceries,	1,444.65
For leather shoes and hats,	223.03
For furniture and crockery,	99.89
For hardware and farming tools,	196.01
For repairs and improvements,	847.75
For repairs of carriages and harnesses,	84.63
For Superintendent's salary,	600.00
For fuel,	684.21
For farm labor,	464.03
For cook and domestic,	373.71
For nurse,	155.57
Amount carried forward,	$8,515.83

Amount brought forward,	$8,515.83	
For physicians' bills,	222.00	
For medicine,	101.01	
For Chaplain,	100.00	
For manure, (menhaden fish, &c.,)	147.16	
For farm stock,	296.00	
For oil,	54.20	
For seeds — grass and garden,	50.94	
For blacksmithing,	163.82	
For funeral expenses,	28.00	
For tobacco,	45.42	
For shoeing oxen,	31.23	
For soap,	86.40	
For powder,	33.65	
For Oakum stock,	29.92	
For miscellaneous,	33.82	
		$9,939.40

INCIDENTAL.

For Overseers' salary for 1860,	$1,000.00	
For transportation of poor,	74.55	
For removing poor to State Alms House,	63.00	
For horse hire and travelling expenses,	90.82	
For bills paid other towns,	283.63	
For trees at Alms House,	70.00	
For copies of records,	33.50	
For postages,	13.86	
Eor office expenses,	56.53	
For printing,	20.49	
For stationery,	18.35	
For Overseers' salary for 1861,	1,000.00	
		$2,724.73
Total amount expended,		$27,498.92
Balance of account March 1, 1862,		1,132.80
		$28,631.72

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance of account March 1, 1861,	$1,206.37	
Appropriation,	16,000.00	
From Commonwealth,	157.50	
From various towns for support of poor,	4,183.74	
Board of Hospital patients,	209.99	
Sales from farm,	801.08	
Additional appropriation,	6,000.00	
Home and Coast Guard,	71.04	
Error in bill,	2.00	
		$28,631.72

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE ALMS HOUSE.

Number of inmates			March 1, 1861,	80
Admitted in March,	7;	discharged, 13;	remaining April 1,	74
Admitted in April,	16;	discharged, 23;	remaining May 1,	67
Admitted in May,	15;	discharged, 13;	remaining June 1,	69
Admitted in June,	15;	discharged, 8;	remaining July 1,	76
Admitted in July,	7;	discharged, 6;	remaining August 1,	77

Admitted in August,	16;	discharged, 15;	remaining September 1,	78
Admitted in September,	20;	discharged, 11;	remaining October 1,	87
Admitted in October,	11;	discharged, 15;	remaining November 1,	84
Admitted in November,	9;	discharged, 5;	remaining December 1,	86
Admitted in December,	8;	discharged, 12;	remaining January 1,	82
Admitted in January,	9;	discharged, 6;	remaining February 1,	85
Admitted in February,	10;	discharged, 7;	remaining March 1,	88

Number of admissions,	223
Average number supported per month,	79 5-12
Number of weeks the inmates remained in the Alms House,	4288
Average cost of their maintenance per week,	$2.31
Number of deaths included among discharged,	10
The admissions were by sentence of court,	65
Of whom were sentenced for truancy,	27
Of whom were sentenced for intemperance,	38
Inmates of Marine Hospital,	14

The following are the principal products of the farm:

Pork,	9,080 pounds.	Carrots and beets,	98 bushels.
Beef,	3,732 pounds.	French turnips,	321 bushels.
Corn,	290 bushels.	Milk,	18,136 quarts.
Potatoes,	228 bushels.	Hay,	75 tons.

The labor of the past, as in former years, has been mainly devoted to clearing the land of rocks and building substantial walls.

During the year 1860 a lot on the east side of the farm, containing about 6 acres, was cleared and brought under cultivation, producing the past year about 300 bushels of corn.

The "Army Worm" suddenly made their appearance, and threatened its entire destruction, but were prevented by the timely efforts of the superintendent.

The past year the lot immediately in front of the house, containing about five acres has been cleared and walled and will be put under cultivation the present season.

There now remains unimproved but two lots, containing about five acres each. When these are completed, which will probably be during the next two years, it is confidently expected that the farm will be much more self-sustaining, by the sale of milk, vegetables, hay, &c.

The vast amount of labor, and consequent improve-

ment, upon the farm during the past fifteen years can only be estimated by those acquainted with its condition at that time. As this labor has all been done by the inmates, with the exception of one hired man, we think it cannot be said that they have "eaten the bread of idleness"—nor will they ever be allowed to do so, so long as they remain under the charge of the present efficient superintendent.

The barns connected with the establishment are entirely insufficient for the large amount of hay produced, about twelve tons having been stacked out of doors. The Overseers made some preliminary arrangements, and contemplated asking the City Council for an appropriation of about $3,000, for building a new barn and other improvements, but owing to the depressed condition of the business of the city they do not feel at liberty to ask for this outlay at the present time.

Out of the Almshouse the expenditures have been $14,874.79. This amount has been distributed to nine hundred and eleven families, comprising thirty-one hundred and seventy-nine persons. Of these persons *five hundred and sixty-five* only belong to this city — six hundred and seventy-seven belong to various towns, and the expense in their behalf is reimbursed.

Nineteen hundred and thirty seven do not belong in this State, and the expense in their behalf has been $5,419.63. This is certainly a heavy tax upon the city, and the question is often asked, "why don't you send them to the State Almshouse." We have no power to *send* them. We can offer to pay the expense of their removal, and withhold supplies, which we do in most cases where there are no children, but where there are children we fear they will be allowed to suffer in consequence of the unwillingness of their parents to send

them to the State Almshouse. Notwithstanding the large amount every year expended by the city, together with other charities, which they receive to a large amount, it only serves to keep them from actual starvation.

In this connection we would state that the present State Pauper Law operates very unfavorably upon the cities and towns, involving them in heavy expense, a portion of which we think should be borne by the State.

Previous to the establishment of the State Almshouse system, an allowance was made towards the support of persons having no settlement in the State, of forty-nine cents per week for those over twelve years of age, *not of competent health to labor*, and twenty-eight cents per week for those under that age. This amount being distributed by the Overseers, in rendering occasional relief to those in their immediate neighborhood, and with whose necessities they were familiar, was productive of much good. Under the present law nothing is allowed towards their support, out of the State Almshouses.

It may be said that the State is now at great expense, on account of this class of persons. This is true, but the objection is, that it does not relieve those most in need of assistance.

The amount annually appropriated by the State — probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars — is expended for the *entire* support of a *few*, whereas, if this amount (or one half of it) was distributed to those requiring it, in rendering occasional relief, which is all that is needed in most cases, it would relieve a vast amount of suffering, and would therefore be applied to the purpose intended — *the relief of the poor.*

It is said by those in favor of the present system, "send them up we will provide for them." This sounds

better in theory than in practice. Were we to "send up" the nineteen hundred persons aided in this city, it would be found very inconvenient, as well as very expensive, to provide for them, and we doubt not an appeal to the Legislature would at once be made, either for a large appropriation for their support, or what is more likely, such legislation as would relieve the State from that burthen, which now has to be borne by the cities and towns.

We do not ask to be relieved *entirely* from this burthen, we only ask the State to bear a reasonable portion of it, which, under the present system, is not done.

Under these circumstances we would respectfully suggest that some action be taken by the City Council to procure a modification of the present State Pauper Law, whereby the expense of the State may be lessened, and the aid to the poor increased.

The expense at the Almshouse has been more than the preceding year. This arises from the fact that several persons (dependent on the city for support) have been employed at the Almshouse, and their families supplied in town. These supplies being (nominally at least) in consideration of their labor, were charged to account of the Almshouse department.

In behalf of the Board,

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

In Board of Aldermen, April 10, 1862.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, April 10, 1862.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S REPORT,

FOR 1861.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Bedford,
Dec. 31st, 1861.

To his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of our city ordinances, I submit to you my annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court was 595, of which 445 were males, and 150 females.

The following are the offences:

Drunkenness,	174	Malicious mischief,	7
Common drunkards,	60	Disorderly conduct,	1
Assault and battery,	144	Passing counterfeit money,	3
Larceny,	79	Assault on officer,	1
Idle and disorderly,	27	Rape,	2
Vagrancy,	18	Stubborn children,	8
Lewd and lacivious,	3	Unlawful use of property,	1
Disorderly house,	9	Keeping dog without license,	1
Sale of liquor,	5	Disturbing meeting,	2
Common nuisance,	10	Adultery,	2
Forgery,	1	Common seller of liquor,	5
Fast driving,	1	Contempt of court,	3
Counterfeining,	1	Carrying dangerous weapons,	3
Seining,	7	Attempt to kill by poison,	1
Selling fire-works without license,	2	Obstructing officer,	1
Rescuing cow from field-driver,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	2
Passing worthless bill,	1	Burglary,	2

The following is the amount received by me:—

Received from account of 1860,	$24.01
Received from officers' fees,	28.15
	$52.16
The amount paid out by me,	59.32
Leaving a balance in my favor, of	$7.16

By reference to the report of the Captain of the of the Watch, it will be seen that the number of lodgers is less than last year. This, in most part, is attributable to the number of enlistments in our army and navy. Persons provided with lodgings in the watch-house, in most instances, are persons without money or means. In all such cases I have provided them with necessary food, and in some instances procured a railroad ticket for them, which has enabled them to reach their place of destination.

In my reports of previous years I have endeavored to give a full and accurate statement of the practical operations of the police department; but as very little has occurred the current year to distinguish it from preceding years, I do not feel called upon, nor do I deem it necessary to dwell again upon that subject. In our city, I am happy to say, there has been no falling off in the peace and general good order. But on the contrary, the quiet and tranquility of our city, by night and by day, have been as marked and as honorable to the city in the year that is passing as in any former year. Four years of experience and observation leads me to say, that the ready and zealous co-operation of the friends of law and order, with the harmonious action of the department, is the great secret and success of the execution of police powers. The department is in a harmonious and effective condition, and its workings have been characterized with success. And I am

pleased in saying that the officers under my charge have cheerfully and faithfully performed their duties under my instructions. How far we have been successful in the discharge of those duties, others must decide.

Without further detail, I take this occasion to express my unqualified approbation of the efficient and zealous labors of his Honor the Mayor, in making the department as efficient and effective as its organization will admit. I also express my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor and City Council, for their prompt and ready co-operation with me in the discharge of the varied duties of my office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. TERRY, City Marshal.

In Board of Aldermen, January 4, 1862.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, January 4, 1862.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

Report of the Captain of the Watch, 1861.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1st, 1862.

To his Honor the Mayor,
and Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:

In compliance with my duty as Officer of the Watch, I submit to your honorable body the following report:—

From Jan. 1st, 1861, to Jan. 1st, 1862, whole number of arrests, 191 — 119 males and 72 females. Offences as follows:—

Vagrancy,	11,	10 males and	1	female.
Drunkenness,	96,	48 "	48	"
Larceny,	13,	11 "	2	"
Assault,	32,	29 "	3	"
Common drunkards,	14,	11 "	3	"
Obstructing sidewalk,	1,	1 "		
Disturbing peace,	4,	4 "		
Idle and disorderly persons,	14,		14	"
Malicious mischief,	1,	1 "		
Disorderly house,	2,	1 "	1	"
Carrying concealed weapons,	2,	2 "		
Insulting a lady,	1,	1 "		

Whole number of lodgers, 1,325 — 1,162 males and 163 females. 2 persons, 1 male and 1 female, brought in crazy, 1 with delirium tremens, and 1 disorderly child.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER, Captain of the Watch.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON

HOME AND COAST GUARD.

IN COMMITTEE,
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 3, 1862.

ON the 18th day of April, 1861, an order was passed by the City Council, appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars for the benefit of the New Bedford City Guards, who had been, by requisition of the Governor of the Commonwealth, called into active service for the suppression of an unholy rebellion, and a Joint Special Committee was appointed to carry the design into effect.

Entering immediately on the duty assigned, your Committee found that while theirs was to be a pleasant task, much of labor and time would be required.

The hearty co-operation of a generous public, and the munificent donations extended to us from some gentlemen of our city, which, however, by a vote of the Committee were returned to the several donors, that their contributions might flow in some other than a public channel, afforded us much satisfaction.

At an early date your Committee found, that from the nature of the charities to be bestowed and the recipients of the same, the services of ladies would be of great help to us in the performance of duty, and, by vote of the Committee, four ladies were invited, who expressed a willingness to co-operate with us in our then much extended labors. And here your Committee cannot refrain from tendering their grateful remembrance for the aid rendered.

Upon the recommendation of the Mayor, bearing date April 18th, 1861, the City Council appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of home and coast defence, as set forth in his communication, and a Joint Special Committee was appointed for that duty.

On the twenty-second day of April, notice was given in the daily papers that papers of enlistment were open at the office of the City Clerk, and asking the citizens to aid the city authorities in forming such organization as the circumstances would seem to require. This call was responded to with so much promptness, and by so many of our most influential citizens, that your Committee found no other alternative than the formation of three military companies, of sixty-seven men each, and an artillery company of forty men, for home and coast defence.

The Mayor being Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the New Bedford City Guards, as well as Home and Coast Defence, and, as much of the business of both of the above mentioned committees seemed to have bearing one with the other, on the twenty-fifth day of April, by his recommendation, it was voted by both committees that they be united, from which time they have acted in concert.

On the twenty-sixth day of April a Committee ap-

pointed by the citizens of Fairhaven waited upon your Committee, expressing the desire to unite with the city authorities, and, co-operating in our movements, bear their proportion of the expense, which proposition was accepted, and the Committee from Fairhaven were invited to participate in our delibrations and actions.

The fortification at Fairhaven, known as Fort Phœnix, was ordered to be put in suitable condition for occupancy, and the sub-committee appointed for the purpose reported it ready for use April twenty-ninth, mounting six twenty-four pound smooth bore cannons.

At a meeting of the Committee, held April twenty-ninth, it was unanimously voted to tender to Gen. James D. Thompson the command of the Home and Coast Guard, which appointment he accepted, and your Committee are indebted to him for many suggestions, and the active interest shown by him in the prosecution of our labors.

The three military and one artillery companies were provided with such uniforms as were by the commanders deemed suitable, proper arms and equipments were furnished, and suitable armories provided for their accommodation.

On the twentieth day of May there was received by us a communication from the Chairman of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, stating that a company for home and coast defence had been formed in their town, and were ready for duty, and, by vote of the Committee, said company of sixty-seven men were accepted and joined to those already formed in our city, and subsequently, upon consultation with the company, they were provided with such uniforms, arms and equipments as were deemed suitable, and an armory was also procured for their use.

Early in the proceedings of your Committee, all proper and available means were taken to induce the National Government to place in our waters a suitable steam vessel for the better protection of our harbor and its adjacent ports. Our efforts thus far have proved unavailing, save in the stationing of the U. S. revenue cutter Varina now in our waters.

On the twenty-seventh day of April it was voted that such fortification as could be erected at Clark's Point, and not interfere with the fort in process of erection by the National Government, should be commenced, and on the eleventh day of May the fortification, mounting three iron twenty-four pound smooth bore cannons and two brass twelve pound rifle guns, was occupied, and, by vote of your Committee, was called Fort Taber, in honor of the efficient services rendered by the Mayor.

On the twenty-seventh of September a communication was received from the Selectmen of Fairhaven, withdrawing their connection with the City Authorities in the joint continuance of the Home and Coast Guard on and after the 5th day of October.

At a meeting held October second it was voted that the garrisoning of Fort Phœnix be discontinued, and the guns housed in the same manner as found when taken possession of by your Committee.

Subsequently a settlement between the city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven was made, and the amount received of them as their portion of the expenses will be found annexed.

Your Committee cannot be unmindful of the unanimity of feeling which has marked all our proceedings and the promptness with which they have fulfilled all obligations, and ours would be a remissness in duty

did we fail to express our sincere thanks for the ready co-operation which has been extended to us by the authorities of Fairhaven.

At a meeting of the Committee held December fourth it was voted that Companies A, B and C, of Home and Coast Guard be excused from garrison duty until otherwise ordered, and it was further ordered that seven men be placed in temporary charge of Fort Taber, subject to such future arrangements as the Committee may deem expedient.

On the seventeenth of December your Committee deemed it advisable to disband Companies A, B and C, of Home and Coast Guard, and the arms and equipments used by said companies are now in possession of the city authorities.

Feeling that actual abandonment of our home and coast defence would at this time be prejudicial to our interest as a city, your Committee have arranged for the formation of two companies, of sixty-seven men each, which will be shortly completed.

Upon the recommendation of your Committee, the City Council have made, since the original appropriation, an addition to that amount of six thousand five hundred dollars, making a sum total of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, for home and coast defence.

Below we present a statement of expenditures for the benefit of the New Bedford City Guards, and receipts and disbursements for home and coast defence.

There has been paid to the families of the N. B. City Guards	$1,360.50
And for clothing, provisions, and other materials furnished	1,347.84
Making a total of	$2,708.34

Statement of Home and Coast Defence account:—

Appropriations,	$16,500.00	
Amount received from Fairhaven, as her portion of expenses,	2,266.01	
Articles sold,	8.00	
		18.774.01
There has been paid for labor, materials, &c., as per bills,	$13,617.10	
Military pay rolls,	3,521.75	
To Navy beneficiaries,	664.50	
		17,803.35
Leaving a balance to Cr. of account, of		$970.66

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

In brief we have given you the result of our labors, and we cannot close this report without extending to you our desire that you will examine the records of our proceedings, which have been carefully kept.

In the volumes which have been necessary for the purpose you will find detailed accounts of all our deliberations, expenditures and correspondence, and, believing that a perusal of them will aid you and the public in judging of the faithfulness with which your Committee have performed the duty assigned, we commend them to your attention.

From the commencement of our duties to the present hour, circumstances, annoying in their nature, have

from time to time arisen, but we come to their close with the feeling that the duty assigned by you has been conscientiously performed.

ISAAC C. TABER,
NATHAN LEWIS,
WILLIAM H. REYNARD,
WARREN LADD,
CORNELIUS HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. SANFORD,
FREDERICK S. ALLEN,
WILLIAM G. TABER,
HIRAM WEBB,
JOHN H. PERRY,
} *Committee.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 4, 1862.

Accepted, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 4, 1862.

Concurred in the acceptance, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 4, 1862.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1862—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL JANUARY, 1862.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 92 Union Street.
1862.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 4, 1862.

Accepted, ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 4, 1862.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

REPORT.

By the 5th section of the Ordinance for the establishment of the New Bedford Free Public Library it is provided, that "the Trustees shall annually in the month of December, lay before the City Council a detailed report of their doings and the condition of the library."

In accordance with this provision the Trustees of the Free Public Library present to the City Council the Tenth Annual Report.

The number of volumes now belonging to the library is *fifteen thousand five hundred.*

Five hundred volumes have been added the past year, and about *three hundred* pamphlets.

The whole number of books taken from the library during the year is *thirty thousand six hundred and seventy-three.*

Daily average, *one hundred.*

Number of cards issued, *four thousand six hundred and ninety-two.*

Increase during the year, *six hundred and thirteen.*

These statements show, that during the past year, a greater number of books has been taken from the library than in any year since its opening. A daily average of *one hundred* takers is a large one from a population of twenty thousand, and the increase for the year, while the census informs us that there has been no increase in the number of residents, indicates the diffusion of a taste for reading and a continuance and increasing interest in the Library of the People.

We opened our doors to the public with less than *six thousand volumes.* In nine years, the number has increased to nearly *sixteen thousand.*

We occupied at the opening a small room in a wooden building, hired for the purpose. The Free Public Library of New Bedford now occupies a building erected for its accommodation, and owned by the city, which, for the convenience of its arrangements and architectual fitness and beauty, is equalled by few structures of the kind in the country.

The number of volumes added to our catalogue the past year, is not so large as the annual average since the institution was established. Having in view the circumstances which demand the exercise of a thoughtful economy on the part of all who are entrusted with the disbursement of the public money, the Trustees have limited themselves, in the purchase of books, almost exclusively to such new issues from the press as were considered indispensible to the maintenance of the library upon the plan upon which it was founded. Limited as has been the expenditure for books, and small, comparatively, the number of volumes we have added to our collection, we have been enabled, by a careful discrimination in the choice, to put upon our shelves a large proportion of the best publications from the American press.

The popular character of our institution renders it necessary that the demand for the best of the new publications shall be first supplied. This demand we have met to a very satisfactory extent, and have left, unexpended, nearly one half of the sum which has been usually devoted to the purchase of books from the city appropriation. In no single year for the last quarter of a century have the issues from the press of this country been so limited. A small outlay has enabled the Trustees to procure a large proportion of such as we have considered desirable for our purpose.

While, numerically considered, the increase of our library has been comparatively small, the Trustees have much satisfaction in stating, that in no year since its opening have our acquisitions been so important and valuable.

Without the expenditure of a dollar of the city appropriation, we have added to the library a complete set of Niles' Annual Register in *seventy-six*, and of the New Bedford Mercury in *eighty-six* volumes.

It enhances the importance and the value of these acquisitions, to know, that with regard to the first, we possess the only complete set which could be found on sale in the country—that our volumes of the Mercury constitute the only perfect file that has or can have an existence.

It is difficult to determine the value of these acquisitions to our library. The one gives us the story of our national life for thirty-eight years, and the other has preserved for us with an accuracy and minuteness to be found in no other record, the social, civic and municipal activities of our community for a period of *fifty-four* years.

In the one we find a full and reliable history of our

country for one half the period since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; in the other our "Home Annuals" for three quarters of the time since the town of New Bedford was set off from the town of Dartmouth by the act of the General Court.

It has been said that our library has become thus enriched without any outlay from the city appropriation. From the income of the fund which the enlightened liberality of our fellow citizen, the Hon. George Howland, Jun'r. established for the increase of the library, carefully reserved for the acquisition of such rare and expensive works as have been considered beyond the range of our ordinary means, we have been enabled to enrich our collection of books with Niles' voluminous and reliable work.

The other is a donation from our esteemed fellow citizen Benjamin Lindsey, Esq., the late proprietor and editor of the paper which Benjamin Lindsey the father established in New Bedford in the year *eighteen hundred and seven.*

The records of the board will show that the Trustees have already tendered to Mr. Lindsey their thanks for his liberal donation and their high appreciation of the enlightened public spirit by which it was prompted. It is proper that the representatives of the people, the recipients of this bountiful gift and for whose benefit it is bestowed, should be informed of the fact in this formal and official manner.

Our thanks and the thanks of the public are also due to Edmund Anthony, Esq., for a donation of a similar character. As proprietor of the Daily Evening Standard, he has presented to us *eleven* volumes of that paper. Three of them are now in our possession, and every year a back volume is to be added until the whole num-

ber shall be upon our shelves. In this department, the volumes of the Standard possesses for us a value, second only to the gift of Mr. Lindsey. The library is now a subscriber to both these ably conducted papers, so that we are now the owners of every number of them both which has been published.

The Trustees have, during the year, bestowed much of their attention to the collection of the local newspapers. As yet, with the important exceptions just mentioned, without much success. There are, undoubtedly, in the possession of many families of this city and the adjoining towns, copies, it may be files of the newspapers which have, from time to time been published in New Bedford. These, placed in the library and properly arranged would be to the people interesting and valuable. Now they are for the most part useless and are fast disappearing. The Trustees are anxious to preserve what yet remains, of these valuable records of the past. They offer the safe and convenient rooms of the Free Public Library as a repository for all the publications of this character which may be entrusted to their care. They would be gratified to be informed where any such may be found, and are prepared to make it any object of any who may hold them to place them in their custody.

Annexed to this report will be found a list, nearly complete, of the papers which have been printed and published in New Bedford. It is thought that the publication may aid in the effort we are making to obtain them for the library and the public. For this statement we are indebted to our faithful and accomplished librarian, Mr. R. C. Ingraham.

While engaged in collecting and preserving this class of publications, so interesting and valuable in connection

with our local history, we consider it within our province to gather up and arrange documents of every description which are calculated to subserve the same desirable purpose. The Trustees are desirous of obtaining, and will gladly and thankfully receive, donations of pamphlets, maps, sketches, pictures, or manuscripts which immediately or remotely come within the description we have mentioned.

They have regarded with much interest and pleasure the measures which have been taken by you and your predecessors of the City Council, which have had for their object the preservation and arrangement of the the official records and documents of the town of New Bedford.

We have seen the portion of the work which has been completed. If the remainder of the work you have ordered shall be as fully and faithfully performed, it will leave nothing to be desired by the most interested in this important undertaking.

In this connection allow us to remark that the movement you have instituted in relation to the official records and papers of the town of Dartmouth, previous to the separation of New Bedford from that ancient town, is timely and important. These records have recently been examined by a member of this Board, and the condition in which they are found more than justifies the efforts you are making for their preservation and arrangement. The official records of the town of which we for a hundred and twenty-three years formed a part, are, for nearly one half of that period, in danger of being utterly lost. Mutilated scraps of paper, rolled together in a mass and tied, like a package from the grocery, with a piece of twine; loose sheets, ragged and disarranged; and books, which, if not soon restored,

will, in a few years have their contents reduced to mutilated scraps and disconnected and defaced sheets; now contain the records of many years of the municipal life of the town of Dartmouth. Let it be remembred that these are records, not of that town alone, but of New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, all offspring of this prolific mother.

When these records shall be restored, which can only be done by making copies of the hopelessly mutilated remains and arranging and binding the loose sheets, a perfect copy should be prepared for the people of New Bedford and placed in an accessible situation.

The Trustees have devoted one room of the library building, exclusively to the National and State Documents. Of the former our list is nearly complete from 1843 to the present time. The documents for several years were presented by the Hon. Joseph Grinnell. Under the act of Congress allowing members of the lower branch of that body to designate a depository within their respective districts for the Congressional Documents, the Hon. Robert B. Hall and the Hon. Thomas D. Eliot selected our institution.

By this arrangement we have been regularly in the receipt of all the volumes of the character embraced in the action of the National Legislature. Add to these, the large and highly valuable publications of a different character which have been authorised by Congress, and for which we are mainly indebted to our present able representative in that body, and they together constitute a library of themselves—for the purposes of reference, a valuable auxiliary to our principal collection.

It should be understood that this Library of Documents is placed with us for the use of all the inhabi-

tants of this Congressional District. It is open to them all, and they are all respectfully invited to avail themselves of its contents at any time they may wish to consult them. They are also free, for the purposes of consultation to the inhabitants of our neighboring towns and cities.

The Trustees would embrace this opportunity publicly to thank the gentlemen through whose agency these documents have come into our possession.

From the Smithsonian Institute we continue to receive all the publications which are put forth by that National institution. These expensive and valuable works, now interesting, mainly, to the man of science and the scholar, embody the results of the efforts of the ablest intellects of the country; and will, in the due course of time, give out their treasures in a practical form for the benefit of mankind.

Our collection of State Documents is very imperfect. We have, it is believed, obtained from the depositories of the State Government all that it is in their power to furnish us. Any persons having in their possession any official papers of this description are respectfully invited to deposit them in the library. Early copies of the Laws and Resolves are particularly desirable.

There may be individuals who have in their possession both National and State documents which they would be glad to exchange for other books. The library holds quite a number of duplicate copies of valuable works which the managers would be pleased to devote to such a purpose.

In the First Annual Report of the Board, we find the following well-timed and important declaration. "*The rules must be preserved, or disorder, decay and dissolution will soon attend upon this enlightened and praiseworthy*

effort to open to the public the avenues to a more genial culture."

In the second, it is said—"USE CAREFULLY, RETURN PROMPTLY—*these are the fundamental rules upon which the prosperity of the library must rest.*"

We repeat this language, not, mainly, for the purpose of impressing these vital truths upon the minds of the visitors to our rooms or the takers of our books, although it would not be out of place if repeated in every annual report. But it is that it may form an introduction to the statement, that these fundamental principles of success have found a lodgement in the minds of our people and governed them in their intercourse with the library. They have been recognized and acted upon to a most gratifying and encouraging extent.

All books which are much used will be much worn, and must soon wear out—some books will be lost by the most careful; but we have known but few instances of designed or careless mutilation, and the number of volumes missing is so small that the loss is not a subject of serious consideration. In these respects the experience of the past is full of promise for the future.

And yet we feel it to be our duty to say that the warnings and admonitions of our predecessors have not been heeded by some, who, as residents, have exercised the right to the use of the library.

They have subjected the valuable books of the library to more than the "ordinary wear and tear." They come back to us, in some instances, more worn and torn than can be justified by a proper usage. Let those persons remember that such a course, pursued to much extent, would inevitably bring about the downfall of the institution; and that by thus wasting the public property, they oblige us to take, to repair and replace

what they have injured or lost, the means which are granted for the increase of the library.

The 4th section of the Ordinance establishing the Free Public Library is as follows:

"They (the Trustees) shall have full power to make any and all needful and suitable regulations concerning said library and the use thereof, subject to alterations at any time by vote of the City Council."

Accompanying the first Report of the Trustees, dated March 28, 1853, was a copy of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board. No change was made in them by the Council, and they have continued in force until experience pointed out the necessity for a change. That change has been made and the new Rules and Regulations, now in force are herewith submitted to the City Council for their examination.

We have already given the names of several of those who have, during the year, made donations to the library. The following is a transcript from our record, and it gives us much satisfaction to lay it before you and to communicate it to the public. Upon the books as well as upon our records, will be found the names of those who have shown their interest in the institution by adding to our collections.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS DONATED.

	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,			2
American Philosophical Society,		1	1
Bache, A. D., Supt. U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Bartlett, J. R., Sec. of State of Rhode Island,	1		
Boadle, John,			1
Booth, F. H.,	1		
Boston Public Library, Trustees of,	1		2
Boston Society of Natural History,		1	
Brayton, David,			20
Brigham, C. H.,			1
Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association,			1
Buffalo Young Men's Association,			1
Butler Rev. James D.,			1
Clark, Henry,			1
Congdon, James B.,	3	2	166
Dennison, T. R.,			1
Department of the Interior, through T. D. Eliot,	53		
Detroit Young Men's Society,			1
Dunbar, Geo. H.,			1
Durfee, Wm. F.,			29
Durfee, Zoheth,			2
Eliot, T. D.,	111	2	4
Fisher Wm. L.,	1		
Goodwin, W. J.,			1
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			1
Harvard University,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,			7
Ladd, Warren,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane,			1
New York Medical Society,			1
New York Mercantile Library Association,			1
New York State, through the Secretary of State,	1		
New York State Library,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,		1	16
Pittsburg Young Men's Library Association,			1
Redwood Library, Newport,	1		2
Sanford, F. E.,			1
San Francisco Mercantile Library Association,			1
Smithsonian Institution,	1		
State of Ohio,	1		
Stowe, Rev. Timothy,			1
Willey, H.,	22	5	29
Worcester Free Public Library,		1	

NEWSPAPERS.

Anthony, Edmund,—New Bedford Standard.

Brayton, David,—odd numbers of the New Bedford Bulletin; Reporter; and Gazette.

Lindsey, Benjamin,—New Bedford Mercury, 86 vols., bound.

Winslow, George,—thirty eight copies of various New Bedford papers, viz: Bristol Gazette, New Bedford Gazette, New Bedford Courier, and Columbian Courier.

A large picture of Fortress Monroe, beautifully framed, from A. S. Cushman, Esq.

We would call attention to the fact that the present arrangements for warming the rooms occupied by the library are expensive and inefficient. We do this, because we are of opinion, that a plan which shall combine economy with success in heating and ventilating the library must include all the rooms of the building. There are now five distinct furnaces in the Library Building; and although there is a great consumption of fuel and a great heat is, in the aggregate evolved, yet there is a failure to produce such a distribution of it as comfort and economy call for. We believe that the fuel now consumed, in the furnace which supplies the heat to the principal room of the library, but which fails to make that room comfortable in severe weather, would render every room of the building comfortable if properly applied. The Trustees would respectfully commend the subject to the attention of the Council.

In conclusion we would express the hope that the Free Public Library, the Library of the People, will continue to receive the fostering care of the people's representatives. It has become an institution of magnitude and influence. It has become deeply rooted in the regards of our citizens; they look upon its present condition with an honest satisfaction and with confidence to its future prosperity.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

ISAAC C. TABER,

Mayor, and ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

NEW BEDFORD, December 23d, 1861.

APPENDIX.

NEW BEDFORD NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in New Bedford was "The Medley, or New Bedford Marine Journal," edited by John Spooner. The first number appeared Nov. 27, 1792, and the last in September or October 1799, Mr. Spooner having sold his interest in the paper and printing business to Abraham Shearman, Jun.

The "Columbian Courier," edited by Abraham Shearman, Jun., was the second paper issued in New Bedford. Its publication continued from Dec. 8, 1798 to March 1, 1805.

The "New Bedford Mercury," weekly, followed the Courier. It was edited from its commencement in 1807 to 1826 by Benjamin Lindsey, and from 1826 to 1831 by B. Lindsey & Son, when the father retired on account of ill health, and his son, B. Lindsey, Jr., took entire charge of the paper and continued its publication to the present year; when it was transferred, together with the "Daily," to Messrs. Fessenden & Baker, by whom both papers are now issued under their original titles.

The "Daily Mercury" was edited by B. Lindsey, Jr., up to the time of its transfer as stated above. This was the first daily paper published in the city. The first number was issued Feb. 28, 1831.

In connection with the Daily and Weekly Mercury, Mr. Lindsey also published, from Jan. 1847 to Oct. 1858, a Semi-Weekly, and from Oct. 4, 1858, to April, 1861, a Daily Evening edition of the Mercury.

The "Old Colony Gazette" appeared in Nov. 1808. In 1811 the name was altered to the "New Bedford Gazette," and again in 1812 to "The Bristol Gazette," when its place of publication was removed to Fairhaven. It was discontinued July 10, 1813. Billings & Tucker and David Hollis had charge of it in 1810, afterwards Joseph Gleason, Jr., who, having received an appointment in the army, relinquished it to Paul Taber, February 5, 1813.

The "New Bedford Courier," edited by Benjamin T. Congdon, made its appearance June 12, 1827; with the seventh volume commencing June 5, 1833, the words "Weekly Lyceum" were added to the title, and a cut representing the Lyceum Building placed at the head. In the ensuing year the "Workingmen's Press," a paper first issued in May 1832, was united with the Courier. The first number of the united sheets appeared Feb. 26, 1834, under the charge of Harris & Burroughs, to whom Mr. Congdon had transferred his interest in the paper; but owing to some disagreement, after the publication of the second or third number, the paper again passed into his hands, and was continued by him under the same title, "New Bedford Weekly Courier and Workingmen's Press" till July 2, 1834, when he disposed of it to Jeremiah G. Harris and Charles W. Rexford, who changed the title to "The New Bedford Gazette

and Weekly Courier," and published it in connection with the Daily Gazette until Nov. 3, of the same year, when the partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Rexford. Mr. Harris edited the paper till 1838; but it was printed and published, after Jan. 1, 1837, by J. Allyne & Co. The name seems to have been again changed in 1838 to "The New Bedford Weekly Advocate," but neither this paper nor the Daily Gazette were published in 1839.

"New Bedford Daily Gazette," established in 1833, was edited by Harris & Rexford and J. G. Harris. See notice of the Courier, above.

"The Register," daily and weekly, was published by Wm. Canfield in 1839. "Morning Register" and "New Bedford Register," by Canfield & Andros, in 1841. "Evening Register" and "New Bedford Register," by Wm. Young, in 1845.

"The Daily Evening Bulletin" and "The Semi-Weekly Bulletin" commenced in 1842, edited by Wm. Eddy in 1843, by Charles T. Congdon in 1844, by Henry Tilden in 1845–6. During the year 1846 the evening paper was published tri-weekly, and the name of the weekly changed to "The Weekly Bulletin and Advocate."

"The Seamen's Reporter and Family Visitor," afterwards "The New Bedford Reporter and Whaleman's Weekly Visitor," edited by Joseph H. Smith, appeared in July, 1844. In 1848 the paper in an enlarged form was still edited by Smith. He was succeeded in 1849 by Charles H. Kingsford. In connection with the weekly, Mr. Smith also published from July 2, 1847, a semi-weekly, called the "New Bedford Reporter and Semi-Weekly Democrat." Kingsford afterwards issued an 8vo. sheet, made up of advertisements, and circulated gratuitously.

"Whalemen's Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript," edited by Henry Lindsey from its commencement, March 17, 1843, to 1853. Continued and now published by B. Lindsey.

"Daily Evening Standard," and the "Republican Standard," weekly, were established March 17, 1850, and are now edited and published by Edmund Anthony.

"New Bedford Times," a weekly paper, was edited and published by John Fraser, from 1857 to 1861.

The remaining papers were of short duration. The following list includes nearly, if not quite all of them.

"The Christian Philanthropist," 1823, edited by Daniel K. Whitaker.

"The New Bedford Gazette," 1823, edited by Melcher and Rogers.

"The Censor."

"The Record of the Times," 1830.

"The Advocate," commenced Jan. 1844, published by Henry Tilden.

"The Union," 1857, by Henry Tilden.

"The May Flower," printed at the Advocate office for the managers of the Temperance Fair held at City Hall, May 1844.

"The Independent Press," Oct. 1848,—two or three numbers published.

"The Harpoon," edited by William Miller.

"The Weekly Echo," 1849, edited by Moses Brown.

"The Whaleman," published weekly from June 1854, edited by William S. Anderson.

"The Citizen," one number, Dec. 1, 1860.

"The City Hall Advertiser," two volumes of a few numbers each.

"The Herald," five numbers published.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Article I.

Sect. 1. The Mayor of the city shall be President of the Board of Trustees.

Sect. 2. When he is absent a presiding officer shall be chosen for the meeting.

Sect. 3. The Clerk shall preside while such choice is making.

Sect. 4. In the absence of both President and Clerk any member may call the meeting to order and preside at the choice of a presiding officer.

Article II.

Sect. 1. The Board shall have a Clerk, who shall be one of their own number, and three Standing Committees, each to consist of three members, to wit — on the Library, on the Building, on Accounts; — all to be chosen at the first meeting in the year, or at any subsequent meeting if a choice is not then made.

Sect. 2. Vacancies can be filled at any meeting.

All Special Committees shall be appointed by the President.

Article III.

Sect. 1. The first meeting in the year shall be on the next Saturday after the election of the Trustees, which meeting shall be called by the City Messenger, under the direction of the Mayor as President of the Board.

Sect. 2. Meetings shall be held on the first Saturday of every month.

Sect. 3. Notice of all meetings shall be sent to the residence of each member by the City Messenger, under the direction of the Clerk.

Sect. 4. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk upon the request of any member.

Sect. 5. A majority shall be a quorum.

Article IV.

Sect. 1. The Records and papers of the Board shall be in the possession of the Clerk subject to its order.

Sect. 2. In the Clerk's absence the President shall appoint a substitute.

Article V.

Sect. 1. The Standing Committee on the Library shall, under the direction of the Board,

Purchase all books; Subscribe for all Periodicals; Direct in relation to the binding of books and their preparation for use; Provide all necessary books and blanks for the use of the Librarian; Make an annual examination of the Library and report its condition; Prepare the Annual Report to the City Council; and Direct the Librarian as to what books shall not be allowed to be taken from the Library.

Sect. 2. The Standing Committee on the Building shall have charge of the rooms, the direction and oversight of all their fixtures and furniture and their cleaning, warming, lighting and ventilating.

Sect. 3. The Standing Committee on Accounts shall examine and certify all bills, and none shall be allowed not thus certified.

Sect. 4. The Standing Committees shall conform to all the directions of the Board, and shall not order any outlay exceeding twenty dollars without such direction.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

Article VI.

WHEN OPEN.

Sect. 1. The Library snall be opened every day, Sundays, New Year's Day and Christmas and the Legal Holidays excepted.

Sect. 2. From April to August, both inclusive, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

Sect. 3. During the other months, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. and from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VISITORS.

Sect. 4. All persons resident in New Bedford, of 16 years of age and upwards, shall have the right to visit the rooms, and to use therein the books, periodicals, &c, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Committee on the library may from time to time institute with the approbation of the Board.

Sect. 5. Measures shall be taken to guard against loss or damage by reason of such use of the Library property, and to insure quiet and decorum in all the rooms.

Sect. 6. A failure to meet any pecuniary liability, or to conform to the rules, shall be considered a forfeiture of the right to the use of the library property in any form.

Sect. 7. Strangers, introduced by a Trustee or a member of the City Council, may be allowed the privileges of residents for four weeks.

Sect. 8. The reading-room set apart for females shall be used exclusively by them, but no book or periodical shall be kept in such room when not in use, except it may be a duplicate or intended expressly for such room.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

Sect. 9. Books may be taken from the Library by all resident adults.

Sect. 10. A delivery upon the order of a resident shall be considered a delivery to him in person.

Sect. 11. All orders for books shall name the person to receive them, and

the books shall be delivered to no other. There shall be an order for each delivery.

SECT. 12. Minors 16 years old or upwards, resident in the city, may be allowed the rights of adults as takers of books, by filing with the Librarian a certificate signed by their parent or guardian or some other responsible person, also a resident, by which the signer shall become to the same extent responsible for said minor as he would be for himself. A deposit to the full value of the volume called for or of the set to which it belongs may take the place of such certificate.

SECT. 13. All persons having the right to take books shall, before exercising such right, enter into an obligation in writing that they will observe all the Rules and Regulations instituted for the government and safety of the Library, which obligation shall be in such form as the Committee on the Library shall direct, care being taken that it shall recognize a pecuniary obligation, on the part of such taker, to the City of New Bedford, for all fines, forfeitures, loss or damage.

SECT. 14. No person shall be allowed to take a book from the Library, who appears by the records to be accountable for a book taken or for a fine or forfeiture imposed.

SECT. 15. Books intended for general circulation shall be properly covered, lettered and numbered, having on the outside a label, stating the time it may be kept and the fines for retaining it longer.

SECT. 16. All the books, as well as the periodicals, manuscripts, &c., shall be stamped with the words, "NEW BEDFORD CITY LIBRARY," the number being written on the inside of the cover.

SECT. 17. All the books of the Library shall be prepared for general circulation, except such as the Trustees shall order to be kept in the rooms.

SECT. 18. One volume only can be taken at one time.

SECT. 19. No book can be retaken unless returned to the Library.

SECT. 20. Books taken can be used in the family of the taker only.

SECT. 21. All books taken may be retained two weeks unless a shorter time is named on the cover.

SECT. 22. A book may be retaken unless an application for it has been made to the Librarian in writing.

SECT. 23. The Committee on the Library may order a new book to be retained in the rooms for a short time after its purchase, and they may, if they shall think proper, shorten the time it may be kept out.

SECT. 24. Every person entitled to take books from the Library shall receive from the Librarian a printed card, having on it the name of the applicant and the catalogue number of the book asked for in the blanks left for the purpose, and this card must be presented to the Librarian or his assistant as the *only* mode of obtaining any book that may be wanted. If any book is not in, the card may be returned to the applicant, that another number may be inserted.

SECT. 25. Books returned must be delivered to the Librarian or his assistant.

SECT. 26. The fines for retaining books beyond the allowed period shall be as follows, viz:—Folio, four cents a day; Quarto, three cents; Octavo, two cents; all smaller books one cent; and for books damaged or lost, the actual loss sustained.

SECT. 27. All holders of books beyond the regulation period shall be required to pay the expense of sending for the same, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to send for all books held two weeks beyond the allowed time, and if not then delivered they shall be considered as lost.

SECT. 28. Books not intended for general circulation may be taken from the Library, for a limited period, upon an order in writing signed by a Trustee, a receipt being given by the taker therefor.

Article VII.

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT.

Sect. 1. The Librarian and Assistant Librarian shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the Trustees, and shall receive such compensation as the Board shall allow, payable quarterly.

Sect. 2. These appointments shall be made at the first meeting of the Trustees in the year, but if not then made, at any subsequent meeting.

Sect. 3. The Librarian shall have the custody of all the property in the Library rooms, and shall be accountable to the Trustees for the same. It shall be his duty to prepare the books for circulation, make all necessary records, prepare catalogues when required, and do all things which may be necessary for the preservation of the property and the convenience of the visitors to the rooms and the takers of books.

Sect. 4. The Assistant Librarian shall perform such duties as the Librarian may direct, and in his absence shall have charge of the Library.

Article VIII.

DONATIONS.

Sect. 1. A record shall be kept of all donations and mention shall be made of them in the Annual Report.

Sect. 2. All books presented to the Library shall have the name of the donor placed upon them.

Article IX.

These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any meeting at which five Trustees shall be present if four shall vote in favor of the amendment proposed; or at any meeting, if notice in writing shall have been given to each member of the Board of the change proposed, and four votes are given in its favor.

1862—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1861.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 92 Union Street.
1862.

REPORT.

The School Committee of the city of New Bedford present the following Report of their labors and of the condition of the Public Schools for the year 1861.

Immediately after their organization they proceeded, in accordance with the ordinance of the City Government, to elect a Superintendent. In filling this new office they were well aware how much would depend upon the manner in which its duties should be discharged by the first incumbent. This led to much inquiry and consultation, and a free discussion of the merits of various candidates. The gentleman chosen was Mr. Abner J. Phipps, who has been long and well known in this city as a practical and eminently successful teacher. As was anticipated, he readily adapted himself to his new sphere of duty, and has labored with a zeal and a singleness of purpose which have justified the confidence reposed in him. To him have been intrusted, under the direction and control of the Board, the care and supervision of the schools, and consequently the principal labor of visiting and examining them. Nearly the whole of his time, including a portion of the vacations, has been devoted to their interests, and to his Reports we may refer for information respecting them. The duties previously performed by the Committee on Admissions have also been transferred to him. For this purpose, and for the convenience of all who may wish to consult with him, an

office has been provided where he may be found at regular hours other than the school hours. It has also been made his duty to attend the meetings of the Board to communicate such information as may be desired respecting the condition of the schools, and such suggestions as in his judgment will tend to promote their interests.

It will need but little reflection to satisfy any one that the duties thus assigned call for energetic and untiring efforts on the part of the Superintendent, and afford the opportunity for greatly increasing the efficiency of our system of common school instruction.

It is of course too early to attempt to speak from observation of all the benefits which have been actually secured to the community by this change in the supervision of the Public Schools. It is still an experiment. Yet the Board unanimously concur in the opinion, that thus far there has been no reason whatever to doubt the wisdom of the measure, on the contrary, there is abundant and increasing reason to believe that a want which has been long apparent and so often urged upon the attention of the City Government and community is now satisfactorily met.

At the commencement of the year it was judged expedient to adopt a new plan for the management of the expenditures in this department. A Committee was accordingly chosen consisting of the Chairman of the Board and one member from each Ward, to whom were intrusted the superintendence of the school property, and the necessary arrangements for furnishing text-books as required by the General Statute.

A material reduction in the amount of the appropriation by the City Council for the support of schools, has compelled the Board during the year to practise the most rigid economy. They have cheerfully endeavored

to co-operate with the aim of the Government to lessen the burden of taxation upon the community, as far as consistent with the best interests of the community itself. It is believed that a thorough inspection and candid judgment of the course which has been pursued would be satisfactory to most. It is easy to conduct the schools with a diminished appropriation, but to do it in such a manner as to occasion the least possible evil is not easy.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved during the year by the Committee on Accounts. It is believed that the amount of those now outstanding is no larger than at the beginning of the year.

Salaries of Teachers	$32,704.44
Books and Printing,	1,039.36
Alterations and Repairs,	881.46
Furniture, &c.	276.45
Heating Apparatus,	712.73
Fuel,	1,584.50
Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.	1,223.23
Cleaning and Whitewashing,	516.36
Miscellaneous, including Salary of Superintendent,	1,269.82
	$40,208.35

In judging of these expenditures, and comparing them with those of previous years, there will be apparent a great reduction. The amount of bills approved by the Committee on Accounts in 1860, was $44,018.90, and each of the five years next preceding the amount was still greater. A part of this difference, however, has been saved by postponing repairs on school buildings, which in the coming year will be absolutely needed.

The following schedule contains the names of all the schools, of the teachers at present employed in them, and also a statement of average attendance of scholars, &c.

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. att.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.	
HIGH SCHOOL. Males,	71	68	64	95	Charles P. Rugg,	$1200	
Females,	101	97	83	89	Ivory S. Cornish,	1000	
					Eliza H. Tobey,	500	
Total in High School,	172	165	147	92	Sallie W. Fox,	350	
					Susan A. Osgood,	350	
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.							$3,400
FIFTH STREET,	330	297	272	91	Sylvander Hutchinson,	1000	
					Hannah B. Robinson,	300	
					E. Emily Cushman,	300	
					Mary A. Sanford,	300	
					Betsey B. Winslow,	300	
					Mary E. Smith,	300	
					Lydia A. Post,	300	
					Sophia E. Haffards,	200	
PARKER STREET,	167	155	146	95	Ebenezer Hervey,	1000	
					Jane M. Gardner,	300	
					Eliza C. Lewis,	275	
					Elizabeth P. Spooner,	275	
MIDDLE STREET,	188	172	166	96	James S. Barrell,	1000	
					Abby A. K. Howard,	300	
					Elizabeth P. Vincent,	275	
					Cornelia A. Rounseville,	225	
CHARLES STREET,	134	119	114	92	Julia H. Osgood,	500	
					Susan B. Cornish,	300	
					Charlotte E. Wheeler,	225	
GROVE,	121	106	96	92	Nehemiah Lincoln,	1000	
					Abbie S. Tobey,	300	
					Jane C. Thompson,	300	
ACUSHNET,	59	53	47	90	William A. Barrell,	650	
Total in Grammar Schools,	999	902	841	92			$9,925
INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.							
HILL, three terms,	35	33	30	90			
MERRIMAC STREET,	88	77	72	92	Helen M. Gordon,	325	
					Anna L. Kempton,	275	
PARKER STREET,	95	86	80	91	Annie R. Commerford,	375	
					Sylvia A. Chase,	250	
MAXFIELD STREET,	101	96	81	83	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	325	
					Martha A. Hemenway,	275	
KEMPTON STREET,	114	126	113	89	Emma R. Wentworth,	375	
					Jeannette P. Hunter,	250	
					Mary S. Lewis,	225	
CHARLES STREET,	111	98	87	89	Clara D. Cory,	375	
					Lucinda C. Perry,	250	
WILLIAM STREET,	129	120	108	89	Mary E. Savery,	375	
					Mary B. Gooding,	250	
					Annie E. Sanford,	250	
BUSH STREET,	102	89	81	90	Mary E. Allen,	375	
					Maria L. Whitney,	250	
SIXTH STREET,	140	124	113	91	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	375	
					Charlotte C. Carr,	250	
					Almena M. Hathaway,	250	
DARTMOUTH STREET,	75	67	63	92	Eliza A. Sisson,	325	
					Mary A. Post,	275	
Total in Intermedial Schools,	1017	916	828	89			$6,275
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
HILL,	92	78	68	86	Eleanor Commerford,	325	
					Kate Commerford,	275	
MERRIMAC STREET,	110	95	86	90	Susan E. Brown,	325	
					Drusilla W. Sears,	275	
PARKER STREET,	107	90	79	87	Mary L. Blake,	325	
					Abby F. Bryant,	275	
CEDAR STREET,	150	120	109	90	Hannah S. Macomber,	325	
					Annie S. Homer,	275	
					Ellen S. Kempton,	275	
MAXFIELD STREET,	122	102	89	87	Mary B. White,	325	
					Judith S. Macomber,	275	
CHARLES STREET,	131	108	102	92	Patience R. Almy,	375	
					H. A. R. Kempton,	225	
WILLIAM STREET,	149	122	108	88	Sarah H. Hewins,	375	
					Jane C. Finkill,	250	
					Elizabeth H. Simmons,	250	

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. att.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.	
BUSH STREET,	131	118	111	92	Anna M. Bailey,	375	
					Sarah E. Field,	250	
					Deborah D. Ruggles,	250	
SIXTH STREET,	103	88	76	88	Ruth H. Brady,	375	
					Sarah H. Cranston,	250	
GRIFFIN STREET,	91	80	68	84	Cordelia M. Barker,	375	
					Alma C. Field,	250	
GROVE,	94	76	67	88	Mary J. Chase,	375	
					Julia H. Hathaway,	225	
DARTMOUTH STREET,	94	77	71	90	Harriet P. Cushman,	325	
					Amanda M. Pierce,	275	
ARNOLD STREET,	33	29	26	91	Susan M. Tompkins,	300	
Total in Primary Schools,	1407	1183	1060	88			$8,375
COUNTRY SCHOOLS.							
NORTH,	26	24	18	75	Mary B. Grinnell,	350	
PERRY'S NECK,	25	21	20	82	Eliza H. Clark,	350	
BELVILLE,	33	29	23	79	Ursula C. Gwynneth,	350	
HASKINS' CORNER,	45	42	36	85	Phebe T. Howland,	350	
CANNONVILLE,	98	74	66	91	Sarah Crane,	350	
					Carrie J. Spooner,	250	
CLARK'S POINT,	31	29	25	85	Celia L. Chase,	350	
ALMS HOUSE,	25	20	19	98	Sarah E. Stoddard,	250	
Total in Country Schools,	274	239	207	85			$2,600
EVENING SCHOOLS.						Per week.	
Male department for 10 weeks,	155		63		George B. Hathaway,	$2.50	
					Elizabeth P. Spooner,	2.00	
					Mary E. Choate,	2.00	
Female department for 10 weeks,	185		86		Frances G. Hersey,	2.50	
					Clara S. Staples,	2.00	
Total in Evening Schools,	340		149		Statira W. Connor	2.00	
Total in all the Schools,	4209	3405	3232	89			

In connection with the supervision of the schools by the Superintendent, it has been the aim of the sub-committees on the several grades to visit them sufficiently often to judge for themselves of the fidelity and success of the teachers and the Superintendent in the management of them, and also of the progress of the pupils. The following brief special Reports have been presented by these committees:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Primary Schools respectfully submit the following Report. At the commencement of the year the several Primary Schools were allotted to the members of this Committee, for visitation and examination, as follows:—

To Mr. Cushman, the Hill, Parker Street and Cedar Street Schools.

To Mr. Haskins, the Maxfield Street, Charles Street and William Street Schools.

To Mr. Kenney, the Dartmouth Street, Griffin Street, and Grove Schools.

To Mr. Howe, the Arnold Street, Sixth Street and Bush Street Schools.

To Mr. Sayer, the Merrimac Street School, with the supervision of all the Primary Schools.

The duties devolving upon the Committee, as above indicated, have been performed with a good degree of fidelity; most of the schools have been visited once each term, and some of them more frequently as occasion has required.

From the information obtained at these visits, and from the examinations then made, we report, that while there is no school in which a less degree of excellence exists than at the close of the last year, in several, in which at that time certain deficiencies were found, a very perceptible improvement has been made; so that, at the present time, there is no school of which we cannot speak in terms of commendation.

Most of the labor of examination has been performed by the Superintendent, and to his Report to the

Board reference is respectfully made for particulars in relation to the condition of the several Primary Schools.

In behalf of the Committee,

CHAS. C. SAYER, *Chairman.*

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The attendance on these schools has been materially affected by an unusual prevalence of the measles, and other diseases incident to childhood. It certainly affords evidence of faithful instruction on the part of the teachers, and attentive study by the children, that the schools bear the reputation they have, and that the scholars have been able to pass the examinations with such credit to themselves and their teachers. The examination of these schools at the close of the Fall term was attended to by the Committee on this grade; but the oversight and care through the year have almost entirely devolved on the Superintendent, and on him also rested the examination at the close of the Spring term. In regard to the examination in geography and writing, it should be observed that the scale used, is obtained solely by a comparison of one school with the others examined. The classes in geography passed a very satisfactory examination, while some of the finest individual specimens of penmanship were found in the schools marked lowest in this Report.

HILL SCHOOL.

This was under the charge of Mrs. E. P. Spooner, from the commencement of the school year till early in October, when it was discontinued, and the more advanced scholars (19) were sent to the Merrimac Street Intermedial, and the remainder (12) placed in the Hill Primary.

Examinations. Arithmetic, not equal to last year. Reading and spelling, good. Geography and writing, no examination. General appearance of the school, good.

MAXFIELD STREET SCHOOL.

Examinations. Arithmetic, entirely satisfactory. Reading, good. Spelling, perfect. No examination in geography and writing. Order and general appearance of the school, very good.

KEMPTON STREET SCHOOL.

This is a large school on the class-room plan. The order may be considered good for the number, but there is room for improvement. This school, as well as some others of this grade, suffers from the attendance of large boys who from their age should be in Grammar Schools, but by attainments cannot rank as well as the average of the scholars here.

MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL.

This was commenced last year under the charge of Mrs. E. P. Spooner, but only one room was occupied till the commencement of this school year, when the school was opened on the department plan, under charge of Miss Helen M. Gordon, Principal, and Miss Helen M. Hewins, Assistant.

EXAMINATIONS. Arithmetic, satisfactory. Reading, good. Spelling, very good at close of Spring term, but deficient in the Fall. Of the six schools examined in geography and writing, it ranks sixth in geography, and fifth in writing. General appearance of school, good.

PARKER STREET SCHOOL.

EXAMINATIONS. Written arithmetic, fair; mental, not as good. Reading, very good. Spelling, medium. This school ranks fourth in geography and writing.

CHARLES STREET SCHOOL.

The school appeared in excellent order, and every way right. The government is evidently firm, steady and effective, without being harsh or severe.

EXAMINATIONS. Arithmetic, entirely satisfactory. Reading, good. Spelling, excellent. In both geography and writing, ranks No. 1.

WILLIAM STREET SCHOOL.

This school is well conducted, and in good condition.

EXAMINATIONS. Arithmetic, very good. Reading, excellent. Spelling, perfect. It ranks No. 2 in geography and writing.

BUSH STREET SCHOOL.

This school fully sustains its high reputation as to order, general appearance, and thoroughness in studies.

EXAMINATIONS. Mental arithmetic, excellent; written, good. Reading, very good. Spelling, perfect. It ranks No. 5 in geography and No. 3 in writing.

SIXTH STREET SCHOOL.

General appearance of the school, very good.

Examinations. Arithmetic, both mental and written, fair. Reading, good. Spelling, excellent. No examination in geography or writing.

DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL.

School orderly and attentive. Scholars cheerful, and ready in recitations.

Examinations. Mental arithmetic, fair; written, very good. Reading, good. Spelling, excellent. It ranks third in geography, sixth in writing.

GROVE SCHOOL.

This Intermedial school has been closed, and the scholars have been placed in the Grove Grammar School.

In behalf of the Committee,

William G. E. Pope, *Chairman.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Committee having these schools under their immediate supervision, have not bestowed upon them that amount of time and attention which has heretofore been devoted to the examination of the various classes, finding themselves relieved in a great measure from this duty by the appointment of a Superintendent at the commencement of the year.

The Chairman of the grade has however made frequent visits and examinations in the course of the year, and has received valuable assistance from Dr. Stearns, who examined in the branches assigned to him. The full and detailed report of the Superintendent with tabular statements embodied therein, showing the relative standing of the first classes in the different Grammar Schools as indicated by the result of the examination for entrance to the High School, renders it unnecessary for your Committee to give more than a brief report of the schools under their charge.

FIFTH STREET SCHOOL.

This school was established and has been conducted upon the department plan, and your Committee bear testimony to the eminent success which has thus far attended this system, and believe that the result fully justifies the favorable anticipations formed of this school, in regard to the method of instruction here pursued.

The examinations of the classes indicate a high degree of energy and faithfulness on the part of the teachers, and satisfactory progress on the part of the scholars.

The examination in arithmetic, however, by written questions, failed to show the same proficiency in this branch as in other studies. In geography, grammar and history, the recitations were highly creditable.

The practice in this school of inviting the parents once or twice each term to be present at some general exercise of the whole school, we think an excellent one, and recommend the same to the Principals of our other Grammar Schools.

The recommendations of the Superintendent in regard to physical exercise, have been here attended to with favorable results.

While your Committee believe that Miss Winslow, who has under her charge the ungraded scholars, is meeting with eminent success both in the discipline and instruction of her pupils, yet we think this school would be much benefitted by the removal of this class to a separate school under charge of a male Principal. In this matter our views accord entirely with those of the Superintendent. It is due, however, to a minority of the Committee to state, that they prefer the present arrangement. It is obvious that the standard of all our Grammar Schools would be raised by the elimination of these ungraded scholars.

MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL.

The discipline, general appearance and recitations of this school throughout the year, have been highly creditable. The Principal is to be commended for the particular attention he has given to the matter of physical exercise, frequently meeting a portion of his scholars in the evening for the practice of gymnastic exercises, thus contributing to the development of healthy bodies as well as sound minds among his pupils.

The examinations have been highly satisfactory. In geography the recitations showed that the teachers have not confined themselves to the details of the text-book, but have made the study of increased interest by associating it with current events and places made memorable by incidents connected with the present war. In History the answers were given with promptness, and generally with accuracy. The examination of the first class by written questions, in May, did not give so satisfactory a result as did the oral examination which succeeded it.

At the close of the Spring term, Miss Burdon, who had for a long time successfully filled the position of Second Assistant, resigned her situation, and at the commencement of the Summer term Miss Vincent was promoted to that position. Miss Cornelia A. Rounseville was appointed Third Assistant, and has thus far ably filled the position assigned her.

Considering the material of which this Boys' School is composed, and the large number of pupils, Mr. Barrell deserves great credit for the good order and appearance which are so manifest here, and for the respectful deportment of the boys; a result not produced by severity, but by a kind, gentle and firm management.

PARKER STREET SCHOOL.

The order and general appearance of this school throughout the year have been good. The examinations generally have been satisfactory, though the first classes have not acquitted themselves as well in history and arithmetic as in other branches.

The lowest classes have not shown that proficiency in their studies which was expected of them. It is hoped that the change of teacher recently made will secure better results in the future.

In teaching geography here, as also in the Fifth Street School, we would recommend a more frequent use of maps.

CHARLES STREET SCHOOL.

This school has maintained a good standard, both as regards discipline and instruction, throughout the year.

The examinations in arithmetic and history, in May, showed a fair degree of proficiency in these branches.

In geography and grammar the recitations were highly creditable. During the Fall term Miss Cordelia A. Morton, who has taught to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, resigned her situation as Second Assistant. Miss Charlotte E. Wheeler was appointed in her place.

The Committee take pleasure in testifying to the eminent success which has thus far attended the labors of Miss Wheeler.

It is much to be desired that better accommodations be furnished for this school than the present old and dilapidated building affords, but the necessity of practising a rigid economy, during this calamitous period of war, in our school expenditures, renders an immediate change inexpedient, and perhaps unwise.

GROVE SCHOOL.

This is comparatively a small school, the average attendance for the year being ninety-six scholars. With a small number of scholars better results are expected than in large schools, where teachers are obliged to divide their attention among all in attendance.

The examinations in this school have not been altogether satisfactory. In history, the report shows that of the first class only four persons presented themselves for examination out of a class of eight. The answers were given in a hesitating manner, indicating either a want of confidence on the part of the scholars or a lack of thorough understanding of the subject.

The examination in grammar, in November, was excellent, and creditable alike to the teacher and scholars.

Your Committee would call attention to the suggestions of the Superintendent, in his report, in regard to placing this school in the grade of Country Schools.

CHARLES T. BONNEY, *Chairman.*

HIGH SCHOOL.

At the close of the last term, the Principal of this school, Mr. John F. Emerson, was led, on account of impaired health, to decline a re-appointment. The necessity for this was deeply regretted, and a resolution, acknowledging his long and eminent services, was entered upon the records of the Board.

The retirement of Mr. E. from his position as teacher in our public schools, calls for more than a mere mention of the event. For thirty-six years he has served this community by promoting its educational interests. Having become well known as a teacher in the Friends' Academy, when the High School was established he was appointed its Principal, and continued to act in that capacity until the end of the school year which has just closed. It has not been left to us to decide upon the value of these services, for they are widely known and have been often acknowledged. His continuance in office for so long a period, is itself a signal token of public confidence. The uniform testimony of this Board to the ability and fidelity, manifested in the discharge of his duties, is sufficient evidence that he has deserved his reputation. The respect and esteem cherished for him by hundreds among us—many of them already filling stations of wide influence and honorable trust—who have enjoyed his instructions and have been most observing witnesses of his labors in the school room, are the noblest monument to his merit. He bears with him into his retirement our best wishes for his restoration to health.

The situation thus rendered vacant has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles P. Rugg, recently Principal of the High School in Fairhaven. Mr. R. has been

well known to many in this vicinity, and has enjoyed a high degree of confidence and esteem. As he has but just entered upon his new sphere of duty, we can only express the hope that the school will be so conducted as to satisfy the expectations and meet the wants of this community.

One other change has occurred in the teachers of this school, by the resignation of the Third Assistant, Miss Mary J. Hawes. Miss Susan A. Osgood was chosen her successor, and is giving great satisfaction.

The withdrawal of Mr. E., and his ill health for several months preceding, have materially lessened the efficiency of the school during the year. This was to be expected. The effect was apparent in respect to both the discipline, and the progress of the pupils in many departments of study. For this reason the Committee have judged that a detailed statement of examinations, leading to a comparison with the reports of previous years, would fail to give a just view of the labors of the teachers, and is not therefore desirable. Yet they cannot omit to speak of the cheerfulness with which the assistant teachers have assumed the added duties which have been imposed upon them. Especially is it due to the sub-master, Mr. Cornish, to allude to the embarrassments which have attended the discharge of his duties. The frequent absence of the Principal for a part or the whole of a session, calling him at such times from his own class-room, unexpectedly, to the charge of the whole school, placed him in a position of peculiar difficulty, and interfered to some extent with the progress of his own classes. To his experience, and his earnest efforts in these circumstances, we attribute the fact that the interests of the school have suffered so little, and that the introduction of a new Principal has been at-

tended with but slight interruption of the accustomed order.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Superintendent, the Board has decided to confer a diploma upon those who honorably complete the course of study prescribed for this school. A plate has been neatly engraved, and it is hoped that such a testimonial, publicly bestowed, will prove an incentive to many to continue through the course of four years. It is also proposed that hereafter the exhibitions of the school shall be of a more public character. The design is to extend and deepen the interest of the community in this and in all our public schools. The evidence of that interest, in the various ways in which it can be appropriately manifested, is really our greatest need. The fidelity and toil of the teachers—the supervision of the Board—the liberality of the City Government—are essential, but all these are utterly inadequate to insure the highest success. It is for the parents of pupils, and the friends of education in our community to determine what shall be the standard of attainment and the measure of benefits of our High School.

T. Stowe, *Chairman.*

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

These schools are designed to meet the wants of those children who live at a distance so remote from the graded schools of the city proper as to preclude their attending them. They embrace the children of every age, from five years and upwards; and the studies pursued in them have a wide range from the primer to the

higher studies of the Grammar Schools. Owing to the distance of some of them from the city, and other circumstances, they have not been visited so frequently as would otherwise have been the case, and in this respect labor under a disadvantage. Still the visits made to each of them, both by the Chairman and Superintendent, have been more frequent during the year than is required by the Rules of the Board. In our brief notice of them we shall commence with the most remote one, which is seven miles from the City Hall, and from its relative location is called

THE NORTH SCHOOL.

This school has been under the instruction of Miss Mary B. Grinnell, and the Committee can cordially endorse the complimentary remarks made with reference to it and its teacher, by the Committee of last year. At the first visit made by the Chairman and Superintendent, early in March, some time was spent in the examination of the several classes, and it appeared very manifest that in this school, at least, the memory was not cultivated at the expense of the understanding. This was shown by the appearance of the lower, as well as the higher classes. Several subsequent visits have confirmed the favorable impression of the first visit.

The members of this school are generally young, the average age, for most of the year, being between eight and nine years. In the Winter several older scholars are to be found here. The average number belonging to this school, for the year has been 24,—the average number attending, 18.

THE ACUSHNET SCHOOL,

Which ranks as a Grammar School, is nevertheless, from its location, put under the care of the Committee

on Country Schools. For nearly the whole year this school has been under the almost exclusive instruction of Mr. Wm. A. Barrell. For a part of two terms he has had assistance, a few hours each day, thus relieving him of some of the primary classes. The Committee are well satisfied of Mr. Barrell's ability as a teacher, and that he has done all that could be reasonably expected of any one under the circumstances in which he has been placed. The average number belonging to this school for the year has been only 53; not too large a number for one teacher, if their age and proficiency would admit of their being well classified; but this has not been the case. The numerous classes, at every stage of progress, have imposed upon the teacher such a multiplicity of duties, and allowed so little time for his "from twenty-two to twenty-five recitations each day," that, without intending any disparagement to the teacher, the Committee are constrained to say that in the examination of several classes, there has not been that thoroughness which, under other circumstances, they would have a right to expect. The Committee would express the hope that the parents, and others interested in this school, would occasionally visit it, as the infrequency of visits is doubtless the chief cause of the timidity and lack of self confidence, which characterize its members.

It has occurred to the Committee that if the number of scholars properly belonging to this school, is not sufficiently large to justify the Board in employing a permanent Assistant, that it would be desirable to consider the expediency of uniting this and the Belville school, as a much better classification of the scholars in both might thus be made, and by placing both under one Principal, there would be a considerable reduction in the

amount paid for salaries. The Committee are satisfied that one teacher for the Acushnet School is not sufficient. If a permanent Assistant were employed, the salaries for both would amount to $875 — a per capita expense for each scholar of $16.50.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Belville School, that the average attendance there is 23 — with a per capita expense for each scholar of $15. If the two schools were united, under a permanent Principal and Assistant, the expense for each scholar would be reduced to $11.50 — a saving in the salaried expense of these schools of nearly 33 per cent. This alteration in these schools would not be recommended by the Committee if they believed that it would be detrimental to educational interests there. They fully believe that both schools would be benefited by the change — a better classification of all the scholars being thus obtained. This alteration can be effected by moving the Acushnet school house to some intermediate location. Your Committee can see only one objection to this change. It will necessarily increase the distance of some scholars from the school house. This may seem an insuperable objection to the in-coming Committee, and the parents in the respective districts.

THE BELVILLE SCHOOL

Has continued under the instruction of Miss Ursula C. Gwynneth, with an average number belonging of 29, and an average attendance of 23. This school has made very fair progress during the year. The several classes have generally appeared well. We would suggest, and the remark may apply equally well to other schools, that in the absence of a desirable amount of school apparatus, the teachers might illustrate the mean-

ing of many scientific terms, by the use of simple things always at hand. It is not creditable to any school, and hardly excusable in a teacher, that in a class of 12, not one scholar could tell the meaning of "hemisphere." Would not an apple equally cut in two parts, give all those scholars a correct idea of that term? And perhaps the Chairman may be permitted to say here, that in his connection with the schools in the past six years, he has seen a greater deficiency in teachers in this respect, than in any other. They are too often satisfied with mere memoriter recitations. Term after term they allow their scholars to learn words, sentences, pages and subjects, without understanding the meaning of either. What a dull, monotonous, profitless system of instruction is that in which the teacher continually asks his pupil—"what does the *book* say?" instead of "what do *you* say?"

The former system makes a mere repeating machine of the child, moving only as he is moved by somebody else; the latter makes him a self-acting, self-relying, thinking, reasoning being.

THE HASKINS' CORNER SCHOOL

Has given evidence of good instruction, and much pains-taking on the part of its teacher, Miss Phebe T. Howland. It is the only one of the Country Schools, that has sent any, during the year, to represent it in the High School. At the semi-annual examination for the High School, in May, there were four applicants from this school, two of whom succeeded in reaching the prescribed standard. At the next examination, there were three applicants, all of whom passed a very satisfactory examination. It should not be inferred from this that the classes in the lower branches have been

neglected, for such does not appear to have been the case, although in one instance a class in Intellectual Arithmetic did not acquit itself at all satisfactorily.

The school has had an average number belonging of 42, and an average number attending of 36.

THE CANNONVILLE SCHOOL

Takes precedence in point of numbers, having 74 belonging, and an average attendance of 66. It has continued under the instruction of Miss Sarah Crane, as Principal, assisted by Miss Carrie J. Spooner. If the character of scholars can be inferred from the general appearance of the school buildings and their surroundings, we think a stranger would form a very unfavorable impression of those who belong to this school, were he to notice the evidences of the perverted use of the jack-knife and pencil, which the external walls, fences and the interior of the outbuildings of this school, have at times presented.

During the year one outbuilding has been entirely demolished, and the other might as well have been. Much of this evil we complain of is not directly chargeable upon the scholars, but has doubtless been perpetrated by lawless persons not belonging to the school.

The classes in the Principal's room have generally appeared very well. It is to be regretted that the parents do not more frequently visit this school, even when specially invited as they sometimes are, to attend examinations and exhibitions which the Principal occasionally has, to awaken a greater interest in the school. Complaints against teachers must always be received with much allowance, when parents manifest so little personal interest in the schools. The classes in the Assistant's room have not generally appeared so well as might

be expected. "Frequent absence," was the reason assigned by the teacher for the poor appearance of some of the classes; and if parents will allow their children to be frequently absent they have but little reason to complain of the teacher for their slow and unsatisfactory progress.

THE PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL

Has had an average number belonging of 21, and an average attendance of 20. The teacher, Miss Eliza H. Clark, has exerted herself to increase the number of scholars, by repeated visits to those families, whose childred should be in school, but are not, and in this way a few have been brought in, who had not been in school for some time. We hope that by her continued efforts and those of the Committee, the number of attendants at this school may be considerably increased. We think that an increased number of scholars might have the tendency to infuse a ltttle more energy into this school, which it seems to lack. It is expected by the Committee, that other teachers in districts where there are children who do not attend school, will imitate this example to bring them in, and by increasing their number of scholars, justify the Board in paying salaries, which the small number now in attendance in some of the Country School Districts will scarcely warrant.

As the families in the district speak so highly of the teacher, we presume the cause of any deficiencies in this school is to be attributed more to the scholars than to her. We hope they will strive in future to take a higher rank among the Country Schools.

THE CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL

Has been under the direction of Miss Statira W. Connor, with an average number belonging of 29, and

an average number attending of 25. This school has seemed the most backward of any of the Country Schools, and has been the least satisfactory in the general results of the school year. Whether this has been owing to any peculiar deficiencies on the part of the scholars, which could not be overcome by a greater infusion of energy and efficiency on the part of the teacher in the government and instruction of the school, the Committee have been at a loss to determine. They can only state the fact, that the school has not made the proficiency that they had a right to expect, with so small a number of scholars, and with a teacher of so good a past reputation.

Of the school property in this department, it may not be out of place to say a word. The school houses are in good condition. Some of them are nearly new. They are in pleasant locations, neat and attractive in their external appearance, commodious and convenient in their internal arrangement, surrounded with ample play grounds, and enclosed by good and substantial fences. One thing only seems to be needed to make them as attractive as could be desired. They lack shade trees. The cost of these would be small, and they would add much to the beauty and indeed to the value of school property. If they are so attractive around private residences, beautifying as they do so many of the homes of New Bedford, would they be any less beautiful and attractive in the Country School yard? the home for so many hours of little ones whose ways in the pursuit of knowledge should be made pleasant.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without stating that, in all the visits made to this class of schools, they have been accompanied by the Superintendent,

and they bear cheerful testimony to the interest he has shown in them, as well as the faithfulness with which he has discharged his duties to them. If other schools in the city have received a like attention from him, we think no one, at all conversant with the past and present condition of our schools, can for a moment question the utility of the office, or the ability and faithfulness of the present incumbent.

In behalf of the Committee,

CHAS. L. SWASEY, *Chairman.*

ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.

The Committee on the Alms House School beg leave to submit the following Report:—

This school has been under the charge of Miss Sarah E. Stoddard for the last six months. Of her success as a teacher and governess of the class of scholars in this school your Committee entertain a very favorable opinion.

It is impossible, with the material attending, to make any very marked show; but the quiet deportment, good order, and, in many instances, decided improvement of the scholars, bear a pleasing testimony in favor of the management of the school, and fully justify the action of the Board in the selection of a teacher for this place.

From the constant changing of the pupils of this school, by the expiration of the terms for which truants have been committed, and the commitment of others, it

is impossible to class them as fully as may be done in other schools of a like number, but in a recent visit your Committee were pleased to find three or four classes, of very respectable numbers, and apparently making good proficiency.

The school at present numbers twenty-two, eight of whom are children of inmates of the Alms House, the remainder have been committed as truants.

Your Committee would not feel that they had fully discharged their duty to themselves, or to the public, whose servants they are, if they should close this report with a simple statement of the condition of the school under their charge, and would therefore venture a few additional suggestions. In consequence of the revision of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, it became necessary that the Ordinance of the City concerning Truants should be re-approved by the Superior Court, or some other passed in its stead. The attention of the City Government was called to this fact by the proper authority, and as a result it is believed we have now one of the best ordinances relating to this class of offenders that has ever been enacted. By this ordinance the school is designated the "Farm School," and is under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen. Your Committee would express the hope that the time is not far distant when the financial condition of the city will admit of the erection of suitable buildings and the establishment of the school as a separate institution, where they may be taught some useful occupation, as well as the common branches of an English education.

Most of the children committed to this institution are from that class of society who must earn their livelihood by honest toil, or by dishonestly living on the earnings of others.

It would seem, therefore, from every consideration, whether of policy or humanity, that the time of confinement at such an institution should be made doubly advantageous to them and to the community of which they are a part, by adding to their education a knowledge of some useful branch of industry.

But there is still another consideration which should not be overlooked. Many of the commitments are of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age; an age of all others when they should be kept free from those influences which too often prove ruinous both to body and mind. It is believed that good exercise, or even fatiguing labor, would greatly aid in this direction. Until such an institution can be established your Committee would express a hearty approval of the present arrangement by the City Government.

In behalf of the Committee,

ISAAC H. COE.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.

These schools, which form so important a feature in our common school system, have not been neglected in the needful provision for their maintenance by the Board, and in the constant oversight and watchful care by the Sub-Committee, to whom, assisted by the Superintendent, they were specially confided. Means were employed, by advertisements in daily papers and placards posted up in various parts of the city, to indicate their existence and objects, and thus to bring within the sphere

of their beneficial influences as many as possible of the class of persons for whom they are established. Though nothing has occurred in connection with them of sufficient importance to require prominent notice, yet we have abundant evidence that they are unquestionably meeting a want in our community for which liberal provision should be made, and are producing results which furnish more than an equivalent for the expenditure of time, and labor, and money, devoted to them.

They are, in some respects, quite different from the other schools under the jurisdiction of the Board, and a correct idea of their good influences and results cannot well be obtained without an acquaintance with them formed from personal observation. Though they are denominated schools for "adults," yet the Committee have not felt justified in excluding from their advantages quite a number of each sex who *ought* to be in our Day Schools, yet are prevented from being by the daily labor in our manufactories and elsewhere, which the necessitous circumstances of their friends impose upon them. It has not, however, been deemed proper to admit to them any young persons who do, or conveniently can, enjoy the privileges which the day schools afford.

They are designed for the instruction of both sexes, who are taught separately, meeting on alternate evenings. They embrace the representatives of almost every kind of employment in the city, but are chiefly composed of young men and women who are employed in the cordage, cotton, and other factories, and as house servants, with an occasional representative from the "Old Dominion," and other parts of the "Sunny South," where their educational privileges were *rather limited.* Many of all these classes,—some even quite advanced in

years,—here for the first time learn the letters of the alphabet and the use of the pen, and it is delightful to witness, as is frequently the case, the great satisfaction which their countenances indicate, as from evening to evening they find themselves gradually overcoming the difficulties they have to contend with in acquiring these simple elements, and are conscious of a perceptible improvement. There are others who have been in a Day School, or have in previous Winters attended the Evening Schools, who can read and spell and write quite well, and are considerably advanced in arithmetic. A few have made some progress in book-keeping. As at present conducted, little is attempted beyond the mere elementary branches of study, but it may be wisdom, and, in a moral aspect of the subject, good economy, for the Board to enlarge its sphere of operation in this direction, and, by a wider range of studies and more pleasant accommodations, attract hither the large number of young men and women who, for various reasons, have received a very limited school education; many of whom, instead of spending their evenings so unprofitably as they now do, in promenading the streets and visiting places of low entertainment, would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity to resume their studies in the evening hours. If, in addition to this, practical and familiar lectures were occasionally given to this latter class of more advanced scholars, such by gentlemen in our community as would feel sufficiently compensated by the good results that might reasonably be anticipated, then might we hope that the importance and value which even now invest this feature of our common school system, would be very greatly enhanced.

Several of the teachers employed in these schools the present season have had little or no previous experience

with this class of scholars, and there have been several changes made since the session commenced, which may account for any seeming failure in the degree of proficiency manifested as compared with some previous Winters. Six teachers are employed, three for each school. The Principal of the male department is Mr. George B. Hathaway, with two female Assistants. The Principal of the female department is Mrs. Frances G. Hersey, who also has two Assistants. The schools were opened the second week in October, and will be continued until the diminished number shall justify the Committee in closing them for this season.

The statistics for the male school, covering a period of 10 weeks, are as follows:—

Whole number of different scholars registered,	155
Maximum number present on any evening,	106
Minimum number present on any evening,	19
Average attendance for the first 5 weeks,	80
Average attendance for the second 5 weeks,	46
Average attendance for the 10 weeks,	63
Average attendance for the first 10 weeks of the winter of 1860,	28

Similar statistics for the female school, and for the same period of 10 weeks, are as follows:—

Whole number registered,	185
Maximum number present on any evening,	104
Minimum number present on any evening,	63
Average attendance for the first 5 weeks,	86
Average attendance for the second 5 weeks,	86
Average attendance for the 10 weeks,	86
Average attendance for the first 10 weeks of the winter of 1860,	46

The uniformity in the average attendance at the female school is very marked and gratifying. We fear, however, with the return of the holiday season, when the services of many of these cannot so well be dispensed with, that, for a time at least, this average may be diminished.

The want of uniformity in the average attendance at

the Male school is equally marked, and much less satisfactory. Should the number of attendants at this school continue to decrease at the same rate, it would seem to be the duty of the Board either to diminish the number of teachers, or to close the school earlier than in previous Winters.

In behalf of the Committee.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, *Superintendent.*

In addition to the above general statements, and the brief reports on the various grades, the Reports of the Superintendent, herewith presented, will furnish a more full and particular account of the condition and management of the schools. The suggestions contained in them are commended to the attention of all, but it will of course be understood that these are not to be received as the opinions of the Board, except so far as they have been adopted or ratified by special vote.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Board,

T. STOWE, *Chairman.*

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30, 1861.

At a meeting of the School Committee held this day, on motion of Mr. Hervey,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this body, for the gentlemanly and impartial manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective stations.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be appended to the Annual Report of the Board of School Committee.

A true copy of the above vote.

WILLIAM HOWE, *Secretary.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1862.

TIMOTHY STOWE, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

Standing Committees.

On High School—Stowe, Bonney, Pope, Rodman, Studley.

On Grammar Schools—Bonney, Abbe, Clark, Wood, Gardner.

On Intermedial Schools—Pope, Haskins, Coe, Kempton, Hewins.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Cushman, Howe, Akin, Burt.

On Country Schools—Cushman, Kempton, Haskins.

On Alms House School—Wood, Coe, Burt.

On Examination of Teachers—Stowe, Bonney, Pope, Sayer, Rodman.

On Text-Books and Library—Stowe, Abbe, Bonney, Clark, Studley.

On Accounts—Stowe, Wood, Kempton.

On Expenditures—T. Stowe; Ward 1, Cushman; 2, Gardner; 3, Kempton; 4, Burt; 5, Rodman; 6, Wood.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

ABNER J. PHIPPS.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

To the School Committee
of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN:

Among the duties you have assigned to the Superintendent of Public Schools, is the making of "a written report to the Board, at the close of the second and fourth terms of the school year, giving an account of the schools he has visited, together with such facts and suggestions relating to the condition of the schools, and the increase of their efficiency and usefulness, as he may deem advisable." As I did not enter upon the duties of this office until just before the close of the first term of the school year, and as my opportunities for making "a thorough examination of the condition and progress" of the numerous public schools of our city, have necessarily in the course of a single term been few, I might, perhaps, under the circumstances, reasonably ask to be excused from making any report at this time, but I have no wish to avoid any duty assigned to my office. I am of the conviction, however, that if the Superintendent were to make only one written official report at the close of the school

year,—with such oral reports and suggestions, from time to time, as the Board might desire,—there might be greater unity and completeness to such a report than can be expected under the present requirement, and, with one or two exceptions, such seems to be the usage wherever the office has been established.

I entered upon these duties with diffidence, for they were entirely new to me, yet I trusted that any lack of ability or experience at the outset, if there were manifested an honest desire faithfully to fulfill them, would be overlooked, and I knew that I might confidently rely upon the experience and counsels of this Board in any emergency, and upon the co-operation of the teachers so cordially and unanimously promised to me, and it affords me great pleasure to say that this expectation has been fully realized, and that my labors thus far have not only been quite free from the embarrassment I very naturally anticipated, but have been made very pleasant by the uniform kindness of all those members of this Board with whom I have been brought in contact, and by the invariably kind reception extended to me by the teachers in my visits to their several schools.

A glance at the "Duties of the Superintendent," as defined in the Rules of the Committee, will be sufficient to convince one who has no other knowledge of the fact, that the office is no sinecure. The officer who is faithful to his trust will not find time hang heavily upon his hands, or suffer from ennui. The constant "care and supervision" of forty schools in a city eleven miles in length, in which are employed ninety teachers, the frequent visits to each school, "the thorough examination of the condition and progress of all the schools quarterly," the investigation of com-

plaints which parents quite frequently prefer against teachers, (I am happy to say, in a majority of cases, without any very just occasion for them,) the issuing to new comers, of certificates of admission to schools, and permits to delinquents to resume seats forfeited by absence, after requiring such absences to be satisfactorily explained, the examination of candidates for the higher schools, the answering of frequent letters on school matters, and the numerous other duties which can be described only as they present themselves, make a constant demand upon one's physical and mental energies.

To the discharge of these multifarious duties my 'entire services have been devoted, not only during the school hours, and regular office hours other than the school hours,' but also during nearly the whole period of the seasons of relaxation enjoyed by the teachers and their pupils. A very considerable portion of my time has been occupied in visiting the schools at unexpected and quite frequently repeated periods, without regard to their geographical location, most frequently alone, but at times accompanied by the Chairmen of some of the committees, whose presence in such visits, as well as that of other members of the Board, will not only afford me the highest gratification but will also exert a most beneficial influence upon the interests confided to our common care. In my first visits to the several Primary and Country Schools, it affords me pleasure, and is but an act of justice, to say that that the Chairmen of these schools kindly volunteered to accompany me, and introduced me in every instance to the schools under their more immediate charge.

Although my visits to all the schools have been as frequent as the short period of my holding the office

would permit, my knowledge of their real condition and progress, of their excellencies and defects, is not such as will justify my speaking of them in detail with any degree of confidence, in this, my first report. The teachers have uniformly seemed to be actuated by a deep sense of their responsibility, and by an earnest desire to elevate the schools and make them deserving the confidence and respect of the whole community. In saying this, I do not wish to be understood as saying that I think a point of excellence has been reached by any of them beyond which nothing further remains to be done. On the contrary, there is much yet to be accomplished which will demand the unremitting, energetic efforts of the Board, the Superintendent, and the teachers.

While I have endeavored to give a due share of my time to each grade of schools, my attention has been more directed to the Primary Schools, because I consider that these elementary schools, where the foundations of future character and excellence are to be laid, are really the most important in our system of education. If, as Wordsworth says, "The Child is Father of the Man," then how important is it that such a direction be here given to his intellectual and moral character as will tend to his fullest and most perfect development. To secure such a training I am fully convinced that we need teachers of no ordinary character,—who shall bring to their daily round of duty a heart full of sympathy with the young, a spirit of gentleness, patience, and firmness, combined with a special adaptation to, and a fondness for, the great work assigned to them. "I acknowledge," says Carlyle, "the all but omnipotence of early culture and nurture; hereby we have either a doddered dwarf bush, or a high towering, wide shadow-

ing tree! either a sick yellow cabbage, or an edible luxuriant green one." It is a sad mistake, too often made, to intrust such high responsibilities to the young and inexperienced, however intellectually qualified, merely because their services may be obtained more cheaply, or to select any for a trust so holy and responsible, who show by their every act and word to the children that they regard its duties as a drudgery to be most gladly relinquished whenever any other means of support may be opened to them.

It has been very gratifying to me to see in several schools of this grade evidence that the blackboard and crayon are regarded, as they always should be, as indispensable adjuncts to the school room, and are used to such advantage by the pupils. In some of these schools the little children are allowed and encouraged to go to the board and make figures and letters, and draw pictures of houses and animals, and various other objects familiar to them. It is true that very frequently, whatever other commands of the decalogue they may violate, they certainly cannot be charged, on account of these drawings, with breaking the second, for their animals do not bear "any likeness of any thing in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." It would perplex Agassiz to determine to what species of animals, either of the present or a past age they should be referred, and it requires the utmost stretch of credulity on the part of the visitor to believe the assertion that one was meant for a sheep, and another for an elephant. The skillful architect might lose caste in his profession if he were to imitate the proportions of some of the sketches which juvenile fancy through undisciplined muscles has portrayed. Still I would have no teacher despise these

rude attempts, but with kind looks and encouraging words allure the child to better things. Doubtless the first attempts of Michael Angelo were in no wise better than these, and although we may not hope for any of these little ones an immortality of fame in the world of Art, still a portion of their time thus occupied not only gives them pleasure, but is for other obvious reasons so useful, that the teacher should encourage and expect them thus to employ it.

I have also been pleased to see that in some of our Primary Schools, as well as in several of a higher grade, considerable attention is paid to calisthenic exercises, and regret that some of our teachers do not seem to realize the necessity of adopting a system of physical exercise in the school room as essential to the comfort and health of their pupils. In some of the schools, with the exception of the short recess required by the Regulations, the pupils are compelled to sit in a constrained posture for three hours each half of the day, and any deviation from this subjects them to the reproof, and perhaps severer discipline of the teacher. The passing to and from recitation, and an occasional rising from the seat to answer questions, are often the only entire change of posture allowed to the pupils. I think that in all the schools, and particularly in the lower grades, there should be some general exercise twice each part of the day, at a proper interval before and after recess, which shall require of every pupil a change of posture sufficient to call into active exercise the muscles of the neck, arms, lower limbs, and indeed of the whole body. And I think that the medical gentlemen, who are members of this Board, could not perform a more acceptable service to the parents, nor one that would more certainly embalm their names in the

grateful remembrance of the thousands of school children in our city, than by some decided expression of their views on the importance of a greater degree of attention to physical culture in our schools, and by the preparation of some simple manual of physical exercises, which, adopted by the Board, should be introduced into every school, and require the attention and practice of every scholar for a few moments each half of the day, as much as any of the other prescribed exercises. In connection with such exercises I would also recommend that every teacher be expected to appropriate a few moments daily for the singing by the children of those sweet songs which not only render one's visits to some of the schools so pleasant, but always give so much apparent pleasure to the children themselves. These need occupy but a very small fraction of the school hours, and their beneficial results would more than compensate for any inconvenience and trouble to the teacher.

I would suggest to the Board the desirableness of adopting some more stringent rules respecting the infliction of corporal punishment in the schools. The Regulation of the Board is certainly a very wise and commendable one, which enjoins upon the teachers to "practise such discipline in their schools as would be exercised by a kind and judicious parent in his family, avoiding corporal punishment in all cases where good order and obedience can be maintained without it; and whenever corporal punishment becomes necessary, it is recommended that it be inflicted apart from the school." I have no hesitation in saying, that judging from the frequent complaints made to me by parents, and from, in several instances, more conclusive evidence, I think the above Regulation is often ignored, or set at naught

by some of the teachers, and I therefore call attention to the subject that the evil in the future may be prevented. If it be necessary, as it unquestionably is, occasionally to resort to this mode of discipline, I think the proper person to decide as to the necessity, and to inflict the punishment, should be the Principal only, and that in no case should this power be delegated to the Assistants. Many of the children in the lower grades of our schools are but just from the freedom of the nursery, and are in many cases committed to the discipline of young and inexperienced teachers, who seem to expect of them the same degree of restraint, and of continued application to prescribed tasks, from which they themselves have so recently been released. I think it would be well so to modify the existing regulation as to require that a record shall be kept of all cases of corporal punishment, and the cause thereof, which shall be submitted by the teachers to the Chairman of their grade of schools, and to the Superintendent, whenever called for, and also that such punishment shall never be upon the head or face. Such a record, I doubt not, would exert a good influence both upon the pupils who would be restrained from wrong doing by the dread of it, and also upon the teacher who should make it.

For reasons stated at the outset I cannot be expected to speak in detail of any of our schools in this report. I cannot, however, refrain from calling attention to the fact made so obvious in the written results of the recent examination of candidates for admission to the High School, that the very numerous and inexplicably gross errors in spelling, on the part of the great majority of the applicants, shows that this very important and essential branch of education has been sadly

neglected *somewhere*, and I trust, for the credit of all our schools, from the lowest to the highest grade, that future examinations may give evidence of more careful preparation in this respect. Such numerous and gross orthographical inaccuracies seem inexcusable, for which correctness in other branches would be but a poor compensation, and a smattering in them no compensation at all. The deficiencies in some other branches were so numerous in a majority of the applicants as in my opinion should have excluded all except the very few who reached the general average of seventy-five per cent. of correct work, originally agreed upon by the Committee. I feel constrained, and claim the privilege in my official relation to the schools, to say that lowering the standard of requirement to meet the deficiencies of applicants merely to fill the seats in the High School, is, in my opinion, not the most effectual way to raise its character, and give it a position corresponding with that of very many similar schools in our Commonwealth, nor the most effectual way to raise the character of the lower grades.

I have before spoken of the importance of the blackboard in Primary Schools, and would recommend its more frequent use in the Intermedial and Grammar Schools, particularly in the study of geography. For the most successful prosecution of this interesting and profitable study, the blackboard is not only a most useful but an indispensable aid. The child, as he commences this study, should not only learn the definition of a circle, of parallel, horizontal and perpendicular lines, but should be encouraged and required to make them upon the board, and as he learns from his atlas the outlines of a country, its rivers, mountains, and principal towns, should be required, unaided by the

open book, to represent these upon the board. I would also recommend the careful drawing of maps by those more advanced in this study, as an interesting and most profitable exercise. In some Grammar Schools that I have visited in other places I have seen maps of states and counties so beautifully executed by the pupils that the most fastidious would not object to decorating the walls of their parlors with them, and more worthy of being handed down to the next generation as mementos of the school days of their parents than the "samplers" which are cherished as such sacred relics of a by-gone age. Indeed, in the Agricultural Fairs of some states, maps executed with great skill in every respect by children of only twelve or fourteen years of age have, in several instances, received premiums. It will, I hope, in future examinations for admission to the High School be required by the Committee, that evidence shall be afforded that each applicant has acquired a proficiency and facility in map-drawing, which shall, in some good degree, approximate to the excellence attained by similar candidates in many other cities.

It is to be regretted that so small a number, comparatively, of those who enter our High School, complete the prescribed course of study. There are various reasons for this. In many cases, however, having acquired sufficient learning for the common business pursuits of life, and having reached an age when their services may secure a support for themselves, and perhaps contribute to the support of those upon whom they have been so long dependent, they embrace such opportunities as a business community like ours is constantly presenting to the young. I can conceive of no other reason than that of pecuniary circumstances

which can demand and justify such a course, just when they have acquired that degree of physical and mental maturity which would enable them to pursue the more advanced studies of this school to the greatest advantage. As one means of remedying this evil, I would suggest that hereafter, semi-annually, a certificate or diploma shall be publicly given to every one who shall graduate from the school, having honorably completed the full course of study prescribed by the Board. I would also recommend that the graduating exercises of each class, and this conferring of the diploma, take place hereafter in the City Hall, or in some other place that is public and easy of access, and that is capable of accommodating a much larger number than the aisles and platform of the school room, and that not only this Board give the sanction of their presence to these exercises, but that the entire City Government be particularly invited to be present, and an invitation be extended to the friends of education generally. I ask the particular attention of the Board to the consideration of these two suggestions with the hope that they will be immediately adopted, and go into operation with the class that shall graduate in the Fall, believing, as I do, that it will tend very greatly to give prominence to, and increase the efficiency and usefulness of, this highest grade in our public school system. The High School was originally established in our city thirty-four years ago. Of the large number who have enjoyed the benefits of it, very many are still residents in this city and neighborhood, and are among our most respectable and useful citizens. I have thought that an association of its Alumni, such as has been formed in other cities of our Commonwealth, would tend to strengthen their attachment to the place of their birth and education,

and that the annual or semi-annual gatherings of such an association would not only be a source of much enjoyment to its members in the renewing of old acquaintances and keeping fresh the reminiscences of school days, but would, in various ways, promote the prosperity and inure to the benefit of the institution, which, from the relation that it sustains to our educational system should occupy a more prominent position than it now does, and attract to it the warmer interest of its graduates and of our citizens generally. If it be not proper for this Board in its collective capacity to act on this suggestion, may I be allowed to express the hope that some of its members, to whom the High School has been a "benign mother," will manifest a filial regard by giving to the suggestion the sanction of their names and influence, and by adopting such preliminary measures as shall result in the immediate formation of an "Association of the Alumni of the New Bedford High School."

There are various subjects connected with our public School system that have occupied my thoughts to a greater or less degree, and upon which it may, perhaps, be expected that I should express my views when they are more matured. Prominent among these is the cost of carrying on our schools, and the inquiry whether this large item in the annual expenditure of our city can in any way be lessened without seriously affecting the condition of the schools, and the efficiency and usefulness of the instruction. On this point I cannot as yet speak with that confidence which some of the members of this Board, who have longer been conversant with the management of the financial interests of our school system, may be presumed to. I will only say that, in my opinion, cheapness in educational affairs,

whether in respect to the teachers employed, or in the erecting and furnishing of school buildings, is often very poor economy, and that this Board, and the City Government, would find little favor with the majority of those most deeply interested in the prosperity of our common school system, if their very laudable desire to diminish the taxes of the city should lead them to select such teachers as may be obtained most cheaply, to refuse to erect suitable buildings, wherever and whenever needed, and supply them with all needful conveniences, or to adopt any measures which might be indicative of the absence of an earnest desire to make our public schools the best that the city affords.

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

June 24th, 1861.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

To the School Committee
of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with your requirement I herewith present my second semi-annual Report.

My connection with the public schools of our city embraces a period of a little more than ten months. The object that I have endeavored to keep steadily in view has been to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of the common school system as existing among us, in all its details, and varied relations,—to ascertain its defects and excellencies,—the general condition of the school buildings with all their appurtenances,—the adaptedness of the size of the rooms, and their general furnishings,—the manner in which they are warmed and ventilated,—the general discipline of each school,—the character of the teacher as presented in his looks, tone, and general bearing in presence of his pupils, his mode of teaching, governing, securing the confidence and respect of his pupils and awakening correct habits of study and of thought,—and, in a word, of acquiring such an intimate knowledge

of every thing relating to the schools as would enable me to direct my efforts most wisely and efficiently to promote their best interests. It can hardly be expected of me to present in detail the impressions and results to which my very numerous visits, made with these objects distinctly in view, have given rise, and I trust it will not awaken a feeling of disappointment, if at the present time, under the peculiar circumstances in which our city and country are placed, I do not present any measures of reform, or urge upon your consideration recommendations, which involve a considerable expenditure on the part of the City Government. Naturally conservative, and not inclined to adopt hastily, and without sufficient consideration, any innovation upon long established and generally approved usages, while the utility of the change is still questionable, and not ambitious of creating a sensation and endeavoring to give eclat to the new office of Superintendent by recommending any radical changes in our system of education, I am rather led to accept the existing condition of our schools, and endeavor quietly and gradually to seek its improvement. While there is much to be commended in the practical, every-day working of our common school system, yet I am not blind to existing defects, and am persuaded that there are higher and better results still to be attained by it. In very many respects there has been, of late years, a great improvement in matters pertaining to common school education,—in raising the standard of qualifications required of teachers, and selecting such only from the numerous applicants, for positions of every grade, as give the most reasonable evidence of eminent fitness,—in providing superior accommodations for the comfort and happiness of the pupils, and thus presenting those

pleasant associations which render school-life now so much more attractive and agreeable than under the old dispensation, so truthfully described in "District School as it Was," and perhaps so vividly remembered as occurring in our own school experience,—in the change from the daily routine of the school room, with its monotonous, and wearisome, and unintelligible tasks, to be performed amid confusion and disorder, and under the most humiliating penalties, into pleasant and attractive duties, relieved by the alternation of singing cheerful songs, and of simple physical exercises, which call into lively exercise the muscular system, in which teachers and pupils so agreeably participate,—in the better classification of pupils according to age and mental maturity, by the several grades of schools now so generally adopted,—and in various other ways.

Our city, in many respects, has kept pace with these improvements, and will not suffer by comparison with other cities, except with a few of an older growth, a larger population and greater resources, whose appropriations for the support of common schools,—their crowning glory,—are annually poured forth with a lavish and ungrudging hand. But in some of these improvements we are decidedly behind the times. I refer now particularly to the school buildings. Of the twenty-five buildings used for school purposes, only four are of brick, and all the others are of wood. With the exception of a very few — those most recently built — they are of a style of architecture not laid down in the books, and therefore difficult to be described by any particular appellation. The majority of the wooden school houses within the limits of the city proper, for I do not include the one story "Country School" houses, which are neat in appearance and quite creditable, will not add much

to our reputation for good taste, or for any peculiar regard to the wants and comfort of our children. Our city has by some been called the "City of Palaces," and, perhaps, with some show of truth, but most assuredly some of the buildings used for educational purposes, within whose contracted, ill-ventilated, repulsive apartments, hundreds of the children of our city are daily gathered, would be contemptuously rejected as appendages, for even the most humble purposes, to the least pretentious palatial residence among us. I have more particularly in mind, just now, the Bush Street school house, used for the Primary and Intermedial schools, and also the Charles Street school house, used for similar schools, and while I cannot recommend that any action be taken, in the present condition of our financial affairs, that shall require an immediate expenditure for new school houses, or even for repairing old ones, I would, nevertheless, invite the attention of this Board, and of the Committee on Public Instruction in the City Council, to an examination of these school buildings, and such as these, that measures may be set in train, so that should the days of our municipal prosperity ever again return, other buildings of a more suitable character, and more creditable to the fair fame of our city, may spring up on their ruins. I would recommend that whatever school houses may hereafter be erected shall be at least of three stories, and capable of accommodating a much larger number of pupils than any school building does which we now have, and that all who are gathered into any one building shall be under the government of *one* Principal. Were it not for the reason before intimated, I should recommend that even now each of our four brick school houses should be raised one story, if the walls are sufficiently strong to allow it, and if it would

not impair too greatly their architectural proportions, and that fifty per cent. more pupils should be placed in each. That then the Intermedial schools should be absorbed by the Grammar and Primary grades, their more advanced pupils forming the lowest classes in the former, and their least advanced forming the highest classes in the latter, — and that as far as possible all the pupils in each school building should for all purposes of supervision and discipline be under one Principal teacher, but for purposes of instruction be distributed on the department plan, throughout the building. By such a re-grading of our schools, I have no doubt a much better and in its results more satisfactory classification of the scholars could be made, and that there would be a very considerable reduction in the cost of conducting them when it should have been consummated, but to effect such changes would require so considerable a sum to be immediately expended that, without going into a full development of my reasons for them, I merely foreshadow the subject for future and more mature consideration. By thus bringing together a much larger number of pupils into a few buildings which should accommodate the Grammar schools, — slightly increasing the distance a few would have to go, — several of our unsightly school houses, with the lots on which they stand, could be disposed of, and with the income from these sources as many Primary school buildings of small size and cheap construction be scattered here and there through the city as the wants of these younger classes would require. The superior economy of a large school building over one of half or even two-thirds its capacity, must be evident to one on the slightest reflection, by reducing the actual cost of accommodation and of instruction and supervision for each pupil.

The assertion has sometimes been made that in respect to the teachers employed, as well as in respect to our school buildings, our city would compare unfavorably with others. I am not prepared to say that our teachers are all of the highest order of talent, any more than that all the representatives of the other professions among us are, but a frequent and careful examination of these schools, during the period of my connection with them, and a comparison with numerous schools elsewhere, will justify me, I think, in saying that the qualifications of our teachers, if not of the highest order, are, with occasional exceptions, fully equal to those in other cities where the salaries paid are no greater. It cannot be expected that the graduates of our Colleges, and Normal Schools, who bear off the first honors, or that those who have won an enviable name elsewhere and stand forth most prominently as Educators, will be induced to accept a subordinate or principal position in any of our grades of schools, when their services will readily command a much higher compensation elsewhere. I am satisfied, however, that, with a few possible exceptions, which will doubtless be gradually diminishing, our city receives a full equivalent for the salaries paid to the teachers now in its service, and that any essential reduction of these would soon lead to the withdrawal of those who should most certainly be retained, just as surely as an increase of salary would, in the case of a vacancy, very naturally attract abilityof a higher order.

This brings me to the subject of municipal economy in its relation to our School Department,—a subject of late considerably discussed, and one that at all times, and particularly at the present when the commercial and ordinary business interests of our city are

so much depressed, is deserving the most careful consideration. Every citizen has a right to demand that a wise economy should characterize this, and every other department of the City Government, and that not a dollar should be expended except in the most judicious manner to secure its full equivalent, and to produce the best possible results. The amount appropriated by the City Government for the support and maintenance of our public schools is necessarily large, and constitutes the principal item in the "Expenditures from the City Treasury." It is very natural that those not conversant with all the machinery necessarily requisite for carrying on the educational system of our city,—the building of new school houses and the keeping of old ones in decent repair,—the salaries of teachers,—the apparatus for warming so many school buildings,—the furnishing to them the needful supply of fuel,—and the nameless incidentals which are indispensable and cannot be obtained as freely as the air we breathe,—looking only at the aggregate cost of our public schools, should think and talk of *retrenchment*. I need not, perhaps, say that the *amount* to be expended in maintaining our schools, and the *manner* in which it is to be expended, do not come at all within the prescribed "Duties of the Superintendent," but it may not be improper for me to say in my official relation to the schools, and to those who support them, that my intimate knowledge of the manner in which the large sum appropriated is expended justifies me in the assertion that the most jealous care is exercised over this important trust by this Board and its financial Committee,—that the most rigid economy has been practiced throughout the year, and that the best good of the schools has been with them an object of too high consideration to

allow them to authorize any expenditures except such as would evidently contribute to the promotion of that object. A full and detailed exhibit of these expenditures for the year will doubtless be presented to the public in the usual way.

The public schools of our city are so closely identified with its highest prosperity, and exert such a powerful influence in the production of all those elements which form the character of the intelligent and virtuous citizen, that they merit and should receive the most cordial support of every friend of popular education. Their importance can hardly be over-estimated, and while they should be conducted with the greatest economy compatible with their highest efficiency, I believe the day is far distant when the intelligent and liberal minded citizens of New Bedford, will be so blind to their own best interests as to suffer them to be shorn of their strength and glory by withholding the pecuniary means needful for their support. I doubt not that all which is required by the tax payers of our city is to know that the amount appropriated for this Department is judiciously applied, without wastefulness or extravagance, — and that every cent is so expended by this Board as to go the furthest in doing its work, — and that being assured of this, they will cheerfully contribute, in no stinted and parsimonious manner, all that is really needed for the present and prospective wants of our schools.

In my former Report I referred to the multifarious duties of the Superintendent, and the manner in which I had endeavored to discharge them. A similar course of daily labor as there indicated, modified by existing exigencies, has been continued during the period embraced in this Report, and need not be presented in de-

tail, even if it were possible. The office of Superintendent of public schools being a new one in our city, it has been somewhat perplexing at times to know where to draw the dividing line between those duties, cares, and responsibilities, heretofore distributed among the members, which were to be exclusively transferred to this executive officer, and those which were still to be retained by them. Not being able to walk in the light of any predecessor's example, I have from duty and from inclination endeavored to carry out the "Duties" as prescribed for me in the "Rules of the Board," according to their strict interpretation as far as possible, and when this was impracticable, according to their presumed intent. How far I have succeeded in this, and in meeting the reasonable expectations of the Board, must of course be determined by them. The experience of a year will doubtless suggest to the Board some modification of the duties to be assigned to the Superintendent, particularly in regard to the *examination* of the schools. Finding it utterly impossible to make such an examination as is contemplated by the duties assigned me in the Rules, without beginning at the very commencement of each term, when there is little or no progress to be determined, and continuing it uninterruptedly to the very close of the term, I have been constrained to give to the requirement a more liberal interpretation than the phraseology would warrant. Will the Board allow me to call their attention to it, with the hope that in the future a task so entirely impracticable in its fulfillment may not be assigned to the one who shall be called to perform the duties of Superintendent? The requirement is as follows:—"*He* shall make a *thorough examination* of the condition and progress *of all the schools quarterly*." As this is the only part of

the Rules where reference is made to an examination of the schools, and as it takes the place of a former regulation requiring such an examination to be made by the several committees on the different grades, "within the last three weeks of the close of the second and fourth terms," the inference would be that at the time of adopting this Rule the entire examination was intended to be devolved upon the Superintendent. Now a moment's consideration will convince any one at all conversant with such matters, that a "thorough examination" in the varied studies of all the classes under the instruction of ninety-one teachers cannot, by any possibility be satisfactorily performed by *one* individual, commencing even at the earliest period in the term when the classes may be presumed to have made sufficient progress to justify an examination, unless that individual possess the power of ubiquity in a marvelous degree, and have as many eyes, and ears, and lungs, as the mythical character of the ancient poet. The interpretation that I have presumed to give to the Rule is this,— that the Superintendent is expected, by visits to the schools of every grade, made as frequently as his other duties will allow, to make himself familiar with the condition and progress of every class, so that he can at any time communicate to the Board such information as is often needful, and by them desired, to assist them in arriving at satisfactory results in relation to matters that come before them pertaining to any particular school, and relieve the members of the necessity of such frequent visits as the schools should receive, but that the semi-annual examinations are to be conducted, as heretofore, by the several sub-committees, with such assistance as the Superintendent may be enabled to render. The recent special vote of the Board, instruct-

ing the Committee on each grade to report the condition and progress of the schools under their supervision, would seem to confirm this opinion. Acting on this interpretation of the Rule, in addition to my daily, oft-repeated visits to the schools, at the close of the Spring term I made an examination generally of the first class only in each school, though occasionally of the second also, with the exception of the High School, for which I had not the time. In many of these visits I was accompanied by the Chairmen of the several grades, or by some member of the sub-committees. It was my wish and intention to pursue a similar course at the close of the last term, devoting to each grade one entire week, so as to contrast the results of the two examinations, but after having thus visited two of the Primary Schools, and a few of the Country and Intermedial, another duty was imposed upon me, in connection with the Chairman of the Board, relative to filling the vacancy in the Principalship of the High School, which required my absence from the city, and prevented my completing the examination thus partially begun.

It may be proper for me, in a report of this kind, to present, for the information of such, here and elsewhere, as have sufficient interest in such subjects, a statement of the schools embraced in the jurisdiction of this Board, and by it committed to my supervision, and some brief statistical information connected therewith.

The whole number of permanent schools whose instruction embraces a period of forty-four weeks of each year, is thirty-six, which are classified as follows:

High School for both sexes,	1
Grammar Schools for both sexes,	5
Grammar School for girls,	1
Intermedial Schools for both sexes,	9
Primary Schools for both sexes,	13
Country Schools for both sexes,	6
Alms House School,,	1
	36

In addition to the above are two Evening Schools for adults, which are sustained during a portion of the year, the sexes meeting separately on alternate evenings.

The whole number of teachers employed in these several schools (including the Evening) is ninety-one, distributed as follows:

High School,	2 male,	3 female,	5
Grammar Schools,	5 "	19 "	24
Intermedial Schools,	-	21 "	21
Primary Schools,	-	28 "	28
Country Schools,	-	6 "	6
Alms House School,		1 "	1
Evening Schools,	1 "	5 "	6
	8	83	91

Our schools, as at present organized, have a four-fold classification. The lowest in rank, but first in importance, are our *Primary* Schools. These are designed for children between the ages of five and nine years, and in their instruction, with eminent propriety, females are exclusively employed. Here the plastic mind of the young child is to be moulded into such forms of mental and moral excellence as the patient love and gentle hand of woman alone can fashion; here, the affections are to be developed and rightly directed, the passions to be disciplined, the love for the beautiful in Nature and Art to be first awakened, and, in a word, such an influence to be exerted as will, in a great degree, determine the whole future character of those whose "unconscious tuition" is here carried on, as well as its more apparent manifestation in the unintelligible, wearisome and monotonous daily routine of the elementary books, to which the attention of the young child is too often exclusively directed. For these and similar reasons regarding the schools of this grade as first in importance, I am surprised that so little care is sometimes exercised in the

selection and appointment of teachers for them. Is not the appointment of such teachers too frequently determined by personal considerations, and by such examinations as the most recent graduates from school can, of course, most successfully pass, however immature in judgment they may be, and deficient in every other qualification for a position so important, and so highly responsible? I am surprised, too, that now and then teachers are to be found in these schools, who feel that their position is an ignoble one, and are therefore ambitious of being transferred to what they so erroneously consider as a more important and honorable one.

The *Intermedial* Schools constitute the next grade. These are designed for children between the ages of seven and twelve years, who have satisfactorily passed through the course of instruction pursued in the Primary Schools. As the studies pursued in these are but a continuation of those already commenced in the Primary, or such as are here commenced and continued in the Grammar Schools, I see no good reason why this grade should ever have been created, or should longer continue, for, as I have before said, their lower classes might be kept longer in the Primary, forming the more advanced classes there, and their higher classes might form the lowest in the Grammar Schools. The *pecuniary* bearing of such a re-grading of the schools I have already alluded to. These are also under the exclusive instruction of females, for reasons equally obvious and proper.

The third grade includes our *Grammar* Schools. The minimum age for entering these is fixed at ten years, and those admitted to them must have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies pursued in the preceding grade. In addition to the studies previously begun

in the Intermedial, and here continued, the pupils pursue the study of grammar, history of the United States, anatomy and physiology, with a homœopathic dose of moral science, weekly administered from the "Manual of Morals," which I find is sometimes used in this hebdomadal exercise as a *reading* book. They *may* also here "enter upon the study of book-keeping, algebra, and geometry." Through this prescribed routine of more advanced instruction they are carried forward until the period, when if they are twelve years old,—the prescribed minimum age,—and can pass a satisfactory examination in the studies pursued in the Grammar Schools, exclusive of the last named *optional* studies, they can be admitted into the *High* School, which constitutes our fourth and highest grade. Here the curriculum embraces the usual variety of more advanced studies, including a "Classical Course," designed by the Committee to give a thorough preparation for any New England College, to such as desire to avail themselves of it. I regret to say, however, that while there were a year since, as I learn from School Reports, six members of Harvard University who were fitted at the High School of Brighton, whose population in 1855 was less than 3,000 (six others, fitted at the same High School, having entered College since 1852,) and while twelve have entered College, within six years, from the High School of Dedham, whose population at the same time was less than 6,000, from the High School of New Bedford, with a population of more than 20,000, not one has entered any College for at least sixteen years. I state this fact with the hope that such measures shall be adopted as may give this school more of a classical character, and put it on an equality, in this respect, with those cities and towns of our Commonwealth from whose

High Schools there annually goes forth so large a proportion of those who are admitted to our New England Colleges. And why should it not be so? a pertinent inquiry, suggested by the large sum annually required for the support of our High School, whose average annual expense for the *tuition* of each scholar is nearly $25, and by the fact that there have been, at various times during all these years, quite a number whose pecuniary circumstances rendered it very desirable that their preparatory training for College should have been freely secured to them through the medium of the High School. I commend this subject most earnestly to the thoughtful consideration of this Board.

Besides these regular grades of schools there are what we call *Country* Schools. These are not located in the city proper, but in the sparsely settled portions of the rural districts. These are not graded.

There is also a school at the Alms House for the instruction of such children as are there supported. This has been under the jurisdiction of the School Committee since 1853, but will, doubtless, henceforth be merged in the "Farm School" recently established by the City Government, "for the present in connection with the Work House," to which in accordance with an "Ordinance in relation to Truants" which has recently gone into operation in our city, habitual truants are assigned as "the institution of instruction, house of reformation or suitable situation," named in the Statute of the Commonwealth which has reference to this numerous class of juvenile delinquents. This school is "under the control of and government of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen," and by the "Committee on Truancy," specially appointed by that Board, an account of the practical working of this new Ordinance will doubtless be presented.

In addition to the above are the "Evening Schools for Adults," which have already been referred to.

Such is a general view of the kind of schools existing in our city.

The average number of scholars who, during the past year, have entered these schools (not including the Evening) has been - - 3,869
The average number belonging has been - - - - - - 3,405
The average attendance has been - - - - - - - - 3,083
The per cent. of attendance has been - - - - - - 89

These averages have been distributed as follows, and the cost for *tuition alone*, in the aggregate, as well as for each pupil in the several grades, is also presented.

SCHOOLS.	Average number entered.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	Cost for tuition.	Average cost for each one belonging.	Average cost for each one attending.
High.....	172	165	147	92	$3,700	$22.42	$25.17
Grammar.....	999	902	841	92	9,875	10.94	11.74
Intermedial.....	1,017	916	828	89	6,275	6.85	7.57
Primary.....	1,407	1,183	1,060	88	8,400	7.08	7.92
Country and Alms House	274	239	207	85	2,600	10.87	12 56
Total.....	3,869	3,405	3,083	89	$30,850	$9.06	$10.00

It is to be regretted that all the items of expenditure for each school are not kept so entirely distinct from the others, that it may be known what each costs both in the aggregate, and in the average for each member of the school. Such an exhibit will frequently assist the Committee in various ways. I invite the attention of the Board to this suggestion.

From the Tabular Statistics for the school year 1859-60, appended to the last Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, I glean the following facts.

The amount raised by taxes for the support of schools in our city was, - - - - - - - - - - - $37,939.54
The number of children between five and fifteen years of age was, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,580
The average expense for each child between these ages was, - - $10.59

In this last item New Bedford takes rank among the towns in the State as No. 7.

The per centage of valuation appropriated to public schools in our city was 2 65-100 mills; this was reckoned on the valuation for 1850 which was only $14,489,266.* In this particular our rank was No. 126.

Besides the nearly $38,000 expended that year, according to the above statement, for the support of our public schools with their 3,487 scholars of all ages, and at an average cost for each of $10, from the same tables it appears that for tuition in the twenty two private schools of our city with their 468 scholars there was expended the sum of $14,537 at an average cost for each of $31.06. Thus it appears that the amount expended by our city for the education of school children was in the aggregate $52,476, to which should be added the cost of repairing the school buildings, and numerous incidentals, as well as the very considerable sums paid by those who prefer to send their children to other cities and towns for instruction.

In this connection I deem it not inappropriate to present a brief table of statistics, gleaned from the same source, which may furnish to some desired information, frequently not attainable without much trouble. A glance at the table will sufficiently interpret it, and may be highly suggestive. The comparison is instituted between those cities whose population and valuation most nearly co-incide.

Cities.	Population.	Valuation.	Paid in support of Public Schools.	Av. monthly pay of male teachers in Pub. Schools.	Av. monthly pay of female teachers in Pub. Schools.	Paid in support of Private Schools.	Amount paid for support of Pub. and Private Schools.
New Bedford,....	20,389	$14,489.266	$37,939	$79.80	$27.17	$14,537	$52,476
Cambridge.....	20,473	10.608,787	38,359	108.73	28.02	16,000	54,359
Roxbury.....	18,477	13,613,731	43.386	108.33	28.31	8.000	51,386
Salem.....	20.934	13,654,738	23,022	89.85	20.17	12,313	35.335
Worcester.....	22,286	11.085,506	31,250	82.59	27.95	12,100	43.350

*The valuation of our city in 1860 was $24,196,138, so that the real per centage of taxable property appropriated to the support of public schools for that year was only 1 56-100 mills.

It also appears from the Report above referred to, that there are twenty three cities and towns in our State where the average monthly pay of male teachers, and eighteen where that of female teachers, exceeds what is paid to them in our city.

Passing from statistical comparisons and pecuniary considerations, there are several subjects more immediately affecting the internal condition and prosperity of our schools, of which I wish to speak before closing my Report. For reasons stated in my previous Report, I have continued to devote more time and attention to the lower grades of our schools, than to the higher. The recommendations contained in that Report, and adopted by the Board, requiring some attention to be given daily, at proper intervals, to physical exercises, have generally been carried out by the teachers,—in some instances with gratifying results. Some, however, have not given to this subject that attention which should be expected of them, and which, it is hoped, they will see the propriety of giving to any measure made imperative by the requirement of this Board. I am satisfied that, in addition to the great physical benefits to be reasonably expected from such exercises, they will prove one of the best aids in promoting good order, affording an opportunity for the pent up animal spirits of the young to effervesce in a legitimate way, which would otherwise find vent, as is so frequently the case under long continued restraint, in various ways subjecting the offender to needful discipline. And this is confirmed by the testimony of several of our best and most successful teachers. I regret that in several of the Primary Schools, the teachers seem to tax their ingenuity more to devise ways for disciplining these very young transgressors of the proprieties of a quiet and well ordered

school room, (who are allowed to sit for a long time frequently with nothing to do but to extemporize mischief,) than to invent suitable methods for employing their time in a useful and pleasing manner. I think it very desirable that a set of the "Boston Primary School Tablets," or something of that kind, should be provided for each of our Primary Schools, and should be used daily in general exercises. Only two schools are now supplied with them. The higher numbers of these tablets might be used to advantage in the Intermedial Schools, and one set would answer for each building in which these two grades are found. They meet a want long felt in these schools, particularly in the former grade, of something to interest the little ones in the elements of learning, through the eye and hand, and in connection with some light, inexpensive slate, cannot fail of being a constant source of interest and profit to the children. These tablets consist of ten cards, twenty-one by twenty-seven inches, and each card contains two tablets, one on each side, and complete in itself. The subjects illustrated are the alphabet, penmanship, punctuation, figures, numerals, sounds of letters, drawing, and words and sentences for spelling and reading. They serve in a measure the purpose of books for the younger classes, and, properly used, must contribute greatly to the children's comfort and progress. The cost of the set is $5.

It has been very gratifying to me to see such evidences of affection as the children in many of these schools feel towards their teachers, so frequently manifested in the running to meet them with the first gathered flowers of Spring, or a bouquet which they have with much pains procured, in the parting kiss and the pleasant "good-by" at the close of the school, so expressive of

the mutual regard of the teacher and the pupil, in such striking contrast with the cold and repulsive bearing of some teachers, whose presence seems to chill the warm, loving hearts of their pupils. Many of these dear children have given their last kiss and spoken their last "good-by," for during the year an unusual degree of sickness has prevailed among the children of these two grades particularly, and death has numbered many as his own. I do not know the number of deaths that have occurred in all the schools, but from a single one, numbering about one hundred and thirty pupils, five were thus removed during the first nine weeks of the last term.

Some of the Intermedial and other schools are pretty well supplied with maps and other needed auxiliaries in the way of imparting a more intelligible idea of the studies pursued in them, and where these have not been regarded merely as ornamental appendages to the room, or as an economical means of covering over disfigured walls, or deposited on the rafters of the attic as things of no importance, but have been properly appreciated, their use has been attended with very manifest advantages, and I have found a very marked difference between the scholars of those schools where these aids are in constant use, and those where they are seldom or never used.

I find that in all our schools, of high or subordinate grades, there is not that degree of familiarity with matters *nearer home*, which their relative importance demands. Our pupils can readily enough, perhaps, give the boundaries of Chili, or of Egypt, — can name the rivers and mountains of some obscure part of the Eastern Continent, — can glibly repeat the names of the German States, with their population, government, and

physical peculiarities, — and yet have little or no definite information about their own State, and have exhausted their knowledge of it when they have given its boundaries, capital, and one or two of its rivers. Scarcely one of the many to whom I have put the question, even in the more advanced classes of the Grammar Schools, can bound New Bedford, or Bristol County, can name the several Counties of the State, and tell its area and comparative size, its natural features, its latitude and longitude, its principal educational institutions, its prominent cities with their localities, and other facts concerning their own State, a knowledge of which would seem to be of immediate interest to every inhabitant of it. I am inclined to think that if admission to the High School depended upon a correct answer to twenty questions confined to our own State, with even the allowance of a liberal per centage for errors, more than half of the applicants would be rejected. Several of the schools are not supplied with a globe and maps, such indispensable adjuncts, as I think, to the clear and intelligible comprehension of even the simplest facts in geography, and I would recommend the immediate supply of these, wherever they are needed in the Intermedial and Grammar schools, together with Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, so that the lack of them may no longer be pleaded in extenuation of any inability to realize expected progress in the study of geography.

My frequent visits to the schools, with the daily record of them, have furnished me with a pretty good knowledge of the excellencies and defects of each, but I question the propriety of my singling out any for praise or blame, and as the Board has confided to the several Committees the duty of preparing a more detail-

ed Report of the schools under their charge, whatever I have said or may say of them, must be in a more general way. Where there is so much to be commended in the teachers and in their respective schools, it would be very strange if there were not some things which we could wish were otherwise, and in regard to which we must expect improvement in the future. The quarterly meetings which I am expected to hold with the teachers "for an interchange of views upon methods of instruction and discipline," afford an opportunity for me to call their attention to numerous subjects connected with their relation to the schools, which cannot be done so plainly and freely in a communication of a more public nature. These meetings have been attended by the whole corps of teachers, with a very few exceptions, for which satisfactory excuses were rendered, and by several members of the Board and others interested in the object of them. To awaken interest, and render them as profitable as possible, I have made special preparation for them by written lectures, which have been followed by discussions on the topics presented. The teachers have manifested much interest in these gatherings, which I doubt not may, if properly conducted, be attended with great benefit.

There have been several changes in the corps of our teachers during the year. Several of the female teachers, of strong *union* proclivities, against which this Board could not consistently oppose any obstacle, have entered into an alliance which it is to be hoped will prove for the "better," and not for the "worse." The retirement of Mr. Emerson from the Principalship of the High School, which he has so honorably and successfully held from its first establishment, is one of the prominent events in the history of our schools for the year.

With what fidelity, and unwearied devotion, he has labored in this important and honorable position, the hundreds who have been his pupils can bear witness. My own personal and professional relations with him have for many years been of such a friendly nature that I cannot refrain from thus publicly alluding to it. May he long enjoy the "otium cum dignitate," to which his life-long devotion to the cause of popular education most justly entitles him.

The same reasons which have deterred me from presenting in detail my impressions of the progress of the lower grades of our schools, will lead me to confine myself in speaking of the High School to the semi-annual examinations of applicants to enter it from the Grammar Schools, in which agreeably to the general requirements of the Board, and the wish of the Committee on that school, I took a prominent part.

My experience in these examinations leads me to question very seriously whether the mode by which the fitness of the applicants is determined, is, in all cases, the best that can be used, and I would respectfully recommend that this subject be thoroughly considered, so that, if possible, some more excellent and surer criterion of the real qualifications of candidates may be adopted. At the two examinations conducted under my supervision, by printed questions, in accordance with the plan pursued for several years, here and elsewhere, several of those who were recommended by the Principals of the Grammar Schools, as in their judgment eminently fitted to enter the High School, failed of reaching the prescribed general average, while others, whose attainments were decidedly inferior, and who could not be recommended—yet were allowed to be examined—succeeded. Such results are, frequently,

easily explained. Many who, in ordinary circumstances, are self-possessed, and readily and accurately respond to the familiar voice of their accustomed teachers, are greatly disconcerted when subjected to the ordeal of an examination in a strange place, surrounded by strange faces, and required to express their thoughts, not orally, as they have been accustomed to do, but in writing, with the consciousness that every thought and word will be critically examined by other eyes, and that upon these written exercises the result to which they have so long and hopefully looked forward will depend. These circumstances, superadded to their natural timidity, which they cannot overcome, easily account for the failure of some very excellent scholars. But there are numerous instances of disappointed applicants, to whom this flattering unction cannot be applied. It is very frequently the case that young pupils are greatly overestimated,—that their real, positive knowledge is much less than fond parents and too partial friends have attributed to them. This delusion would be of little consequence were it not for the mortification and disappointed hopes which frequently result from it. I have never known of an examination of classes for promotion to a higher grade, conducted by others than the usual teachers, whether orally or by written questions, in whose results there has not been much disappointment. The minds of many teachers revolve in very limited circles, and when month after month their classes have been subjected to the same set of stereotyped questions, and have the ready answers for these in the exact phraseology of the book, whether thoroughly comprehended or not, they are supposed to have reached the ne plus ultra of attainment in that particular branch of knowledge. And hence the "eminent success" with

which many public examinations are crowned, when the teacher alone conducts the examination, by questions and answers so oft repeated that the forgetfulness of a single word completely disconcerts the pupil,—and hence, too, the utter failure when those thus trained are expected to reach the same point by a slight deviation from the beaten path to which they have been accustomed. At the two semi-annual examinations for the High School, to which I have referred, several succeeded in gaining admission whose numerous and gross deficiencies in grammar and in spelling, were paralleled only by the utterances of a Mrs. Partington, written out by an Artemas Ward, and whose utter ignorance of the marks of punctuation and of capital letters would lead one to suppose that they had adopted the advice of "Lord Dexter," in his "Pickle for the Knowing Ones," to let each one "pepper and salt it to suit themselves." They, however, succeeded in reaching the prescribed average in the various subjects on which they were examined, especially when it was lowered to meet their deficiencies, while some others, who, in my judgment, confirmed by the representations of their teachers, were proper subjects for admission, did not happen to succeed in reaching even the reduced average, and must therefore be excluded. But without prolonging these remarks upon a subject so suggestive, I take this occasion to repeat what I have elsewhere said to the teachers, that in their desire to advance their pupils in the higher studies they must not suffer them to neglect the simple, elementary branches, for, in the words of Everett, which I could wish were printed in golden letters and hung up in every school room of our city,—"they are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little natural philosophy, and a little

mental philosophy, a little physiology and a little geology, and all the other OLOGIES and OSOPHIES, are but ostentatious rubbish."

I herewith submit a table, showing the number of candidates offered by the several Grammar Schools during the year, the number admitted, and the per cent. of correct answers obtained. The upper figures express the result of the examination in May; the lower figures in November. In the first examination there were fifty eight applicants, thirty two of whom, or fifty five per cent., were admitted. The general average of correct words at first required by the Board was seventy five per cent. Only five could have been admitted on this. It was then lowered to sixty five per cent., which admitted twenty seven others. There were twenty questions proposed in each subject, and twenty five words to be spelled.

In the second examination, in November, there were sixty two applicants, twenty eight of whom, or forty five per cent., were admitted. The general average at first required by the Board was sixty nine per cent. Only twelve obtained this average. It was then lowered to sixty per cent., and sixteen others were found eligible. There were ten questions proposed in each study, and twenty five words to be spelled. Of some of the results of the first examination, as well as of the policy of lowering the standard of requirement to meet the deficiencies of applicants, I expressed my opinion in my former Report, and therefore need say nothing further on this subject.

		Parker Street.	Middle Street.	Charles Street.	Fifth Street.	Grove.	Acushnet.	Belville.	Haskins' Corner	Private.	Total.
Number offered for examination.		15 10	12 12	4 6	19 24	2 6	0 0	1 0	4 3	1 1	58 62
Number admitted.		7 4	10 6	1 1	10 13	1 1		0 0	2 3	1 0	32 28
Per cent. of applicants admitted.		44	66 2-3	20	53	25		0	71		55 45
Average per cent. of correct answers obtained by all the applicants.	Arithmetic	41 37	70 43	50 28	47 39	58 42		28	58 63		
	Grammar.	79 63	74 58	78 74	74 67	63 50		54	76 75		
	Geography.	78 62	85 63	77 60	75 62	89 61		76	84 69		
	History.	53 53	66 74	51 58	52 59	45 49		34	49 58		
	Spelling.	55 60	52 58	46 49	62 61	50 43		40	60 94		
Average per cent. of correct answers obtained by successful applicants	Arithmetic.	46 51	74 60	61 70	56 53	80 75			59 63		
	Grammar.	84 76	76 67	81 74	77 79	83 55			76 75		
	Geography.	82 79	87 66	78 62	81 69	91 82			85 69		
	History.	57 62	68 80	46 69	57 67	51 73			57 58		
	Spelling.	68 69	55 71	68 40	67 66	80 64			69 94		
General average.		62 15-20	67 7-20	61	63 10-20	64		46	69		
Average age of applicants											14 23-58 14 47-62
Average age of those admitted											14 1-16 14 4-5

There is but one other topic to which before closing my Report I desire to call the attention of the Board. In nearly all our Intermedial Schools there are several boys and girls whose age is beyond that for which this grade was designed, and who are not sufficiently advanced in their studies to enter the Grammar Schools. In many instances they are exerting a demoralizing influence upon the younger scholars with whom they are necessarily associated, and the good of the schools imperatively demands that some other provision be made for them. They need to be under the constant watchful eye, and strict government, of some one who whenever the exigency requires it, can enforce all needful

discipline without so frequently calling to their aid the advice and direction of the Chairman of that grade and of the Superintendent, as the female teachers now do. I should consider the distribution of such scholars among the Grammar Schools as objectionable for several reasons, besides the very obvious one that such a course would involve the necessity of an additional teacher for each Grammar School, and would detract greatly from the relative standing which in the present system of grading our schools this grade should maintain. Without entering into a discussion of the subject I would recommend that the Grammar School building on Bush street, until a more suitable building can be erected, be prepared for the accommodation of all those scholars, connected with any of our public schools, whose age and deficiencies in the prescribed studies will not permit them to enter the graded schools, and that the present Principal of the Grove School, who has heretofore had so successful an experience with this class of scholars, be appointed Principal of this "Special School," as it might be called, with such Assistants as may be necessary. If this recommendation be adopted, it would vacate one of the rooms in the Fifth Street Grammar School house, in which a portion of this class of scholars is now taught, and release two Assistants who are now employed there, one or both of whom might be employed in the school above proposed. I would further recommend that the Grove School no longer rank as a Grammar School, but that its more advanced scholars be distributed among the classes of the Fifth Street Grammar School, and also that the vacated room in the latter be used for their accommodation; that then all the remaining scholars at the Grove School house be placed under one female Principal, with Assistants, the

school to be conducted and to be classified as the Cannonville School is. These changes will involve a very trifling expense to put the Bush Street School house in readiness for the "Special School" above proposed, and will not in the least, I think, increase the sum paid for salaries. The advantages of the change I am confident will be great.

I beg leave, in closing, to express my grateful sense of obligation to the Chairman of the Board, and to all its members, for the cordial manner in which my endeavors to meet their wishes in the discharge of the duties they have prescribed for me have been met, and to bear my testimony to the zeal and fidelity in promoting, in every possible way, the best interests of the schools, which those especially have so constantly manifested, who have devoted much time and labor to the discharge of the duties devolved upon them as active members of several Committees.

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

December 23d, 1861.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 27, 1861.

Accepted, ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Dec. 27, 1861.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

Clerk's Office.

City of New-Bedford, March, 1862.

To Persons having Claims against the City:

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held in the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2 1-2 o'clock.

SANFORD S. HORTON,

City Clerk.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

THE FINANCE, ENGINEERS' OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, OVERSEERS' OF THE POOR, CITY MARSHAL'S, CAPTAIN OF CITY WATCH, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL REPORTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 5th, 1863.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Again called by my fellow citizens to the responsible position of Chief Magistrate of our city, I enter upon the duties appertaining to the office, under a firm conviction of the necessity of looking to and imploring the aid of our Father in Heaven for ability to enable me rightly to discharge them.

Before proceeding to remark upon the subjects usually referred to on occasions like the present, I deem it fitting, for a moment, to take a retrospect of the year just closed.

You will all recollect, that at the end of the second quarter of that year, our city was deprived, by death, of the then City Clerk, one who had held the office and performed its duties for several years, and whose uniform kindness and courtesy were acknowledged by all.

In the short space of three months from that time, at the end of the third quarter of the year, the ranks of the City Council were again broken by the removal from works to rewards, of the Chief Magistrate of the City Council, Hon. Isaac C. Taber, after a short but severe sickness of about ten days.

When only a short year ago, he addressed from the place where I now stand, the then incoming City Council, of which many of us were members, he seemed to have as good a lease of life as any one amongst us; and yet in how short a space of time he was cut down in the midst of the arduous and responsible duties to which he was devoting the best energies of his mind and strength.

Let us, my friends, profit by the lessons to be learned from these and similar events, which are daily transpiring around us, and so live, that when the time of our departure draws nigh, we may be prepared to render our accounts with joy, and not with grief.

The past year has also been one of unusual interest and anxiety to the country at large. Involved in all the horrors of a civil war, the result of which still is shrouded in as much mystery as at any time since its commencement, it becomes us all, seriously to consider, what is our duty in such a crisis. With the increased taxation consequent upon the war, the stagnation of the usual business of our city, and the general depression and gloom which overhang our land, the question comes directly home to us, what course can we recommend, or what plan adopt, to resuscitate the palsied energies of our people?

I confess that I have not yet seen any way by which we may avert the present condition of things, and can only hope, that the dark and gloomy clouds, which have so long obscured our horizon, may rise and give indications of returning brightness and prosperity.

At the time of the death of the late Mayor, the City Council stood adjourned for nearly three weeks, and as there is no provision, in the City Charter, for calling any special meeting of the Council except upon the

order of the Mayor, the then City Council found themselves under some embarrassment as to the manner in which they should be convened at an earlier period.

Upon consultation of some of the members of both branches with the City Solicitor and other eminent legal gentlemen, it was concluded, that a petition be drawn up, addressed to the City Clerk, and signed by all the members of both branches of the Council, requesting him, as the recognized custodian of the city records, and having official knowledge of the persons composing the city government, to convene the City Council, for the specific purpose of announcing in accordance with the requirements of the Charter "that a vacancy exists and the cause thereof," and to elect a person to fill the said vacancy; which was done and the meeting held on the evening of the seventh of 10th month (October) last; with the result of which you are all familiar. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, whether any legislative action may be necessary to give legality to the proceedings in relation to said election. To prevent a recurrence of this difficulty, and for other reasons, I would further suggest the propriety of an entire revision of our City Charter.

Our financial position, always a matter of great importance, was never, perhaps, more so than at the present time.

With our energies paralyzed, our taxes increased, and, with many of our citizens, the means of paying them very much reduced, the subject is one which should, and I trust will, receive your serious consideration. At the commencement of the current fiscal year, an effort was made to reduce the appropriations for the purposes of the city to the lowest supposed practicable amount, viz: $159,000, or $21,000 less than for the previous year.

This was effected by reducing the appropriations for streets, as compared with the previous year, $10,000, for the public schools $8,000, and for lighting the streets $4,000, while for some other objects there was a slight increase.

Whether this reduction of appropriation for some of the most important items of our city expenditure will conduce to the promotion of the best interests of our city, is a matter which it will be well for us to consider.

The question naturally arises, is it politic to appropriate so small an amount for any one of the principal departments of our city government as to allow that department to deteriorate to such an extent as to require in a few years, an appropriation as great or greater than would have been necessary to keep it up to a healthy standard? And yet we are admonished by the position in which we find ourselves, to look well to our ways, and keep our expenses at the lowest practicable point.

The whole subject of appropriation will, at the proper time, claim the attention of the Committee on Finance, which committee is composed, with the exception of the Mayor, entirely of members of the Common Council, and is therefore supposed to represent more fully the wishes of the people, by giving to every portion of our city, a voice in this important matter.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that notwithstanding all our depression, there has never been a year, when so large a proportion of our taxes has been collected, as during the current year; the amount reaching 95 per cent. of the whole assessment.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, our city has furnished for the service of the United States 1,165 men; all but about 400 of these volunteered, and have been mustered into the service, during the last few months.

To prevent the necessity of a draft from our enrolled citizens, to supply the demand made upon this city, by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, for its quota, the system of offering bounties was inaugurated, which resulted in inducing men to enlist, but imposed upon the city the necessity of raising a large sum of money to meet the demand upon the treasury for the payment of the bounties; the amount expended under this head, has been $141,690.

This amount together with the other demands upon the treasury for military purposes has been met by the issue of bonds for $147,000, and a further loan of $26,000 not yet funded.

There has also been furnished for the Navy, as appears by the records at the different naval rendezvous, for that important branch of the service of the general government, about 2,800 men, about 1,300 of whom are residents of our own city.

To this number may be added those who have received appointments to higher position in this department.

In pursuance of recent acts of the Legislature, there has been paid from the Treasury, to persons dependent upon our volunteers for support, as State aid, the sum of $25,365.64, which, after adjudication by the proper officers, is reimbursable at the time of the next payment of our State tax; this will subject the city to the loss of the interest on the amount advanced, for a period of time somewhat more than a year, besides the possible reduction, for various reasons, of the amount advanced.

This sum has been raised by a temporary loan and must remain as such until the very last of the year when the State tax alluded to falls due.

The funded debt of the city for purposes other than military is $251,000, to which must be added the issues

of the past year (1862) to meet the appropriations for bounty to volunteers and other military purposes, of bonds to the amount of $147,000, making the whole amount of bonds outstanding at the present time $398,150, which are payable from 1863 to 1883 both inclusive; the payments ranging from $40,000 in 1863 to $21,000 in 1883, or an average of $30,000 a year. To this amount of bonds must be added the $26,000 before alluded to, as not yet funded, and we have the sum of $424,150 as the amount of permanent debt, on which we are paying an average rate of interest of a little more than 5 per cent.

The temporary loan stands at $56,000; $30,000 of which is about the sum that was due us on the 1st inst., from the Commonwealth for advances to the families of volunteers as State aid; the remaining $26,000 is the unfunded portion of the amount paid for bounties to volunteers, before noticed.

The subject alluded to by my immediate predecessor, in relation to the inapplicability of existing laws to meet certain difficulties in the collection of taxes, has received the attention of the Legislature, and a law been passed applying the remedy, which law provides "that the several towns and cities of the Commonwealth may make such regulations for the custody, management and sale of such estates and the assignments of the tax titles thus obtained, not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth, as they may deem expedient."

It will devolve upon the City Council to pass an ordinance, making such regulations as in the language of the law, they may deem expedient, and to this subject I would invite your early attention.

The orders of the Council having reference to the arranging of the early records of the town of New Bed-

ford and also to the preservation of the records of the town of Dartmouth prior to the incorporation of New Bedford, have not been lost sight of; but owing to the pressure upon the person to whom the matter was entrusted, of more important and absorbing duties, but little progress has been made; hopes are however entertained, that, in the course of the year upon which we have just entered, the work may be nearly or quite completed.

The subject of our public schools is one of much importance, and on which, in my opinion, too high a value cannot be placed. The right training of the youth of our city is a matter of too much consequence to be lightly estimated.

There are undoubtedly among the pupils of our public schools, those who before many years, will be occupying places of trust and honor, not only in our own community, but possibly in the world at large. How important then, that the early impressions made upon their youthful minds should be of such a character as will influence them for good in after life.

I am well aware that the details of this department are entrusted to another Board, one selected by the citizens of the respective wards, for this specific purpose; yet the means by which this material branch of the public service is sustained, are in the control of the City Council; and while I would discourage anything like extravagance, or useless expenditures in this or any other department, I would, on the other hand, guard against too limited an oppropriation for a material and important purpose.

The amount allotted by the Council for the support of Public Schools for the current financial year was, as before stated, $8,000 less than for the previous year; in

consequence of which, the number of teachers was considerably reduced, as also the length of the school year, and further, no repairs to any extent have been made upon the school buildings, some of which require quite an outlay for that purpose.

The expediency of shortening the term of our schools to meet the appropriation, instead of the latter being sufficient to meet the proper and usual length of the terms, I submit for your consideration.

The schools, as I learn from the reports of those having them in charge, are in a good and healthy condition, and are satisfactorily conducted. The amount that will be expended by the department for the current year, it is believed, will not exceed the sum appropriated, viz: $32,000.

The office of Superintendent of Public Schools, instituted two years since, and which has thus far been filled by a gentleman of known and acknowledged ability, one who devotes to our educational interest a very large share, amounting to nearly the whole of his time, and who by his experience as a teacher, aided by high intellectual culture, exerts an influence over the characacter of our youth, that, like bread cast upon the waters, must and will return after many days, is in my apprehension, a movement in the right direction, and I sincerely hope that the change introduced into the School Department by the appointment of this officer will be permanent, believing that usefulness has resulted, and will continue to result from it.

Perhaps I shall be excused for manifesting a little unusual interest in the success of this measure, as it was my privilege to first introduce the subject of such appointment to the City Council, on an occasion like the present, in the year 1855.

A few statistics with regard to our schools may not be uninteresting.

From the report of the Superintendent I learn that the whole number "belonging" to the permanent public schools the past year was 3,398, which is only 7 less than in the preceding year, and that the number of teachers employed, exclusive of those in the evening schools, is 73, which is 12 less than in the preceding year. This reduction in the number of teachers has been made by assigning to each teacher a general average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ more scholars. The amount paid for tuition alone has been more than $4,000 less than the year preceding, and the average cost for the tuition of each one belonging is $7.71, in contrast with $9.06. The "average attendance" has been 50 more this year than last, and the "per cent. of attendance" has been 92 6-10, which is unusually good. He also makes the gratifying statement that, notwithstanding all the exciting and adverse influences of the year, which might be presumed to have proved detrimental to the interests of the schools, their efficiency and usefulness have been far more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected. This result he attributes mainly to the greater earnestness and fidelity which have characterized the entire corps of teachers.

For much other interesting and valuable information relating to the School Department, I refer you to the reports of the School Committee and the Superintendent.

The Public Library, which may, in some degree, be considered an auxiliary to the school department, continues to fill a very important place in the mind of the community, as is shown by the largely increased number of books taken, over that of the preceding year,

the increase being 4,219, and the aggregate 34,891, an average of 116 daily.

The number of cards has also been largely increased, the number reaching 5,177.

For this Institution of the People, which, I sincerely believe is exerting a very potent influence for good, in our city, I would bespeak your kind consideration and liberal appropriation.

The amount appropriated for the support of the poor for the current year was of necessity increased by the sum of $2,000. This department is one, upon which there is a constant, and I might say, an increasing demand, one which is not likely to be reduced for the year to come.

I learn from the Overseers, that the number of inmates at the Alms House and the expense of their support have been about the same as for the previous year, that the products of the farm have been greater than heretofore, which would have reduced the expenses, but for the largely increased cost of nearly all the articles required to be purchased for their department.

The expense for support of persons outside of the Alms House, has been less than usual, a smaller number of persons having received aid and in smaller amounts, which they say, arises from several causes; the large number of persons absent in the Army to many of whom aid would be rendered if at home; the large amount of money disbursed among this class as bounty for enlisting; the aid furnished by the State to families of volunteers; and from the reduced number of laborers left at home, they find more steady employment and consequently more means of support.

The amount expended in this department to the 1st inst., is $17,386.11, leaving to the credit of the account

$3,276.17 which it is hoped will carry it through to the end of the fiscal year.

In consequence of the small appropriations to the department of streets and highways for the current year, very little has been attempted, beyond keeping the streets in good repair, and paving some short sections where that was the most economical course; the only outlay of any particular importance has been upon the line of the brook running through the city from north to south, and upon that portion of it where it crosses the premises of parties immediately south of the present terminus of contemplated Crapo street. As this was commenced and chiefly finished, under the direction of the late Mayor, I am unable to speak of the reasons which led to the undertaking, but from what knowledge I possess, I must consider the expenditure greater than the necessity of the case required.

The amount of appropriation for this department for another year will claim the careful attention of the finance committee.

The subject of supplying the city with fresh water has been agitated to some extent, both in and out of the City Council, for the past two or three years.

A report of the Committee having the matter in charge, was made to the Council of the year 1861, giving a somewhat detailed statement of the possible supply of water within our reach, and also some estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking. The subject has been allowed to remain quiet so far as any action of the City Government has been concerned, from that time, until a very recent period, when a petition to the Legislature was published in accordance with a requisition of law, giving notice that application might be made to that body at its next session, for authority to

introduce pure soft water into the city, with the necessary adjuncts.

Here the matter rests; and it will devolve upon you, gentlemen, to determine whether the proposed authority shall be asked or not, whether the matter shall go on, or remain as now, at rest.

There are among our citizens, many who place a high value upon the measure, while others do not regard it in so important a light.

For my own part, on the basis as laid down by the report alluded to, I am free to say, that I do not think the time has fully arrived for such an outlay, upon an issue, about which there is much doubt.

Were we not already supplied, so far as sanitary or culinary purposes are concerned, with as good and as pure water as any community can require, the subject would present itself, to my mind, in a very different aspect.

Who among us, for his own personal or domestic use would, if water were distributed through our streets, introduce it into his private premises? probably very few, if any: the only purposes for which we want it then, as it seems to me, is for manufactories and the extinguishment of fires.

This brings us to the question, will the introduction of fresh water for the purpose of manufacturing, induce our capitalists to embark in a new, and, until experience is gained, an unknown business? or are we to look for capital from abroad to come in and establish new branches of industry among us?

What assurance have we that either of these results will be attained, if the plan contemplated and perhaps necessary to such enterprise is consummated.

In short, gentlemen, are we prepared to go forward

in the movement, from what data we have in our possession? If we are, let us proceed; if not let us investigate; and, if upon investigation, any other or better course suggests itself for our consideration, let us give the matter that careful consideration which its importance demands.

I will venture to propose that should the Council determine to go forward and obtain the Legislative authority before alluded to, the grant should contain a proviso, that the whole subject shall be referred to the voters of our city for their acceptance or otherwise.

It is a source of much gratification to state, as I do from the Report of the Engineers of the Fire Department, that this branch of our municipal organization is in good order, and that perfect harmony prevails in all its ramifications.

The force of the Department consists of the two steamers, six hand engines and one set of hooks and ladders, operated by 319 men.

The amount of property destroyed by fire during the year is reported to be $50,979; of which there was covered by insurance $44,471.

And now, gentlemen, having thus briefly brought to your notice some of the subjects that will claim your attention, I would encourage you to enter upon the duties, for the faithful performance of which you have just taken a solemn obligation, with an honesty of purpose, and a determination to discharge them in such manner as to leave upon your minds, at the expiration of your term of office, the conviction of having done your whole duty.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1863.

MAYOR,

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

Ward 1. WARREN LADD.
Ward 2. GEORGE G. GIFFORD.
Ward 3. AMBROSE VINCENT.
Ward 4. JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward 5. MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward 6. JOHN H. PERRY.

CITY CLERK,
HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL,
President, WILLIAM G. TABER.

WARD ONE.

HENRY HILLMAN, CHARLES H. TABER,
WILLIAM BOSWORTH, CALEB HAMMOND.

WARD TWO.

HENRY TABER 2d., ELLIS PERRY,
LEMUEL M. KOLLOCK, HENRY J. TAYLOR.

WARD THREE.

WILLIAM G. TABER, ELIJAH H. CHISHOLM,
GEORGE R. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM T. SMITH.

WARD FOUR.

GEORGE F. KINGMAN, JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
JOHN P. KNOWLES, 2D, JOHN W. MACOMBER.

WARD FIVE.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND, CHARLES F. HOWLAND,
HUMPHREY W. SEABURY, DAVID B. KEMPTON.

WARD SIX.

CHARLES H. SANFORD, CHARLES H. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM J. BOWEN, CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

HENRY S. PACKARD, TILSON B. DENHAM,
EZRA K. DELANO.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—RUFUS WHITE.
" 2—JOHN BRYANT.
" 3—DAVID B. WILCOX.
" 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.
" 5—JAMES R. RICKETSON,
" 6—HENRY HOLCOMB.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—LUTHER G. HEWINS,
" WILLIAM G. E. POPE,
" CHARLES M. PIERCE, JR.
WARD 2—CYRENIUS W. HASKINS,
" WILLIAM HOWE,
" EDWARD R. GARDINER.
WARD 3—HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
" WILLIAM S. STUDLEY,
" E. WILLIAMS HERVEY.

WARD 4—EDWARD P. ABBE,
" SAMUEL P. BURT,
" CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN.

WARD 5—CHARLES T. BONNEY,
" EDMUND RODMAN,
" CHARLES C. SAYER.

WARD 6—ISAAC H. COE,
" FRANCIS T. AKIN,
" BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) Chairman *ex officio.*

WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.
" 2—ALLEN PHILLIPS.
" 3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.
" 4—JAMES TAYLOR.
" 5—JOSIAH MACY.
" 6—MARSHAL G. SEARS.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex officio.*
WILLIAM G. TABER, President of the Common Council.
WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
CHARLES H. PIERCE,
JOSHUA C. STONE.

CITY MESSENGER,

WILLIAM H. WATKINS,

WARDENS.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.
2—JOSHUA C. HITCH.
3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.
4—JOHN H. DENNISON.
5—WILLIAM COOK.
6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

WARD 1—J. WINGATE FROST.
2—GEORGE PERRY.
3—THOMAS C. ALLEN.
4—EDWARD H. ALLEN.
5—WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.
6—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, JR.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.
John Kirk,
Asa B. Bessey,
William Bosworth.

WARD TWO.
Elihu Bunker,
George W. Paine,
Henry Taber, 2d.

WARD THREE.
Jonathan Handy,
Philip E. Colby,
Otis N. Peirce.

WARD FOUR.
Alden Wardell,
Roland C. Anthony,
Leonard B. Ellis.

WARD FIVE.
James H. C. Richmond,
James P. Allen,
Edward B. Whiting.

WARD SIX.
Thomas M. Hart,
Stephen J. Akin,
Thomas B. Tripp.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Barker and Vincent.

On Licenses—Aldermen Ladd, Vincent and Perry.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Vincent, Barker and Gifford.

On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Perry.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections—Councilmen Bosworth, Seabury and Macomber.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen H. Taber, 2d, C. F. Howland and C. H. Taber.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Hammond, Perry and Tillinghast.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Bosworth, Taylor, Kingman, C. F. Howland and Gifford.

On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Gifford, and Councilmen Chisholm, Kempton and Bowen.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Phillips, Sanford and Perry.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—Aldermen Perry and Gifford, and Councilmen Cornelius Howland, Smith and C. F. Howland.

On Accounts—Aldermen Barker and Perry, and Councilmen Kollock, Phillips and Kingman.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Barker and Howland, and Councilman Tillinghast, Taylor and Sherman.

On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Howland and Ladd, and Councilmen H. Taber 2d., Hillman and Smith.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Gifford and Ladd, and Councilmen Cornelius Howland, C. H. Taber and Sanford.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Perry and Vincent, and Councilmen Kingman, Chisholm and Kollock.

On Printing—Alderman Barker, and Councilmen Gifford and Macomber.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

City of New Bedford,
In Common Council, 3 mo. 25, 1863.

The Committee on Finance, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 25 of the City Ordinances, present to the City Council the accompanying statement of receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1863, from which it appears that the whole amount of receipts, including balance on hand March 1st, 1862, is five hundred and three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven 74-100 dollars, ($503,577.74); that the expenditures amount to four hundred and ninety-six thousand eighty-seven 53-100 dollars, ($496,087.53,) leaving a balance in the treasury of seven thousand four hundred and ninety 21-100 dollars ($7,490.21).

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1862 have been:

From balance on hand March 1st, 1862,	$18,523.08
From City and County Taxes for 1858,	3.46
From City and County Taxes for 1859,	160.70
From City and County Taxes for 1860,	733.75
From City and County Taxes for 1861,	10,475.36
From City and County Taxes for 1862,	143,597.62
From Drains and Sewers,	9.67
From Liquor Agent,	5,688.92
From Lighting the Streets,	24.00
From Highway Department,	444.71
From Schools,	823.26
From Relief Fund,	1,725.96
From Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	5,582.61
From Free Public Library,	79.00
From City Watch,	8.75
From Poor Department,	6,177.89
From Fire Department,	63.91
From Temporary Loan,	126,000.00
From City Debt,	1,401.34
From Rural Cemetery,	515.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	379.86
From Incidental Expenses,	3,109.89
From Bounty Fund,	300.00
From Special Appropriations,	173,000.00
From Allotment Rolls,	4,767.00
	$503,577.74

The expenditures from the Treasury for 1862 have been, for

Fire Department,	$12,109.79
Liquor Agency,	7,668.82
Free Public Library,	2,307.85
Lighting Streets,	4,530.56
City Debt,	33,013.00
Incidental Expenses,	16,411.59
Relief Fund,	6,258.27
Poor Department,	21,632.98
Night Watch,	11,191.54
Public Schools,	32,154.59
Repairs of Highways,	17,717.40
Salaries,	11,029.40
Rural Cemetery,	124.20
State of Massachusetts,	29,919.47
Temporary Loan,	140,000.00
Home and Coast Guard,	1,055.69
City Common,	148.76
Oak Grove Cemetery,	135.78
Real Estate Tax Account,	2,106.16
Bounty Fund, bounty to Volunteers,	141,690.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	141.68
Allotment Rolls,	4,767.00
	$496,087.53
Balance in Treasury March 1, 1863,	7,490.21
	$503,577.74

The funded debt of the City on March 1st, 1862, was two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, ($269,200), of which there has been paid during the year eighteen thousand fifty dollars, ($18,050), leaving two hundred fifty-one thousand one hundred fifty dollars ($251,150) outstanding. There have been issued during the year bonds to the amount of one hundred seventy-three thousand dollars ($173,000) exclusively for military purposes, making the amount of the City debt March 1st, 1863, four hundred twenty-four thousand one hundred fifty dollars ($424,150).

The temporary loan stands at fifty-six thousand dollars, $(56,000), which represents the amount of uncollected taxes and the advances to the Commonwealth for State aid paid to the dependents upon our volunteers.

Accompanying this will also be found the reports of the Sub-Committees, appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk, and of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and to prepare a schedule of the city property.

Which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

George Howland, Jr., Chairman.

In Common Council, March 26, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 26, 1863.

Concurred.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

In Committee, March 25th, 1863.

The Sub-Committee on Finance to whom was referred the acccounts of the City Clerk, and Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1863, have examined the same, and find them correct.

Annexed are copies of their several accounts in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Geo. F. Kingman,
Henry J. Taylor,
Chas. H. Gifford.

ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1863.

Amount of unpaid taxes from 1850 to 1857, inclusive, as per the last Report,		$10,691.58	
Remaining unpaid,			$10,691.58

NOTE.—There is to be deducted from this, the abatement made by the Assessors when the tax for the year 1857 was re-assessed.

1858.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1862,		$4,014.24	
Paid,		3.46	
Remaining unpaid,			4,010.78
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$4,010.78		
Balance app. "1858" per Treasurer's Books,	2,040.77		
Difference,	$1,970.01		
As follows:			
Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	$1,891.60		
Add balance on school books,	78.41		
Balance as above,	$1,970.01		

1859.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1862,		$3,768.65	
Remitted,	$16.44		
Paid,	160.70	177.14	
Remaining unpaid,			3,591.51
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$3,591.51		
Balance app. "1859" per Treasurer's Books,	2,915.83		
Difference,	$675.68		
As follows:			
Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	$538.34		
Add balance on school books,	137.34		
Balance as above,	$675.68		

1860.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1862,		$5,655.11	
Remitted,	$47.50		
Paid,	733.75	781.25	
Remaining unpaid,			$4,873.86
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$4,873.86		
Balance app. "1860" per Treasurer's Books,	2,630.45		
Difference,	$2,243.41		

As follows:			
Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	$2,104.77		
Add balance on school books,	138.64		
	$2,243.41		
1861.			
Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1862,		$17,342.93	
Remitted,	$116.53		
Paid,	10,457.36		
Books,	1.50	10,575.39	
Remaining unpaid,			6,767,54
NOTE.—Balance as per Treasurer's Books,	$13,920.43		
Special assessment,	23.40		
Balance due on school books,	191.49		
	$14,135.32		
Excess of abatement and remittance over overlay,	7,367.78		
Balance as above,	$6,767.54		
1862.			
Amount of tax-bills as per warrant of the Assessors,		$241,114.73	
State Tax,	$46,224,00		
County Tax,	24,641.53		
City Tax,	159,000.00		
Overlay,	11,058.49		
Books,	190.71		
		241,114.73	
Payments have been made by the Collector as follows:			
State Treasurer,	$46,224.00		
County Treasurer,	24,641.53		
City Treasurer:			
Appropriation, $143,597.62			
Books, 43.59			
	143,641.21		
	$214,506.74		
Abatement, $10,944.28			
Remitted, 795.31	11,739.59		
		226,246.33	
Balance uncollected,			14,868.40
NOTE.—Balance due on Treasurer's Books,		$15,402.38	
Balance due on school books,		147.12	
		$15,549.50	
Excess of abatement and remittance over overlay,		681.10	
Balance as above,		$14,868.40	
Whole amount unpaid taxes,			$44,803.67
The Appropriations represented by the amount of unpaid taxes now amount to			$26,865.21

JAMES B. CONGDON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1862. March 1. To balance in the treasury,		$18,523.08
To amount received of the Collector of Taxes on account of taxes:		
1858,	$3.46	
1859,	160.70	
1860,	733.75	
1861,	10,457.36	
1862,	143,597.62	
		154,952.89
Drains and Sewers.		
Of abutters,		9.67
Liquor Agency.		
Of Charles F. Willcox, Agent,		5,688.92
Lighting the Streets.		
Of Cornelius Howland,		24.00
Highway Department.		
Of Fahe, dirt,	$1.50	
J. F. Vinal,	3.58	
R. Hill, manure,	3.75	
Poor department, bill,	175.78	
R. Ashley, sale Oxen, &c.,	197.98	
Bill charged Incidentals,	25.64	
" " Schools,	18.24	
" " Common,	18.24	
		444.71
Schools.		
Of T. Stowe, Chairman of Committee,	$14.00	
Collector for books,	51.06	
State Treasurer, income of School Fund,	758.20	
		823.26
Relief Fund.		
Refunded by Volunteers,	$20.00	
" by Lydia A. Scott,	10.00	
Premium on Bonds,	1,320.20	
T. Ingraham, recruits,	22.00	
W. L. Rodman, "	30.00	
Refunded by Committee,	5.00	
" " Mayor,	7.47	
J. F. Vinal, recruits,	164.00	
Sales, blankets,	35.00	
" by G. D. Davis,	33.50	
" by C. Howland,	60.25	
Paymaster at Boston, sundry enrollment expenses,	18.54	
		1,725.96
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.		
Sundry amounts allowed to State Beneficiaries and returned into the Treasury,	$412.80	
Received of State Treasurer for advances to Beneficiaries, 1861,	5,046.81	
		$182,192.49

Amount brought forward,		$182,192.49
Received of same on account of same,	44.71	
Sundry amounts allowed but not paid out,	78.29	
		5,582.61
Free Public Library.		
Bills chaaged Incidentals,		7.900
Watch.		
C. Maxfield, duplicate,	$7.75	
C. H. Chisholm, over-allowance,	1.00	
		8.75
Poor Department.		
Of town of Raynham,	$139.77	
Of town of Edgartown,	24.40	
Of town of Acushnet,	155.68	
Of town of Westport,	681.32	
Of town of Gloucester,	51.30	
Treasurer of Commonwealth,	240.00	
Superintendent of Alms House,	880.69	
Fire Department,	161.41	
Highway Department,	285.45	
Overseers,	3,555.42	
Relief Fund,	2.45	
		6,177.89
Fire Department.		
Error in Rolls,	$2.12	
Error in bills, allowed twice, John E. Brown,	12.50	
Andrew J. Hammond,	3.92	
Poor Department bill,	45.37	
		63.91
Temporary Loan.		
Money hired at sundry times,		126,000.00
City Debt.		
Premium on Bonds,	$975.00	
Interest on do. received in advance,	426.34	
		1,401.34
Rural Cemetery.		
Of Superintendent, sale of lots,		515.00
Real Estate, Tax Account.		
Received for taxes upon property sold for taxes,		379.86
Incidental Expenses.		
Of Clerk of Market, rents,	$501.00	
Police Court, rent,	375.00	
Of same, fees,	1,030.16	
State Treasurer, Armory rent,	150.00	
Of same, bounty,	102.50	
For interest on Notes, negotiated after date,	167.06	
Intetest on City Bonds sold,	554.48	
Error in bills,	1.53	
Licenses, of I. M. Richardson,	29.00	
" of City Clerk,	153.00	
Rent, of T. P. Terry,	6.00	
Sundry bills not called for,	6.41	
N. Lewis, old brass,	33.75	
		3,109.89
Bounty Fund.		
Money refunded,		300.00
		$325,810.74

Amount brought forward,		$325,810.74
Special Appropriations. Amount received by the sale of City Bonds,—173 of $1,000 each, to meet appropriations as follows:		
Special Appropriation, 1861,	$25,000.00	
Relief Fund,	5,000.00	
Bounty Fund,	143,000.00	
		173.000.00
Allotment Rolls. Received from the State Treasurer for this amount allotted by Volunteers in the Army of the United States, and remitted to this office,		4,767.00
		$503,577.74

CREDITS.

By Mayor's Warrants drawn during the financial year now closed, to wit:		
Fire Department,	$12,109.79	
Liquor Agency,	7,668.82	
Free Public Library,	2,307.85	
Lighting Streets,	4,530.56	
City Debt,	33,013.00	
Incidental Expenses,	16,411.59	
Relief Fund,	6,258.27	
Poor Department,	21,632.98	
Night Watch,	11,191.54	
Public Schools,	32,154.59	
Highways,	17,717.40	
Salaries,	11,029.40	
Rural Cemetery,	124.20	
State of Massachusetts,	29,919.47	
Temporary Loan,	140,000.00	
Home and Coast Guard,	1,055.69	
Common,	148.76	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	135.78	
Real Estate Tax Account,	2,106.16	
Bounty to Volunteers,	141,690.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	114.68	
		491,320.53
Allotment Rolls. This amount rec'd. from State Treasurer and paid out in one hundred and thirty-nine payments to the persons to whom the money was allotted by Volunteers in the service of the United States,		4,767.00
Balance of Cash in the Treasury,		7,490.21
		$503,577.74

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
March 17, 1863.

JAMES B. CONGDON, *City Treasurer.*

BALANCES.

TREASURER'S BOOKS, MARCH 17, 1863.

DR.

Appropriation 1859,	$2,915.83
" 1860,	2,630.45
" 1861,	6,552.65
" 1862,	14,766.28
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1862,	25,485.61
" " " 1863,	7,013.29
Liquor Agency,	1,464.13
Real Estate, Tax Account,	1,726.30
Incidentals,	1,831.39
Cash,	7,490.21
	$71,876.14

CR.

Common,	$85.53
Fire Department,	616.48
Highway Department,	1,241.14
Light Department,	3,129.44
Library,	55.17
Temporary Loan,	56,000.00
Poor Department,	3,467.72
School Department,	1,559.91
Salaries,	334.64
Watch,	863.22
Relief Fund,	2,946.55
Selic Baker,	175.00
City Debt,	1,401.34
	$71,876.14

SALARIES.

To amount paid City Officers,	$11,029.40	
Balance to new account,	334.64	
		$11,364.04

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$364.04	
By amount appropriation,	11,000.00	
		$11,364.04

1863. March 1. By balance from old account, $334.64

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent's salary,	$1,200.00	
Amount paid Teachers salaries,	25,117.23	
" " books and stationery,	567.59	
" " stoves, pipe, and repairing,	430.20	
" " fuel,	1,510.85	
" " alterations and repairs,	837.18	
" " cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,530.38	
" " Incidental expenses,	961.16	
	$32,154.59	
Balance to new account,	1,559.91	
		$33,714.50

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$891.24	
By annual appropriation,	32,000.00	
By amount received from Chairman School Committee,	14.50	
By amount received from Commonwealth,	758.20	
By " " " Collector of Taxes,	50.56	
		$33,714.50

1863. March 1. By balance from old account, $1,559.91

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Paid Salaries of Librarian and Assistant,		$900.00
Paid for Books,		1,008.91
Paid for Incidental expenses,		398.94
		$2,307.85
Balance to new account,		55.17
		$2,363.02

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$284.02	
By annual appropriation,	2,000.00	
By overcharge on coal,	$79.00	
		2,363.02
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$55.17

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Labor, nursing, cook and farmer,	$842.76	
Fuel,	5,554.47	
Physician and medicines,	1,142.21	
Salary keeper of the alms-house,	600.00	
" Overseers of the Poor,	800.00	
" Chaplain,	100.00	
Groceries and provisions,	4,155.85	
Support of persons outside of the alms-house,	5,208.89	
Incidental expenses,	5,228.80	
	$21,632.98	
Balance to new account,	3,467.72	
		$25,100.70

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$922.81	
By annual appropriation,	18,000.00	
By amount received from town of Raynham,	139.77	
By amount received from town of Edgartown,	24.40	
By amount received from town of Acushnet,	155.68	
By amount received from town of Westport,	681.32	
By amount received from town of Gloucester,	51.30	
By amount received from State Treasurer,	240.00	
By amount received from Earl C. Briggs,	880.69	
By amount received from Josiah Macy,	3,555.42	
By amount received for hay, &c.,	446.86	
By amount received from Relief Fund,	2.45	
		$25,100.70
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$3,467.72

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid Firemen and Engineers,	$7,203,08	
Paid for repairs on engines and hose, and engine houses,	2,270.63	
Paid Incidental expenses,	2,636.08	
	$12,109.79	
Balance to new account,	616.48	
		$12,726.27

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$613.51	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By error on pay roll,	18.54	
By amount received for sale of manure,	45.37	
By amount transferred from Steamer Progress,	48.85	
		$12,726.27
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$616.48

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

Paid for paving, curbing, and crossing stone,	$2,776.25
Paid for labor and team work,	11,610.23
Paid for Incidental expenses,	3,330.92
	$17,717.40
Balance to new account,	1,241.14
	$18,958.54

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$3,513.83	
By annual appropriation,	15,000.09	
By amount received for sales of manure, &c.,	181.03	
By amount received for sale of Oxen,	197.98	
By amount received for cleaning off snow, &c.,	65.70	
		$18,958.54
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$1,241.14

LIGHTING STREETS.

Paid Lamp Lighters,	$1,174.00	
Paid for Gas,	1,972.86	
Paid for Oil,	1,061.85	
Paid for Lanterns and Lamp posts,	254.46	
Paid for Incidental expenses,	67.39	
		$4,530.56
Balance to new account,		3,129.44
		$7,660.00

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance of old account,	$1,136.00	
By annual appropriation,	6,500.00	
By amount received for casks, &c., sold,	24.00	
		$7,600.00
1863. March 1. By balance brought down,		$3,129.44

CITY WATCH.

Paid Watchmen,	$10,923.31	
Paid Incidentals,	268.23	
Balance to new account,	863.22	
		$12,054.76

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$46.01	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By error on Roll,	8.75	
		$12,054.76
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$863.22

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid for Liquors, &c.,		$5,894.44
Paid Salaries and Rent,		1,262.50
Paid Incidental expenses,		511.88
		$7,668.82

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance of old account,	$515.77	
By amount received of Agent for sales,	5,688.92	
By balance to new account,	1,464.13	
		$7,668.82
1863. March 1. To balance from old account,	$1,464.13	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid expenses of Police Court Room and Station Houses,	$981.06	
Paid extra services Assessors at Large, Assistant Assessors and office expenses,	540.61	
Paid Elections,	281.00	
Paid for support of Insane,	1,087.78	
Paid for Gas and Gas Fixtures,	221.14	
Paid Incidental expenses,	13,300.00	
	$16.411.59	
Transferred to Rural Cemetery,	4,837.74	
Transferred to Pine Grove Cemetery,	84.47	
Transferred to Main Drains and Common Sewers,	4.210.87	
Transferred to Appropriations 1861,	7,367.78	
Transferred to Appropriations 1862,	636.10	
		$33,548.55

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$5,414.46	
By annual appropriation,	17,287.00	
By amount received from Clerk of Police Court,	1,405.16	
By amount received from Clerk of the Market.	501.00	
By amount rec'd. from Commonwealth, rent of armory,	150.00	
By amount rec'd. from Commonwealth, militia bounty,	102.50	
By amount received for interest on notes and bonds,	721.54	
By amount received for licenses and rent of hall,	182.00	
By amount received for old chandelier,	33.75	
By amount received for rent, &c.,	7.16	
By amount of error in bill,	.37	
By amount of sundry bills uncalled for,	6.41	
By amount transferred from Deficiency account,	3,517.44	
By amount transferred from Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,388.37	
By balance to new account,	1,831.39	
		$33,548.55
1863. March 1. To Balance from old account,	$1,831,39	

RURAL CEMETERY.

1862. March 1.		
To balance from old account,	$5,228.54	
Paid sundry bills labor, lumber, &c.,	124.20	
		$5,352.74

CREDIT.

By amount received of Superintendent for sale of lots,	$515.00	
1863. March 1. By Balance transf'd. from Inc. Ex.	4,837.74	
		$5,352.74

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

1863. March 1.		
To amount sundry bills paid labor, lumber, &c.,		$135.78
Balance transferred to Incidental Expense account,		2,388.37
		$2.524.15

CREDIT.

1862. March 1. By balance of old account,		$2,524.15

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

1863. March 1.		
To amount paid sundry bills labor and surveying,		$114.68

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance of old account,	$30.21	
By balance transferred to Incidental Exp. account,	84.47	
		$114.68

CITY COMMON.

To amount paid sundry persons for labor on walks and fences, cutting hay, lumber, &c.,		$148.76
Balance to new account,		85.53
		$234.29

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$34.29	
By annual appropriation,	200.00	
		$234.29
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$85.53

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

1863. March 1.		
To transfer to Fire Department,		$48.85

CREDIT.

7862. March 1. By balance from old account,		$48.85

SELIC BAKER.

1862. March 1.
To balance to new account, $175.05

CREDIT.

By Appropriation, $175.00

1863. March 1. By balance from old account, $175.00

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

1862. March 1.
To balance from old account, $4,220.54

CREDIT.

1863. March 1.
By amount received for entering sewers, $9.67
By amount transferred from Incidental Exp. account, 4,210.87
$4,220.54

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

1862. March 1.
To balance of old account, $16,459.04

CREDIT.

1863. March 1. By transfer from sundry accounts, $16,459.04

HOME AND COAST GUARD.

1862. March 1.
To balance of old account, $249.68

GARRISONING FORT TABER.

Pay Roll for same, $295.75

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay Roll for same, $759.94
$1,305.37

CREDIT.

1863. March 1. By transfer from Relief Fund, $1,305.37

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Pay Rolls, State aid,		$37,590.42

CREDIT.

By amount received from the State,	$5,091.52	
By balance to new account,	32,498.90	
		$37.590.42
1863. March 1. To balance brought down,	$32,498.90	

RELIEF FUND.

ARMY AND NAVY BENEFICIARIES.

Pay Roll,	$526.50

CHARITY TO SOLDIERS.

Pay Roll,	$388.57

BOUNTY FOR RECRUITING.

Pay Roll,	$1,418.00

FORT TABER.

Pay Roll,	$175.00

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay Roll,	$6,258.27
Amount transferred to Home and Coast Guard,	1,305.37
1863. March 1. Balance to new account,	2,946.55
	$10,510.19

CREDITS.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	$2,174.23	
By amount received from sundry Volunteers,	30.00	
By amount received from sundry persons,	228.47	
By amount received from premium on Bonds sold,	1,320.20	
By amount received from sale of sundry articles,	128.75	
By amount appropriated by City Council Oct. 24th,	5,000.00	
By amount received for sundry bills,	18.54	
By amount transferred from Bounty Fund,	1,610.00	
		$10,510.19
By balance from old account,		$2,946.55

RECAPITULATION.

Army and Navy Beneficiaries,	$526.50	
Charity to Soldiers,	388.57	
Bounty for Recruiting,	1,418.00	
Fort Taber,	175.00	
Miscellaneous Bills,	3,750.20	
		$6,258.27

BOUNTY FUND.

Pay Rolls,—Bounty paid Volunteers,	$141,390.00	
To amount transferred to Relief Fund,	1,610.00	
		$143,000.00

CREDIT.

By Appropriations of City Council,	$143,000.00

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To amount paid for purchase of Real Estate sold for taxes,	$2,106.16

CREDIT.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes,	$379.86	
By balance to new account,	1,726.30	
		$2,106.16
1863. March 1. To balance from old account,	$1,726.30	

CITY DEBT.

To amount paid, principal and interest, on bonds,	$33,013.00
Balance to new account,	1,401.34
	$34,414.34

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	$33,013.00	
By amount received for premium and interest on bonds,	1,401.34	
		$34,414.34
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		$1,401.34

Table showing the payment of bonds and coupons, from Oct. 1, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1863	$18,850.00	$22,571.50	$41,421.50
1864	19,050.00	21,512.00	40,562.00
1865	18,550.00	20,440.50	38,990.50
1866	19,650.00	19,399.00	39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.50	37,150.50
1870	22.050.00	14,939.00	36,989.00
1871	18,950.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.50
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	26,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	$424.150.00	$258,706.00	$682,856.00

Outstanding bonds March 1, 1862,	$269,200.00
Issued during the year,	173,000.00
	$442,200.00
Paid during the year,	18,050.00
Outstanding as above,	$424,150.00
The Temporary Loan is now	$56,000.00

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March 25, 1863.

The Committee appointed from the Finance Committee to appraise the City Property, submit the following Report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &c., &c.

City Hall and lot,	$72,000,00
City Library building,	47,500.00
City Common,	50,000.00
Land on William street, including library lot,	14,500.00
Old Town Hall and lot,	11,000.00
Public Library, volumes,	13.000.00
City Stable and lot,	8,500.00
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	3,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	200.00
Powder Magazine and lot,	600.00
South Pound and lot,	200.00
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00
Land at Cove,	200.00
Gravel Lot, Dartmouth Road,	400.00
Gravel Lot, Clark's Point,	1,000.00
Acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00
Land on Willis street, "Watch House lot,"	500.00
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	550,00
Land near Benjamin Terry's,	525.00
Wind Mill lot,	600.00
Standard Weights and Measures,	350.00
Surveying Instruments,	350.00
Two Brass Field Pieces, with fixtures,	800.00
Muskets with other equipments, &c.,	250.00
Building and fixtures at Clark's Point,	250.00
	$227,500.00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

North school-house and lot,	$700.00
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00
Belville school-house and lot,	1,200.00
Perry's Neck school-house and lot,	1,000.00
Haskins' Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00
Hill street school-house and lot,	2,000.00
Merrimac street school-house and lot,	11,000.00
Parker street school-house and lot,	12,500.00
Cedar street school-house,	3,500.00

Amount brought forward,	
Maxfield street school-house,	3,750.00
Charles street school-house,	2,000.00
Kempton street school-house,	4,500.00
High School school-house,	15,000.00
William street school-house,	6,500.00
Arnold street school-house, "leased land,"	300.00
Bush street school-house,	6,000.00
Fifth street school-house,	25,000.00
Sixth street school-house,	3,500.00
Griffin street school-house,	900.00
Dartmouth street school-house,	4,500.00
Grove school-house,	4,000.00
Apparatus in High School,	750.00
Library,	100.00
Clark's Point school-house,	700.00
	$113,400.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	$350.00
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	4,000.00
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	600.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	8,000.00
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	1,000.00
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00
Hook and Ladder-house, "leased land,"	300.00
Engine No. 3,	800.00
Engine No. 4,	400.00
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00
Engine No. 6,	2,000.00
Engine No. 7,	250.00
Engine No. 9,	800.00
Engine No. 10,	800.00
Engine No. 11,	800.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, No. 1,	1,000.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100.00
Steam fire engine Onward,	4,900.00
Steam fire engine Progress,	4,900.00
Two water tanks,	900.00
Six horses for steamers,	1,200.00
Six set harnesses,	175.00
One two-horse wagon,	75.00
Spare hose,	2,000.00
	$38,250.00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and out-buildings,	$23,000.00
Old Alms House, Barn, and out-buildings,	1,400.00
Small Pox Hospital,	400.00
Farm, 76 acres,	12,500.00

Amount brought forward,	
Furniture in keeper's apartments,	160.00
Furniture in truant's apartments,	2,400.00
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	40.60
Mechanics' tools,	150.00
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00
Carts, geers, lumber and light wagons,	600.00
Farming Utensils,	600.00
Farm stock,	1,500.00
Wood-shed in city yard,	350.00
	$43,400.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

8 Horses,	$1,000.00
Wagons, carts and gears,	800.00
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	185.00
Sundry tools, &c.,	115.00
	$2,300.00

RECAPITULATION.

Public Buildings, Lands, &c.,	$227,500.00
School Department,	113,400.00
Fire Department,	38,250.00
Alms House Department,	43,400.00
Highway Department,	2,300.00
	$424,850.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. G. TABER,
CHAS. F. HOWLAND,
WM. BOSWORTH. } Committee.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with their official duty the Board of Engineers would herewith most respectfully submit the following Report, in relation to the Fire Department for the municipal year 1862:—

The Department has undergone no marked change during the year, and under its present organization it is in as complete order and efficiency as at any period during our term of office, each Engine and apparatus connected therewith being in a good and effective condition. The several engine houses are in good repair, and have been kept clean during the year.

There has been a marked unanimity of action that has prevailed with the entire Department throughout the past year.

There are now in commission, manned, and attached to the Department, two Steam Fire Engines, six hand Engines and one Hook and Ladder carriage, with a force of three hundred and nineteen men. Two hand Engines and one Hook and Ladder carriage are held as reserves.

There has been purchased during the year, one thousand feet of Boyd's patent cotton $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch leading hose.

The department has been called out by fires and false alarms thirty-one times. As near as it can be ascertained the property destroyed by fires for the year is $50,979.00. Insurance on the same $44,471.00.

The following is a schedule of fires, alarms, &c., during the year.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS	CAUSES, &c.
1862.						
1 mo. 7			Out of city.			Fire in Fairhaven.
2	S. Andrews.	S. Andrews.	Foot of Grinnell street.			Slight burning shed. Incendiary.
28	Mrs. Mary Leary.	Mrs. Mary Leary.	Chestnut st. rear of Smith st.			Slight burning house. Incendiary.
29	Mrs. Mary B. Eddy.	Almy & Swain.	111 Union street.			
	Mrs. Mary B. Eddy.	W. W. Parder.	111 Union street.			
	Abraham Barker.	Joseph Hicks.	113 Union street.			
	Abraham Barker.	William Clark.	113 Union street.	$16,380	$12,880	Burning of Hardware, Clothing, Book Stores, &c.
	I. F. Parsons.	I. F. Parsons.	103, 105 & 107			
	I. F. Parsons.	Davenport,	Union street.			
	I. F. Parsons.	Munroe &c.				
		Heleg Howland.				
2 mo. 11	Isaac Moore.	Mrs. Hathaway.	77 North Second street.	450	450	Burning of dwelling house. Incendiary. (Lard.)
3 mo. 1	Maurice Drinen.	Drinen & Kehew.	112 South Water street.			
	J. Joseph.	J. Joseph.	116 South Water street.	1,200	1,200	Burning of grocery and dwelling house.
9						False alarm.
10	Jane Thomas.	Jane Thomas.	Elm st. near Cedar st.	Trivial.		Slight burning of dwelling. Caught from chimney.
11	Nancy Blackmer.	Brad. Pierce.	S. First st. rear Rivet Fact'y.	300		Burning of barn, hay, &c.
12			Out of city.			Fire in Dartmouth.
17	Est. C. W. Morgan.	A. S. Howland.	80 South Water street.	600	400	Burning of oil bleachery.
30	African Church.	African Church.	Kempton street.	300	300	Burning of church. Incendiary.
4 mo. 3	Nathan Chase.	Armory.				
	Nathan Chase	Miss Raymond.				
	Nathan Chase.	Chas. Fales.	Corner of Purchase and			
	Nathan Chase.	E. Wilson.	Elm streets.	851	271	Burning of Armory, Auction Room, Ambrotype Saloon, &c. Slightly.
	Nathan Chase.	S. H. Wilkinson.				
	Nathan Chase.	C. L. Spencer.				
5	Clark Ridley.	Unoccupied.	Noel Taber Road.	500	500	Burning of dwelling. Incendiary.
	H. Peiser.	H. Peiser.	Union street.	800	800	Slight burning of clothing store. Incendiary.
6	Simeon Doane.	Simeon Doane.	Point Road.	4,400	3,850	Burning of dwelling. Defect in chimney.
8	Rope Works.	Rope Works.	Court street.	4,000	4,000	Partial burning of works.
10	L. B. Brown.		Kempton street.	Trivial.		Burning of shed.
12		L. Boutell.	87 Union street.			Burning of feather bed.
13			Out of city.			Fire in woods, at Long Plain.
14						False alarm.
5 mo. 11	F. Kempton.		Kempton street.	200		Burning of house.
6 mo. 18	F. Kempton.		Kempton street.			Burning of house.
23			105 Pleasant street.			Partial burning of wood shed.
7 mo. 8	Est. C. W. Morgan.		149 County street.	900	830	Burning of barn.
26			Cor. S. Water & Coffin sts.			Burning of bed.
10 mo. 5	Wm. G. White.	Wm. G. White.	84 Purchase street.			
	Jas. M. Tripp.	James M. Tripp.	84 Purchase street.	2,530	1,412	Burning of blacksmith's, carriage shops, &c.
	Benjamin Dexter.	Wm. H. Woods.	82 Purchase street.			
10 mo. 22	Samuel Rodman.	Wm. Waters.	146 North Second street.			
	Samuel Rodman.	Wm. Bailey.	148 North Second street.	1,045	1,045	Burning of dwelling house. Defect in chimney.
24	Wm. C. Taber.	C. Taber & Co.	49 Union street.			
	Wm. C. Taber.	John Cunningham.	45 Union street.	13,963	13,963	Burning of clothing and book store.
11 mo. 14	A. H. Potter.	A. H. Potter.	Court street.	2,570	2,570	Burning of dwelling caught from furnace.
12 mo. 13			Out of city.			Fire in Dartmouth.
				$50,979	$44,471	

The pay of the Firemen for the year ending October 31st, 1862, amounted to $8,588.19.

The Board would most respectfully suggest to the City Council, that certain sections of the city would suffer severely in case of fire for deficiency of water, and any early action in the matter by which a more efficient method for supplying water to the Fire Department, would add much to the well organized and efficient Department.

In conclusion, we would recur with pleasure to the entire Department for their general promptness and efficiency when in discharge of their duties.

Per order of the Board,

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, Dec. 22, 1862.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonand, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1862-3.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their Report for the year, ending Feb. 28, 1863.

Out of the Alms House, the expense has been	$11,243,61
At the Alms House,	10,389.37
Total amount expended,	$21,632.98
Balance on hand March 1, 1863,	3,467.72
	$25,100.70

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1862,	$922.81
Appropriation,	18,000.00
From Commonwealth,	240.00
From various towns for support of Poor,	4,411.96
From board of Hospital patients,	195.93
From sales from Farm,	1,327.55
From Relief Fund,	2.45
	$25,100.70

Number of admissions to Alms House during the year,	123
Average number supplied per month,	84 2-12
Number of deaths,	7
The admissions were by sentence of Court,	73
For Truancy,	18
For Intemperance,	48
For Larceny,	7
Inmates of Marine Hospital,	9

The following are the principal products of the farm:

Hay,	90 tons.
Corn,	333 bushels.
Oats,	290 "
Barley,	64 "
Beef,	7,259 pounds.
Pork,	9,757 "
Potatoes,	698 bushels.
All other Vegetables,	437 "
Milk,	17,063 quarts.

The expense of supporting the Poor the past year, has been less by $4,865.94 than the year preceding.

The reduction is, no doubt, owing to the large number of persons enlisted in the Army and Navy whose families have received State aid, bounties, &c.

The Farm has been much more productive than heretofore, which would have considerably reduced the expenses but for the great advance in price of about all the articles purchased for this establishment.

Provisions, clothing and fuel, which form a large item in the Alms House expenses, have advanced in price, over the last year not less than an average of 30 per cent., making a difference of about one thousand dollars in those articles alone.

During the past year a lot on the south-east corner of the farm, containing about 5 acres, has been cleared and walled, and will be cultivated the present season. There now remains unimproved, but one lot, containing about 5 acres, on the north-east corner of the farm, the clearing of which will be commenced the present year.

Out of the Alms House, the expenditures have been as before stated, $11,243.61, being $5,315.91 less than the preceding year. This amount has been distributed to 763 families, comprising 2,348 persons. Of these persons 418 only belong to this city,—612 belong to various towns by whom their expense is reimbursed,

1,318 have no settlement in this State, and the expense on their account has been $2,395.21.

It is truly said that it costs a great deal to support the poor, but we see no way of reducing it but by pursuing a niggardly course, such as providing supplies of a poorer quality, and perhaps less in quantity. This course might reduce the expense to any amount desired, but we do not believe the people of New Bedford wish us to adopt it.

Another large item in the Alms House account is the expense for the support of Truants. Although they are not received as paupers, they have their support from the appropriation for the support of the poor. Many of the children committed for truancy have a settlement in other towns, in which cases those towns are relieved from their support, and the burthen falls upon the city.

It seems to us unjust that we should be required to provide food and clothing, in addition to their schooling. We would therefore respectfully suggest that measures be taken to secure the enactment of a law whereby the cost of their support may be reimbursed by the towns where the settlement of such truants may fall.

In behalf of the Board.

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

In Board of Aldermen, March 26, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, March 26, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S REPORT.

1862.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Bedford,
December 31, 1862.

To his Honor the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with my official duty, I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1862.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court was 508, of which 321 were males, and 187 females.

The following are the offences:

Drunkenness,	223	Common nuisance,	1
Common Drunkards,	39	Disorderly houses,	6
Assault and Battery,	102	Trespass,	4
Larceny,	51	Obtaining goods under false pretence,	5
Vagrancy,	9	Contempt of court,	3
Bastardy,	2	Malicious mischief,	2
Idle and disorderly,	17	Common seller of liquor,	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	Perjury,	5
Incendiaries,	1	Forgery,	4
Sale of liquor,	13	Passing counterfeit money,	2
Rape,	2	Lascivious cohabitation,	2
Profane swearing,	1	Sale of fire works,	1
Murder,	1	Breaking glass,	1
Firing squib,	1	Disobedient child,	2
Assault with knife,	2		

The following is the amount received and paid out by me:

Balance due me from account 1861,	$7.16
Amount paid out by me,	33.27
Amount received from officers fees,	$23.53
Leaving a balance in my favor of	$16.90

In referring to the above list of prosecutions, it will be seen that the number has gradually decreased, not more, probably, than keeping pace with the decrease in our population. And the annual report of the Captain of the Watch shows that the number of lodgers has largely decreased. This reduction has been caused in most part, by the inducements held out by the cities and towns in this and other States for enlistment, which this class has volunteered to accept. Drunkenness is the cause of a large per cent. of the prosecutions made by the police, but the government has secured the services of a large proportion of that class of men, so that they are removed from a life of dissipation, and placed them under proper discipline, and more healthful influences. Aside from military processions, and the great influx of strangers, our city has been unusually quiet. But the duties of the Department have been somewhat perplexing consequent upon the large number of desertions from the army,—the department has rendered efficient service to the government in returning such deserters to camp, and also rendered themselves serviceable in aiding and encouraging enlistment.

The department, I confidently believe, is making gradual progress, as its past and present condition will show, and the record of their doings most satisfactorily show that their efforts have proved both efficient and effective. And I take great satisfaction in acknowledg-

ing to the men of the department, my thanks to them for the promptness, and cheerfulness with which they have on all occasions responded to my orders, and for the ability and faithfulness with which they have executed them. May I not say then, that the department has vindicated its claim to public confidence, and answered fully the reasonable expectations of all good citizens.

In presenting this brief report, I cannot forbear mentioning the loss of our deceased Mayor and City Clerk, whose fidelity, and integrity, will be held in grateful memory by all our citizens, nor can I fail to express my heartfelt loss in the removal to another sphere, of two such faithful and useful men.

In conclusion, I must say that we have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of a man for Chief Magistrate of our city, whose past private, and public life, is a sufficient guarantee of the ability, fidelity, and integrity, which will characterize his administration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. TERRY, City Marshal.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

H. T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

Report of the Captain of the Watch, 1862.

NEW BEDFORD, January 1, 1863.

To his Honor the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:—

In accordance with the City Ordinances, I respectfully submit the following Report of the Watch Department during the last Municipal year.

Whole number of occupants during the year, 919. 219 arrests, and 700 lodgers.

Arrests as follows:—113 males and 106 females.

For Drunkenness,	78	males and	86	females.
Vagrancy,	4	"	1	"
Idle and disorderly persons,	2	"	11	"
Assault,	9	"	2	"
Common drunkards,	3	"		
Larceny,	5	"	1	"
Keeping disorderly house,			3	"
Deserting from Poor House,	1	"		
Malicious mischief,			2	"
Deserting from army,	11	"		

Lodgers, viz:—543 males, 157 females.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER, Captain of the Watch.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Adopted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL, JANUARY 3, 1863.

Published by order of the City Council.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

City of New Bedford,
In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor of the City,
WILLIAM G. TABER, Esq., President of the Common Council,
WARREN LADD, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.
JOSHUA C. STONE, Esq.
CHARLES H. PIERCE, Esq.
} at large.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., JAMES B. CONGDON, JOSHUA C. STONE.

BUILDING.

WARREN LADD, WILLIAM G. TABER, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, WARREN LADD, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

LIBBARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MARIA A. PIERCE.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen:—As required by the Ordinance establishing the New Bedford Free Public Library, the Trustees of that institution now present to the City Council their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Free Public Library has entered upon the second decade of its existence. The ordinance by which it was established was passed on the 16*th day of August*, 1852.

It was opened to the use of the public on the 3*d day of March*, 1853.

The First Annual Report was dated *March* 28*th*, 1853.

The corner stone of the Library Building was laid on the 28*th day of August*, 1856.

The building was opened to the use of the public, *November* 9*th*, 1859.

At the opening of the library in 1853, it "*contained nearly six thousand volumes.*"

The number of volumes is now *sixteen thousand:* the pamphlets number *five thousand.*

The number of books which have been taken from the library during the year is *thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.*

The daily average is *one hundred and sixteen.*

The whole number of cards issued is *five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven;* an increase during the year of *five hundred and forty-four.*

During no previous year has the number of books taken been so large; it being more than *four thousand* in advance of last year's report, which exhibited the highest number which had then been reached.

These are interesting and gratifying statements. A daily average delivery of *one hundred and sixteen volumes,* is a fact which of itself is an epitome of the progress of the institution and its present position.

The library enters upon the second decade of its existence as a firmly established Municipal Institution. The people recognize it as a component part of the city organization. The representatives of the people are expected so to regard it, and to take all necessary measures to secure its usefulness and provide for its enlargement.

The progress of the decade which has now closed, and the present condition of the institution, are gratifying facts in our municipal history. We have, during this period, added to our catalogue an average of one thousand volumes a year; we have reached the highly respectable number of sixteen thousand; we have erected for our literary treasures a safe, convenient and beautiful building; and the practical working of the institution has given it a secure place in the regards of the inhabitants of the city.

While the possession of an institution of such a high character and value may be regarded as a source of commendable public gratification, the position which it holds as an educator of the people, the uses which it subserves in the great work of training and informing the public mind, must give it its principal claim to the fostering care of the councillors of the city, and to the prudent and enlightened oversight and control on the part of those who have the more immediate direction of its affairs.

It is gratifying to our city-pride to know, that the establishment of our Free Public Library and the success which has attended it, have been regarded abroad as indications of an enlightened and well-directed public spirit; and it is well known to those upon whom the management of the library has devolved, that the favorable issue of our experiment has been highly influential in multiplying similar institutions in our Commonwealth and in our country. It is a judgment that belongs to the character of our people, to give a high and honorable position to all acts, public or private, that foster the cause of learning and diffuse among all classes and conditions the inestimable treasures of knowledge, and the elevating influence of a healthy literature. We claim the right to this favorable and enlightened judgment, from a conviction that this result has been accomplished by our Free Public Library. It has done the work for which it was established. It has shown the wisdom of the legislature which gave to the municipal body the power to give it an existence; it has fulfilled the highest expectations of the Council whose ordinance established it; it has justified the enlightened liberality which has made it an object of the constant care and the annual bounty of the city government;

and has won for itself the regard and confidence of the people. The Library for the People, is an advanced step made by the people in the work of enlightenment — of a sound, practical, permanent elevation — giving dignity to the individual and a true and enduring prosperity to the body politic. As citizens of Massachusetts and of New Bedford, we contemplate with much satisfaction the pioneer attitude which our State and City sustain in this undertaking. As we contemplate the past, we are hopeful for the future. Let the City Council continue to give to the library a wise supervision, liberal appropriations and faithful managers, and we may safely venture upon the prediction that at the close of the *second* decade of its history it will be found richer, in a proportion exemplified by the *first*, in all those attributes which give it so high a claim to the confidence, regard and support of the people.

In predicting for our cherished institution whose past is so affluent in incidents at once pleasant and encouraging, a future of increased prosperity, we do not base our hopes and expectations wholly upon the continued favorable action and careful supervision of the city government and its agents. This must be the main dependence for its usefulness and growth; but we look hopefully and reliably upon the co-operation, in this good work, of the wealth and enlightened public spirit of individual inhabitants of our city. We feel more than justified in again presenting to you and to the public this aspect of our subject. The Free Public Library has claims upon the intelligent and wealthy of New Bedford that it would be almost a libel upon them to doubt that they will one day recognize and answer.

Once before, the Trustees have in their report, given a prominent place to an appeal to private munificence

on behalf of the library. For repeating the appeal we make no apology, and in making it we feel justified in adopting the language of the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1856.

"With no considerations to influence us but such as belong to a deeply rooted conviction that we are "zealously affected in a good thing," we could wish to find access to many, whose "pure minds" if once "stirred up by way of remembrance," would not fail to "devise liberal things" concerning us. We know that it may most emphatically be said of the institution in whose behalf we are pleading, that "BY LIBERAL THINGS SHALL IT STAND." No form of words could more aptly express the idea which lies at the foundation of the work in which we are engaged. Liberality is its life. It came into existence at its bidding, it has flourished under its fostering care, and its future is bright with a radiance thrown around it by our hopeful confidence. Liberality, public and private; liberality of thought, feeling and action; liberality that recognizes the obligation and feels the joy of dealing justly and nobly with the manhood of every member of God's earthly family; this is the word, which, in its beautiful comprehensiveness more fully than any other, expresses the origin, the aims, and the needs of our Free Public Library. Therefore it is that we feel great freedom in using it, when we would incite to thought and action favorable to a cause so worthy of the advocacy and aid of all generous hearted and right-minded persons. We ask them to be liberal towards our new, but influential and valuable Public Educational Institute — liberal in thought, liberal in feeling, and, as they may have ability and opportunity, liberal in action.

We want, from the wealthy and enlightened citizens of New Bedford, what we cannot obtain from the action,

however liberal and harmonious, of our Municipal authorities. That want would be met by finding in the alcoves of our beautiful library-hall, and upon the walls of the tasteful edifice now about to be dedicated to the cause of public enlightenment and progress, the evidence of a lively sympathy with the movement, and of a disposition, on the part of those upon whom have been bestowed large stores of material wealth, to direct a portion of it into this channel. Money can purchase books, and pictures and statues; and money will come, when votes are passed and city officials demand it in the name of the Commonwealth. But money alone cannot purchase that feeling, born of gratitude and benevolence and of a thoughtful and rightful apprehension of the brotherhood of man and of man's craving for sympathy, and for a good beyond the joys of sense, which bids those to whom Providence has been bountiful and who feel the responsibilities of the stewardship to which they have been called, to send forth for the well-being of their fellow men, the rich streams of their bounty, directed and hallowed by elevated thought and self-forgetting charity, to cheer, to refresh, to renovate, to bless.

Let us then multiply the evidence of this manly, this christian feeling. Let the whole field be made green and beautiful by an irrigation, generous and bountiful, from these rich fountains of pecuniary ability and elevated sentiment. Let there be concentrated within the walls of our library-edifice, a spot consecrated, not only to moral and mental improvement, but to the cultivation and enjoyment of a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public well-being, many of the treasures of literature and art, not only diffusing around the rich delights of taste and the valuable accumulations of knowledge, but sending forth constantly and forcibly, the

teachings which fill the mind with thoughts of an enlightened munificence and awaken within us emotions of gratitude and good-will."

Our esteemed fellow citizen, who, in the year 1856, when the report from which we have quoted was written, held, as he now holds, the highest office in the gift of our people, and who, as ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees placed his name to that report, gave, soon after, a practical illustration of the sentiments to which he had given the sanction of his name and his high official position. The "Howland Fund," established by the Hon. George Howland, Jun., is yielding to the library a yearly income of about one hundred dollars. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the means thus obtained are expended for such rare and expensive publications as the Trustees have not felt justified in purchasing with the funds appropriated by the city, but which it is thought desirable to place within the reach of the visitors to the library. A collection of about one hundred and twenty-five volumes of works of the foregoing description has already been made, which will be increased as the means at our disposal will allow. The Trustees have not felt willing to deprive themselves of the pleasure of presenting to their fellow citizens the example afforded by this act of enlightened liberality, because he by whom it was performed is, as Mayor of our city, a member of the board, and, as its President, the official medium of communication between them and the Council. Not he, but the other members of our body are speaking, when this generous deed is alluded to, as one calling for the gratitude of the people, and worthy of imitation on the part of those, who with minds disposed to "devise liberal things," have the means at their disposal, to gratify their liberality and benefit their fel-

low-men. The position in which Mr. Howland stands to this report being fully understood, there can be no impropriety in our making this brief recital, or in our expressing the hope that it will lead many others to imitate his example. In Boston, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by individuals in aid of the free public library of that city — in Charlestown, the private contributions have equalled those made by the public for the same object — in Worcester, a rich, enlightened and generous-hearted citizen has made a free gift to the city of a collection of books to form which he has devoted the labor of his life and more than thirty thousand dollars in money — and in Springfield private effort combining with public liberality has, within three years gathered a free library of twelve thousand volumes, and the same co-operation is about to be invoked with every prospect of success, in the erection of a building adapted to its flourishing condition.

We have another reason for calling attention, by "way of remembrance" to this "liberal thing" on the part of our fellow citizen.

The books which have been from time to time purchased from the income of the "Howland Fund" are not only ornamental but useful. The purpose had in view by the generous donor will not be subserved if they remain unused upon our shelves. Although now few in number, they embrace a variety of subjects; and in the demands of taste, literature and science, occupy the highest places. For the purpose of calling the attention of the visitors to the library to these books, and inducing such a use of them as their great value and the wishes of the donor demand, we shall give a list of them in the appendix to the report.* To that list we invite at-

* See Appendix, Note A.

tention; and although the books are not included in the catalogue of our circulating volumes, the public may be assured that every facility will be afforded for their examination and study.

Since the publication of our general catalogue, six thousand volumes have been added to the library. A complete catalogue is very desirable, but the expense of a supplement would be great, and such a publication is not at present contemplated. It should, however, be known that a manuscript catalogue, which, with the published volume, embraces all the books now belonging to the library, has been prepared by the Librarian, and can always be consulted upon application to that officer. The time is not far distant, when it will be found necessary to publish a supplementary volume.

Since our last report, all our pamphlets, about five thousand in number, have been arranged according to their subjects, and a portion of them catalogued. In arranging them, boxes have been preferred to binding as more convenient and economical. We would call attention to our collection as rich in publications of a local character; and, with a view to the increase, in extent and value, of this important department, would earnestly ask for it the co-operation of all who may have it in their power to aid us in its enlargement. The rule followed by many friends of the library is a good one — to send to it any pamphlet which may come into their possession. In this way that which is often useless and sometimes an encumbrance, becomes available and valuable. We consider it at this time particularly important to "stir up" the minds of our people to this subject. The unusual demand for waste paper is bringing out from chest and attic the gatherings of years; and it is much to be feared, that a proper discrimination will

not be used when an opportunity is given to turn into value the accumulation of the garret. Every pamphlet has a value to us far greater than that put upon it by the paper-maker; and we ardently hope that nothing of this kind will be allowed to go into the wagon of the peddler. We would repeat the remark, that a greatly increased value is placed upon a pamphlet as soon as it becomes the property of the library. It no longer makes a part of the miscellaneous deposits of drawers and cupboards. It is marked and numbered, and arranged with those of its kindred; and from an article of rubbish, isolated and unavailable and consequently useless, it takes its place as a component part of a volume, valuable to the local annalist and the general historian, and a land-mark pointing out the course of events, and the progress of human thought. In this connection we would again call attention to the subject of publications illustrative of the local history or typography of our city and its vicinity. In our last report we published the titles of all the Newspapers which, as far as our knowledge extends, have been published in New Bedford. We renew the wish then expressed, that persons having manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, newspapers, prints or pictures in their possession of a local character, may be induced to deposit them in the Free Public Library. They would not cease to be theirs in every sense in which they can be looked upon as valuables, by being placed where all might share in the pleasure and profit they are calculated to impart.

During the year, for the first time since the creation of this board, one of its members has been taken from us by death. Isaac C. Taber, the Mayor of our city, and who, as such, was for nearly three years the President of the Board of Trustees, died

on the twenty-ninth day of September last. Honorable alike to him and to yourselves have been the measures you have taken to express your respect for your late Chief Magistrate; to place upon the records of the city your sense of his eminent public services; and give perpetuity to the gratitude and regard of the people by giving them to the keeping of the enduring monument you have placed upon his grave. His labors for the library made a part of these services you have recognized and perpetuated. Your appropriate and comprehensive action leaves nothing for us to perform or desire. We have placed upon our records the deep feelings of solemnity and regret, called forth by the death of our colleague, and would bear our united testimony to the unfailing courtesy and ability with which he presided at the meetings of our board, and to the deep interest he always manifested in the prosperity of the library.*

We would again call your attention to the subject of warming the library building. We remain of the opinion, that a different arrangement for this purpose is demanded for comfort, convenience, and economy.

We close with a list of the donations with which we have been favored during the year. It is the longest if not the most valuable we have published. This evidence of the increase of the number of our benefactors is highly gratifying; and in communicating our thanks to those who have thus given evidence of their interest in the growth and prosperity of the People's Library, we would express the hope that our future reports may make it manifest to the public, that our favorite institution is constantly increasing in the regards of the friends of literature and knowledge.

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* See Appendix, Note B.

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,			3
American Philosophical Society,	1		1
Anthony, Edmund,	3	5	33
Anthony, R. C.,	5		21
Bache, A. D., Supt. U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Barnard, Henry,			1
Bible Society,	2		
Boston City Library,			1
Boston Society of Natural History,		1	
Brayton, David,	5		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Butler, Rev. James D.,			1
Charlestown Public Library,	1		1
City of Providence,			2
Clifford, John H.,	1		
Congdon, James B.,			3
Covell, Joseph,	1		2
Crapo, Wm. W.,			1
Cummings, Arial J.,			1
Dartmouth College,			1
Dawson, Henry B.,			1
Dexter, Frank B.,			1
Durfee, Wm. F.,	2		
Eliot, Thomas D.,	36	1	17
Fall River Public Library,			1
Fisher, Wm. Logan,			1
Goodwin, Nathaniel,			1
Goodwin, Wm. F.,			3
Gould,	1		
Green, Thomas A.,			6
Harvard College,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,	49	6	409
Kent, George A.,			1
Leonard, Horatio,			32
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Lowell City Library,	1		1
Mackie, Andrew, Jr.,			1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,	1		2
Morissey, John,			1
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New York Mercantile Library Association,	1		10
New York State,	14		6
Palmer, Thomas H.,	3		
Parsons, Israel F.,			
Parsons, Thomas,			1
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Peirce, Benj. W.,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,			1
Providence Athenaeum,	1		
Redwood Library, Newport,			2
Reed, B. F.,			1
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Samuel,	1		1
Smithsonian Institution,	1	4	

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—CONTINUED.

	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
State of Massachusetts,	2		
State of Rhode Island,	1		
Sumner, Charles,	2		11
Taber, Isaac C.,	1		6
Thomas, Rev. Moses G.,			1
United States Government,	37		
War Department,		1	
Willey, H.,	2		3
Winthrop, R. C.,			3
Wood, Henry T.,	3		1
Wood, John W.,			1
Worcester Public Library,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,			1

MAPS, PICTURES, &c.

Akin & Allen,—Camp Meeting Herald.

Bonney, J. S.,—Five-Dollar Confederate Note.

Clark, H. B.,—Map of the Approaches to Richmond.

Congdon, James B.,—Map of New Bedford, Surveyed and Drawn by Jos. Congdon, Bost., 1834; Plan of New Bedford, by E. Thompson, 1847; Plan of New Bedford, from Original Surveys, by J. C. Sidney, Phil., 1850; Map of New Bedford and Fairhaven, by R. G. Ingraham, 1857; Map of Bristol County, 1851; Map of the Union, 1859; Colton's New Illustrated Map of the World, 1859. Engravings:—View of New Bedford from Fort Phœnix; New Bedford Fifty Years since. Painted by Wm. A. Wall. Lith. by Endicott & Co., N. Y. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1851; View of the Stone Fleet, which sailed from New Bedford, Nov. 16, 1861. Drawn by Benj. Russell. Lith. L. Pranye & Co., Boston; New Bedford as seen from Fairhaven. Drawn by J. W. Hill. Pub. by Smith, Bros. & Co., N. Y., 1853.

Taber, Charles,—Engraving, Framed: Private Signals of the Whaling Vessels, &c., belonging to the Port of New Bedford. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1857.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
JOHN H. PERRY,
WARREN LADD,
HENRY T. WOOD,
WILLIAM G. BAKER,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
} *Trustees.*

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1863.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

List of Publications purchased with the income of the Howland Fund.

Syria the Holy Land and Asia Minor Illustrated. With Descriptions of the Plates, by J. Carne. London, 1842. 3 v. 4°.

Gallery of Pictures by the First Masters of the English and Foreign Schools; with Biog. and Critical Dissertations, by A. Cunningham. London, n. d. 2 v. 4°.

Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps. By W. Brockedon. London, 1827-29. 2 v. 4°.

China, in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire. Drawn by T. Allom; with Hist. and Descriptive Notices by G. N. Wright. Lond. n. d. 4 v. 4°.

National Gallery of Pictures, by the Great Masters. Lond. n. d. 4°.

Ireland: its Scenery, Character, &c. By Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hall. Lond. n. d. 3 v. roy. 8°.

The Mansions of England. From Drawings by J. P. Neale. Lond. 1847. 2 v. 4°.

Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. By C. Holtzapffel. Lond. 1847-52. 3 v. 8°.

City and Suburban Architecture. By S. Sloan. Phil. 1859. 4°.

Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By L. Agassiz. Vols. 1-4. Bost. 1857-62. 4°.

Chapel and Church Architecture; with Designs for Parsonages. By G. Bowler. Bost. 1856. Folio.

The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design. New York, 1857. 4°.

Niles's Weekly Register. Vols. 1-75. Index to vols. 1-12. Baltimore, 1811-49. 76 v. 8° and 4°.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Edinburgh, 1852-60. 21 v. 4°.

NOTE B.

Death of His Honor, Isaac C. Taber, Mayor of the City of New Bedford.

[*From the Records of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library.*]

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, October 4th, 1862, James B. Congdon addressed the Board as follows:

"The Mayor of our City is dead.

Isaac Congdon Taber, who, for nearly three years has been the Chief Magistrate of our city, and as such, the President of this body, was yesterday conveyed to his final resting place.

The City Council, by their action at their last meeting, and the inhabitants of the city by their deep sympathy and almost universal attendance at his funeral, have paid a high and heartfelt tribute to the ability, integrity and

urbanity with which he discharged the duties of his office, among which were those of acting as an associate of this body, and of presiding at its meetings.

Uniting as we do in sentiment and feeling with these proceedings and demonstrations, we desire to take no formal action in relation to the decease of our colleague; but by putting this declaration upon our records, pay a just and fitting tribute to the memory of our respected and lamented associate."

Proceedings of the City Council on the occasion of the death of His Honor, Isaac C. Taber.

The following proceedings were had at a meeting of the City Council, Sept. 30, 1862:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death His Honor, Isaac C. Taber, late Mayor of the City of New Bedford: Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council,

That the event is to be regarded as a great public calamity, occasioning an irreparable public loss; that knowing the late Mayor's wonderful administrative ability, his accuracy of judgment, his fidelity to duty, and his patience of labor, his associates in the City Government fully appreciate the magnitude of this loss; while remembering the uniform courtesy and kindness of the deceased, his respect for the opinions and his regard for the feelings of others, they keenly feel his death as a personal as well as a public bereavement.

Resolved; That during his incumbency of office, the late Mayor exhibited a rare devotion to duty, and since the out-break of the rebellion, giving to the city all his time and his best energies; vigilant of the interests of the public, to which he sacrificed every personal consideration, he cheerfully performed the most exhausting labor; with unselfish patriotism he toiled day and night to facilitate the enlistment of volunteers for the defence of the country; and full of generous impulses, he was unremitting in his kindness to the soldier, and was the friend and guardian of the soldier's wife and children.

Resolved; That the members of the City Council, desirous of expressing their sense of the loss they have sustained, and their respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved; That the City Government tender to the family of their late associate and friend their warmest sympathy in this great sorrow; and that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to forward to the family an attested copy of these resolves.

Ordered, That a Joint Special Committee of one member from this Board with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of our late Mayor.

At a meeting of the City Council October 23, 1862,

Ordered, That two members of this body with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to take measures for placing on the grave of our late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, a suitable monument with appropriate inscriptions.

October 23, 1862.

Ordered, That the salary of the late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, be continued to the close of the present Municipal year.

MONUMENT.

The Monument erected by the City over the remains of Mayor Taber consists of a white marble block with suitable base and cornice. On the front is cut a shield, under which are the dates of birth and death, the name following cut upon the marble in raised letters. The following are the inscriptions:

[Front.]
Born February 18, 1815.
Died September 29, 1862.
ISAAC C. TABER.

[North Side.]
Mayor
of
New Bedford
from Jan'y. 1, 1860 to the day
of his death.

[South Side.]
Erected
by the
City of New Bedford.

[East Side.]
"Rich in love
And sweet humanity, he was himself beloved."

The design and proportions of this Monument are perfect. Nothing more beautiful or appropriate has ever been erected in a New Bedford Cemetery. It is honorable to the dead, it does honor to the city.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From 1852 to 1863 inclusive.

There are six Trustees — the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, and three chosen by the City Council at large.

In the following list of Trustees, the arrangement of the names corresponds with the order in which the officers are mentioned in the above paragraph.

1852.

William J. Rotch,	Abner J. Phipps,
Matthew Howland,	James B. Congdon,
Henry H. Crapo,	Simpson Hart.

1853.

Rodney French,	Abner J. Phipps,
Matthew Howland,	James B. Congdon,
Isaac C. Taber,	Simpson Hart.

1854.

Rodney French,	Abner J. Phipps,
Thomas Wilcox,	James B. Congdon,
Isaac C. Taber,	Simpson Hart.

1855.

George Howland, Jr.,	Abner J. Phipps,
John W. Nickerson,	James B. Congdon,
Cranston Wilcox,	Simpson Hart.

1856.

George Howland, Jr.,	Simpson Hart,
Abner J. Phipps,	James B. Congdon,
Charles Almy,	George H. Dunbar.

1857.

George H. Dunbar,	Simpson Hart,
Warren Ladd,	James B. Congdon,
Henry T. Wood,	Charles Almy.

1858.

George H. Dunbar,	Abner J. Phipps,
George Howland, Jr.,	Simpson Hart,
Henry T. Wood,	Charles R. Tucker.

1859.

Willard Nye,	Abner J. Phipps,
Nathan C. Hammett,	George Howland, Jr.,
Henry T. Wood,	Simpson Hart.

1860.

Isaac C. Taber,	Warren Ladd,
Nathan C. Hammett,	Simpson Hart,
Joseph W. Cornell,	Abner J. Phipps.

1861.

Isaac C. Taber,	James B. Congdon,
George Howland, Jr.,	George H. Dunbar,
Warren Ladd,	Henry T. Wood.

1862.

Isaac C. Taber,	Henry T. Wood,
George Howland, Jr.,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	William G. Baker.

The Mayor died Sept. 29, 1862. For the remainder of the year the Board was constituted as follows:

George Howland, Jr.,	Henry T. Wood,
John H. Perry,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	William G. Baker.

1863.

George Howland, Jr.,	Joshua C. Stone,
William G. Taber,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	Charles H. Pierce.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1862.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The School Committee of the City of New Bedford submit the following Report of their proceedings in the department of Public Instruction during the year 1862.

At a time when civil war is raging, while its scenes of strife and work of death are engrossing the thoughts of all, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we recall the attention of the community, once more, to the department entrusted to our care.

Our Public Schools have now a special claim upon us. Their influence, next to that of our religious institutions, is to be traced in all the loyalty of the land. In all that New England is, in all that she has done for our whole country, we see the fruit of her noble and far seeing care for the education of every child on her soil. Her free schools are worthy of the name not only because they are open to all, but because they make free men. They have not only diffused intelligence, but promoted submission to rightful authority. They have developed appreciation of good government, and taught us how to govern ourselves. The outbreak of the rebellion found but few soldiers among us, and little knowledge of military science. We were a peace loving people. Our energies had been almost exclusively directed to the

arts of peace. Yet communities, trained under the influence of our schools could understand the emergency, and easily furnish an army of men who will show a higher capacity than simply to discharge a musket. Called into the field, not as the tools of a despot, not from motives of sordid conquest, nor constrained by fears of invasion, but impelled by an enlightened sense of duty and love of liberty, they will not turn back in the day of battle. Wherever Massachusetts soldiers are called to meet the blind fury of rebellion they will do honor to their country, and all their enlightened patriotism and invincible courage will be an emphatic testimony to the worth of our common schools.

In accordance with previous usage the several grades of schools have been assigned to sub-committees, on whom, in connection with the Superintendent, the care of them has devolved. It has been the duty of these Committees to visit the schools sufficiently often to be familiar with their excellences and defects. It has been decided by the Board not to present the usual detailed reports, as more full and particular information is contained in the report of the Superintendent. The Committees, however, speak of the present condition of the schools, with high commendation. Their efficiency is well maintained, and it is believed with a substantial and encouraging progress.

The management of the schools during the year has been rendered more difficult by the limited appropriation of the City Council. The Board is not disposed to complain of this, but the fact should be kept in mind by those who will judge of what has been accomplished. The amount granted to this department for the year 1862, was $32,000. This was $8,000 less than the appropriation of the preceding year. It was also $3,000

less than the lowest amount which, in the estimation of the Board, would be adequate for the most economical administration of its trust. The endeavor has been made to meet this emergency by every method practicable. Some alterations of school buildings, which were thought to be greatly needed, and which were alluded to in the report of last year, have not been made. The salaries of teachers, which during the preceding year had been nearly equal to the whole amount of this year's appropriation, have been necessarily reduced. Believing that the permanent employment of the best teachers is vitally connected with the best interests of the schools themselves, the Board has sought to make the reduction as light as possible. This has been done in four ways.

1. The number of teachers was diminished. This was done by dismissing from the service one assistant in each of several schools, and changing the district lines to adapt them to this new arrangement. In this way the number of scholars assigned to each teacher has been greatly increased. To some extent the change has doubtless been the occasion of evil. In several instances it has placed sixty-five or more scholars under the care of a single teacher, yet the added burden has been cheerfully assumed, and the evil counteracted beyond our most sanguine expectations.

2. The length of the school year was also diminished two weeks, and the compensation of the teachers was reduced pro-rata.

3. A reduction was made in the regular annual salaries of many of the teachers.

4. At the end of the first six months a discount of five per cent. was made on all salaries which were more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

The whole amount of this reduction is between nine

and ten per cent. This it is believed will prove adequate to meet the emergency. It is even possible that a small balance will remain to our credit at the end of the year. If so, let it be recognized as evidence, not of the sufficiency of the appropriation but of the extreme economy which became a necessity.

In order that the financial year of this department may conform to that of other departments of the city government, the Board has decided to change it so that hereafter it will commence on the first of March.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved by the Committee on Accounts during the year 1862.

Salaries of Teachers,	$26,447.20
Books and Printing,	511.46
Alterations and Repairs,	754.89
Furniture, &c.,	231.26
Fuel,	1,360.88
Heating Apparatus,	537.18
Sweeping, and Making Fires,	1,174.71
Cleaning, Whitewashing, &c.,	515.52
Salary of Superintendent,	1,200.00
Miscellaneous,	266.55
	$32,999.65

It will be noticed that the item of Books and Printing is less than half of its usual amount. A change has been made in the method of supplying indigent scholars with school books, which will, it is hoped, prove a permanent reduction in this class of expenditures.

The office of Superintendent has been filled by the unanimous re-election of Mr. Abner J. Phipps. We have renewed occasion to bear testimony to his untiring assiduity and the value of his services. His labors have been arduous and unceasing. In visiting schools, in his daily duties at his office, in the examination of candidates for the High School, his time has been occu-

pied fully. We trust that the attention of parents and all friends of education among us will be more earnestly directed to these labors. It will be well for our schools, if all will avail themselves of the opportunity to judge of the advantages in this way secured to our system of public instruction.

The work of supervision is now extended. The labors of the members of the Board are, it is true, greatly lessened. Still they are by no means lost to the schools. Those members whose business or professional claims will allow, and whose interest in the schools is sufficient, will still visit them. The amount of this labor, though far less than is to be desired, and less too than would seem to be practicable, is not to be lightly esteemed. When to this is added the whole time of the Superintendent, the increase of labor in the supervision of the schools becomes apparent. It is plainly, also, of far greater value. There is now secured the exclusive attention of one who by frequent visits in each school can make himself familiar with the methods pursued in them all. Only a Superintendent can do this. There is also secured the experience of a practical teacher. Manufacturing corporations ask for, and insist upon, something more than the possession of good common sense in one they employ to superintend their interests. It is not enough for them that a man may possess valuable information or even skill in other kinds of business. He must have experience in the special duties to be performed. They will not employ any other. Nor would they for a moment entrust the oversight of their factories to the occasional, uncertain and hurried notice of a few men, who possess no special fitness for the duty and are at the same time engrossed in private business. In this they show their wisdom. So a successful merchant

or a good mechanic may be but poorly qualified to give the needed aid and wise counsel to our teachers. A whole Board, even, of such men must fail to secure the best results from the expenditures which an appreciative community are making for the training of our children and youth.

The Report of the Superintendent is also here presented. There will be found in it much valuable information respecting the condition of our schools, and it is commended to the thoughtful attention of all who are interested in what is now done for, and in, our schools, and who would wisely labor on to promote their best interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Board,

TIMOTHY STOWE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 3, 1863.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held this evening, on motion of Mr. Kempton it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Chairman, Rev. Timothy Stowe, for the courteousness and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past year.

The Chairman made a few remarks in response.

On motion of Mr. Coe, a similar vote with reference to the Secretary was unanimously passed.

WILLIAM HOWE, *Sec'y. of School Committee.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1863.

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

Standing Committees.

On High School—Rodman, Bonney, Abbe, Studley, Hervey, Fessenden.

On Grammar Schools—Studley, Bonney, Gardner, Burt, Fessenden.

On Intermedial Schools—Haskins, Pope, Hewins, Kempton, Coe.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Akin, Pierce, Howe, Otheman.

On Country Schools—Coe, Burt, Haskins, Akin.

On Alms House School—Coe, Pierce, Otheman.

On Examination of Teachers—Rodman, Studley, Haskins, Sayer, Coe, Bonney, Hervey.

On Text Books and Library—Rodman, Abbe, Bonney, Studley, Sayer, Fessenden.

On Accounts—Rodman, Kempton, Hervey.

On Expenditures—Ward 1, Hewins; 2, Gardner; 3, Kempton; 4, Burt; 5, Rodman; 6, Akin.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

ABNER J. PHIPPS.

OFFICE IN CITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

Office hours: 8 1-2 to 9 o'clock, A. M. 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

REPORT.

To the School Committee
of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the Rules of your Board I herewith submit my third Report at the close of the second year of my superintendence of the Public Schools of our city.

The period embraced within my Report has been in many respects peculiarly unfavorable in its influences upon our schools. The extraordinary excitement, consequent upon the mournful condition of our country, that has pervaded our usually quiet community, and from which no age or sex has been exempt, and the circumstances incident to it,—the frequent public gatherings of the citizens, called together by martial music and the ringing of bells, often during the regular school sessions, the marching to and fro through our streets of military companies at all hours of the day, the enlistment of so many fathers and brothers, the frequent visits to the neighboring encampments, and similar developments of the intense interest felt by all,—though not

without their compensating influences in awakening and strengthening in the young a love of country and of freedom, obedience to law, and devotion to the Union, have nevertheless been prejudicial to the highest interests and prosperity of our schools. The dismissing of so many teachers, the increased amount of labor devolved upon those who were retained, and the shortening of the school year by two weeks, made necessary by the diminished amount appropriated by the City Government for the support of the School Department, which is $8,000 less than for the previous year, and the depressing anxiety of the teachers occasioned by the frequent and protracted discussions respecting the diminishing of their salaries, might also be presumed to have exerted an unfavorable influence upon the schools during the past year. It gives me, however, great pleasure to say to the Board, and through it to the public, that notwithstanding all these adverse influences the condition of these schools, and their efficiency and usefulness, are far more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected. If under such circumstances they have not retrograded, under a more favorable condition of things their progress might have been much more perceptible. For this gratifying result we are in a very great degree indebted to the earnestness and fidelity with which our entire corps of teachers have devoted themselves to their daily round of duties, some, indeed, with a success more marked than others, but all zealously striving to perform their allotted work. It is not my purpose to institute any invidious comparisons between the schools by presenting in detail for the public eye impressions and results, which, however necessary to assist the Board in its deliberations, and myself in efforts to remedy defects wherever they exist, cannot beyond that subserve

any useful purpose. The superior excellence of one school in comparison with others, whether in its studies or its discipline, is not always to be attributed to the greater ability or fidelity of its teacher. Circumstances independent of these may have occasioned it, which could not well be stated in a public report, and could be appreciated only, perhaps, by the Committee.

STATISTICAL.

The number of permanent teachers now employed is seventy-three, which is twelve less than in 1861, and sixteen less than in the year preceding. This reduction is not the result of any corresponding diminution in the number of children belonging to the schools, for, as will be seen by the Table which I hereafter present, the "average number belonging" has been *forty-two more* than the previous year, but has been made by assigning to each teacher a greater number of scholars, and thus in many of the Primary and Intermedial, as well as in two of the Grammar Schools, reducing the number of Assistants. This has, of course, greatly increased the labors of the teachers, and interfered somewhat with the full measure of success which might have resulted from a greater amount of time, and more thorough instruction given to a smaller number. It will be seen by the Table that each teacher in the Intermedial Schools has had an average number "belonging" of forty-nine, and in the Primary, of fifty-six and eight-tenths. Under ordinary circumstances no teacher should, I think, be required to instruct a larger number of pupils than forty or forty-five,—the smaller of these numbers is the utmost limit which in the opinion of the best educators in this country and in Germany should be allowed to a single

teacher. Even with forty pupils, after deducting from the six hours of each daily session the time appropriated to the devotional exercises in the morning, to the recesses, the general exercises, the changing of classes, and the numerous demands upon the time and attention of the teacher, there will remain only about seven minutes as the portion of each child for the entire day. This is a matter of greater consequence in our Primary Schools where the little ones require more personal care and instruction than in the higher grades where the instruction imparted to one member of a class can be listened to and understood equally well by all its members.

There are at present thirty-six schools maintained by the city. Thirty-four of these are permanent, and are all graded, with the exception of seven of the Country Schools, and the one at the Alms House. There are also two Evening Schools for Adults, which are kept up for about four months in the year. For a detailed description of the four-fold classification of our schools I would refer to my last Report.

The number of teachers employed in all our schools is seventy-eight, distributed as follows:

1	High School, for both sexes, -	2 male,	3 female, -	5
4	Grammar Schools, 2 for both sexes, 1 for girls only, 1 for boys only,	3 "	14 " -	17
9	Intermedial Schools, for both sexes,	-	18 " -	18
11	Primary Schools, " " "	-	21 " -	21
8	Country Schools, " " "	2 "	9 " -	11
1	Truant School at Alms House,	-	1 " -	1
2	Evening Schools, 1 for males, 1 for females,	1 "	4 " -	5
		8	70	78

The number of children who have attended these schools, and other items of interest, may be gathered from the following Table.

Schools.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Number of Teachers.	Av. to each Teacher.	Av. attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	Cost of tuition alone.	Average cost for tuition for each one belonging.
High,	166	157	5	31.4	151	94	$3.151.53	$20.32
Grammar,	850	780	17	46	740	95	6.979.45	8.94
Intermedial,	981	883	18	49	810	92	5.352.65	6.06
Primary,	1401	1193	21	56.8	1092	91	6.426.08	5.42
Country,	472	411	11	37.3	366	89	3.939.18	9.58
Truant,	28	23	1	23	22	95	238.63	10.37
For 1862,*	3898	3447	73	47.2	3181	92.6	$26.087.52	7.56
" 1861,	3869	3405	85	40.	3085	89	30,850.00	9.06

This does not include the Evening Schools.

The Acushnet and Grove Schools are considered here, and elsewhere in my Report, as *Country* Schools.

The above Table will enable us to institute a comparison between the numbers in attendance during the past and preceding years, and will show the results of the earnest and persistent efforts to secure a higher per centage of attendance, and to diminish the cost of tuition in the aggregate, and for each pupil. It will be seen that while the "number *belonging*" as shown in the second column is *forty-two more* than in the preceding year, the number of teachers employed has been *twelve less;* that each teacher has had an average of seven and two-tenths more pupils; that there has been a gain of three and six-tenths per cent. in the attendance notwithstanding the exciting influences which might very naturally have led us to anticipate a different result; and, further, a fact that will be gratifying to all who desire an economical management of the financial interests of

* (Feb. 6.) A more thorough revision of all the statistics of which this Table is a summary, has resulted in the correction of some inaccuracies in it as originally prepared, and will account for a few discrepancies between it and the statements of the Mayor in his Inaugural Address Jan. 5th.

this Board, that the sum expended for *tuition alone* has been nearly $5,000 less, while the average cost for each pupil has been $1.50 less. It ought, however, in justice, to be stated that as one means to secure this last result, besides reducing the number of teachers, the school year was shortened two weeks, the salaries being paid pro rata, and all salaries exceeding $250 were still further reduced by a deduction of five per cent. for the last six months.

It may be of interest to some to know how our city ranks in comparison with other cities and towns in the State, in the support of its schools, viewed in a pecuniary aspect. Such a contrast is presented in the Annual Reports of the State Board of Education. By the last published Report it appears that our rank in respect to the sum appropriated for the education of each child between five and fifteen years of age in 1859-60 was *seven*, in 1860-61 was *fourteen*. In the per centage of taxable property appropriated to the support of Public Schools our rank in 1859-60 was *one hundred and twenty-six*, but in 1860-61 it was only *two hundred and seventy-three*. In the former year this per centage was 2 65-100 mills, while in the latter it was 1 52-100 mills.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It has been said by very high authority, that "if we were called upon to name the most prominent defects in the schools of our country,—that which contributes most, directly and indirectly, to retard the progress of public education, and which most loudly calls for a prompt and thorough reform, it would be the want of spacious and convenient school-houses." And again, "when it is considered, that more than five-sixths of all

the children in the State spend a considerable portion of the most impressible period of their lives in the school-house, the general condition of those buildings and their influences upon the young stand forth, at once, as topics of prominence and magnitude. The construction of school-houses connects itself closely with the love of study, with proficiency, health, anatomical formation and length of life. These are great interests and therefore suggest great duties." Heartily endorsing these sentiments, I again most earnestly invite your attention to this subject.

In my last Report I called the attention of this Board and of the City Council to an examination of some of the school buildings, so discreditable to the city, and in many important respects so entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are devoted.

The school houses on Bush and Charles Streets have frequently been singled out for animadversion in former School Reports, but many other of our school buildings are exceedingly objectionable in several respects, chiefly, however, in respect to the inconvenient size, and imperfect ventilation of the class rooms. I recently took the dimensions of a class room, in one of our Primary Schools, where there are frequently thirty children at a time studying and reciting. I found that the entire cubic contents of this room were 1718 feet. The only means for its ventilation were by the doors and windows. Now the best authorities on the subject of ventilation consider seven feet of pure air as the least that should be supplied to each person each minute; Dr. Reid allows ten feet. Taking the lowest estimate, these children, with their teacher, would have air sufficient for the maintenance of healthy respiration for *less than eight minutes*, unless the noxious air is allowed to escape

and pure air to be admitted by the usual expedient, to which necessity compels a resort, of raising the windows, or letting them down from the top. This unhealthful and sometimes dangerous method of administering a cold air bath to the unnaturally heated heads of the children,—for I have found the thermometer in some of the class rooms as high as 80° and even 86°, notwithstanding my repeated cautions and the seeming carefulness of the teacher—is perhaps the chief objection to this mode of ventilation, which at best accomplishes its object very imperfectly. The class rooms of the High School, of the Middle Street Grammar School, of the William Street Primary and Intermedial Schools, are all objectionable for the reasons mentioned above, as well as in several other important particulars. Indeed there is scarcely one of our schools still conducted on the class room system which does not demand immediate attention to remedy existing evils. In the Charles Street Grammar, and the Kempton Street Intermedial Schools, in each of which the services of one Assistant have been dispensed with, the two small class rooms have been converted into one of good size, though inconvenient shape, by a removal of the partition wall, and I would recommend that the same course be persued in other school buildings where similar circumstances will permit it. But without going into any argument, at present, on the subject, I will briefly say that in my opinion it will tend most effectually to remedy these physical evils, and to promote the intellectual and moral interests of all our schools to abandon the class room system, and introduce uniformly, what has already been done so successfully in several instances, the Separate or Department system, as it is called, giving to each teacher a good sized room with all needful appli-

ances, and such a number of pupils as can by a proper classification be thoroughly instructed. To accomplish this desirable result, and to secure the best possible classification which cannot be done very satisfactorily with a less number than about four hundred, the number at present in the Fifth Street Grammar School, it would be necessary to consolidate several of the schools by bringing into a few large buildings the scholars who are now found in numerous separate buildings, frequently very near each other, as, for instance, the Charles Street and Kempton Street Intermedial Schools which are diagonally opposite. Such a change will necessarily involve a large expenditure, but I am confident will, in the end be the most economical mode of conducting the schools, besides tending greatly to promote their efficiency and usefulness, for which reason it becomes my duty to direct the attention of the Board to a consideration of the subject, though I am not unmindful of the fact that the revulsion in the financial condition of our city, and the demands made upon us by the peculiar condition of our public affairs, will probably render the immediate realization of such a suggestion impracticable. Should it be deemed of sufficient importance I will present my views more fully on this subject in a special Report. I cannot, however, dismiss this topic without calling your attention to another very objectionable feature in the internal arrangement of the High School building. The large number of scholars connected with each of the schools there, while occupying their seats in the main school room sit facing the windows, with the glare of light falling directly upon their eyes. This evil is much greater in the Grammar School than in the High School, as in the former the light from the side as well as from the rear windows is

entirely cut off, while in the latter the light from the side windows will permit the partial exclusion of the front light on bright days. In speaking of the morbidly sensitive eyesight, occasioned by inordinate and untimely use of the eyes, an eminent oculist has said that "accurate inquiries have convinced him, that a large number of these individuals must go back to the school room to find the source of their infirmities." This evil, too, might easily be obviated by the changes which the alteration of the entire building to adapt it to the Department system would render necessary.

UNEDUCATED CHILDREN.

I have stated that the attendance in our schools during the year has been very gratifying, still it is a sad fact that there are any of the proper school age among us whose circumstances serve as an excuse for their not availing themselves of the advantages of an education, so freely accorded to them. I refer now particularly to those boys and girls who are employed in some of the manufacturing establishments, many of whom, in direct violation of a Statute of the Commonwealth, are kept at work through the entire year. In former years some regard was paid to this civil statute, and the children employed in the principal factory of our city were dismissed for a portion of the year that they might comply with its requirement. In many instances, as I am told, families at once removed to neighboring States where no such restriction prevents the children from working the entire year, and thus so much of their best help was lost to them that of late the managers of this establishment pay no regard at all to a Statute, so wise

in its provision, and so definite in its requirements. That some of this class enjoy the privileges of the *Evening* Schools does not release the parents of the children, or those who thus employ them, from liability for violating the Statute, for it requires that those whose ages are particularly mentioned shall attend a *day* school. I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the subject.

It is not improbable that the impossibility of obtaining the necessary article for manufacture may soon again compel a compliance with this Statute, by a withholding of employment from this class of operatives. Should such an event occur, I should recommend that immediate special provision for their instruction be made by securing and fitting up a school room in the vicinity of the Factory, and employing a female teacher of sufficient experience and force of character to meet the demands of such a service. Unless such measures are adopted, when these persons apply for admission to our schools they must be sent either to the room of ungraded scholars in the Fifth Street Grammar School House, a long distance, and perhaps rendering necessary the employment of an additional teacher in that room, or to the Merrimac Street Intermedial School which already has its complement of scholars. An admission of such scholars, for a few months only, into any well graded school, must unavoidably tend to lessen its general efficiency, and serve as a hindrance to the successful progress of existing classes to which they must be joined, as it would be impossible to form new classes for their special instruction. The course of study, and the method of instruction, to meet the wants of those whose school education must be confined to such limited periods as necessity allows, should be in several respects modified

from that marked out for those who can devote several successive years to acquiring an education.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

It is a wise provision of the Statutes of our Commonwealth which authorizes 'any town to establish and maintain, in addition to the schools required by law to be maintained therein, schools for the education of persons over fifteen years of age, and to appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary for the support thereof.' Our Evening Schools have been in operation since 1848, and the large numbers who, with such beneficial results, have availed themselves of the advantages here afforded them, many of whom must otherwise have been entirely shut out from even the first rudiments of mental culture, fully justify the propriety and the utility of continuing this means of promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of a numerous class in our community. I can conceive of but one really valid objection to them, and that is that under a thorough and efficient system of Evening Schools some parents will keep young children at work during the day, trusting that from these they will receive that knowledge which should be obtained in the day schools. To obviate this in part, as well as to remedy some existing evils, I should recommend that to these schools none be admitted *under fifteen years of age*, especially as for the instruction of such in special schools the Statute gives no authority, but requires that they shall attend a *day* school during a specified portion of each year. Of the 150 who have entered the Female School the present year, 30 are under 15 years, 11 of whom are but 12 years of age and under. Of the others, there are 40 who are 25

years of age and over, and one who is even three score and five years. In the Male School the whole number entered has been 87; 36 of these are under 15 years, 15 of whom are 12 and under. I have in my possession a package of letters written by several of the female pupils who attended the Evening School last winter. I do not think that I can better show the appreciation in which these schools are held by those for whom they are designed, or their gratitude for the privileges here enjoyed, than by quoting a few lines from two letters, one written to the then Principal of the Female School, who also holds the same situation the present season, and the other to a "dear sister." All these letters are very creditable in respect to the penmanship, the spelling, and the construction of the sentences, as well as in the expression of grateful sentiments. "I think," says the writer of one of them, "that New Bedford is very kind to give us such a good school and teacher, and save us from growing up in ignorance as we should if it were not for their kindness. I am sorry that the Evening School closes so soon, but I hope you will teach next winter, and then I can come again to you." Says the writer of the other: "I think the city of New Bedford very liberal to support an institution where we girls, who have not time to go to day school, may get a good education if we have a mind to, for it is a dreadful thing not to know how to read or write. We have been learning to write letters, for we none of us knew how to write a letter, and we have learnt much beside, for our teacher talks to us and tells us of many things that are strange and interesting that we know nothing about, and she learns us how to live good lives, at the same time she learns us our lessons."

In some cities this class of schools is under the charge

of a city missionary, assisted by a corps of teachers, male and female, who freely volunteer their services, and thus the School Committee have no control over or responsibility in connection with them. In such cases the room, fuel and lights, are provided, I think, at the expense of the city. Until we are thus relieved of the expense for tuition incident to the maintenance of these schools, I trust that the Board will continue to pursue the same liberal policy in securing results so beneficial, and so highly appreciated by those who enjoy them.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

There has been no examination, during the year, of applicants to teach in our schools. Such an examination was not considered necessary in consequence of the large number of candidates, heretofore approved by the examining Committee, who have been waiting for an appointment. There are also several who have been teachers, whose services were dispensed with merely to reduce the number of teachers, and who would seem to have a prior claim. The selection of suitable teachers I regard as one of the most important and responsible duties connected with our school system. It is a very mistaken idea that every one who succeeds in passing a satisfactory examination in the studies to be taught, and possesses the proper moral qualifications, is a suitable person for the instruction of children. There are other qualifications none the less essential. Good common sense, a knowledge of human nature, energy of character, aptness to teach, a pleasant voice and manner that will attract and not repel, ability to adapt the best methods of instruction and of discipline to the greatest diversities of character, and to govern by gentleness combin-

ed with firmness, an interest in the young, and, in a word, a real love for the work, are among the indispensable qualifications to be diligently sought for in those to whom such high and holy interests are to be intrusted. A marked deficiency in either of these particulars should not only preclude the appointment of an applicant, but be a sufficient justification for not continuing any in the service, who, after a fair trial, are found wanting. I consider some special preparation for the teacher's vocation as exceedingly important, and though there are some whom no amount of training can make good teachers, still it is fair to presume that if to natural ability and a good degree of intelligence there be added a thorough special training for this work, a corresponding success will be realized. Several of our most successful teachers are graduates of a Normal school, where the methods of instruction and of discipline are admirably adapted to impart this needful preparation. It has been the wise policy of the Board during the year, to give the preference in the appointment of teachers, other things being equal, to those who belong to our own city. Personal and local preferences may very properly be regarded when the public interests are equally well promoted, but I think the true theory is to secure the very best teachers wherever they may be found.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The importance of the schools of this lowest grade is not, I fear, properly appreciated. They are the foundation of our educational system, and unless this is laid firmly and securely the entire structure will prove a failure. It is a popular idea with those who have not thoroughly considered the subject that less care is need-

ed in securing teachers for these elementary schools than for those of a higher grade; that almost any one, however immature in age, and lacking in experience, will answer for the instruction of little children. But if our earliest years are really the most important, if the inclination of the tree does really, as well as poetically, depend upon the slightest bend of the pliant twig, then it would be far better, I think, to reverse the usual course and employ teachers of the highest order of talent, and of the most successful experience, for this class of scholars. There is usually, on the part of candidates for appointment, a very decided preference for the higher grades, and this is in part the result of the greater estimation in which School Committees seem to regard these grades by attaching to them a higher remuneration, although the same qualifications are required of all candidates, except of those for the High School. As an inducement for teachers to seek these comparatively humble situations, as now regarded, and to continue in them without aspiring to schools of a higher grade, the salaries should also be reversed, and, if not put on a perfect equality, the difference should be in favor of those employed in the lowest grades.

The course of instruction in these schools has been essentially the same during the year, as heretofore. I think that on the part of some teachers there has been a higher appreciation of the importance of thoroughness in instruction, and a more earnest desire to realize all that could reasonably be expected of them, and as a necessary result there has been a corresponding improvement in the good order, government, and progress of their schools.

For the last few years an effort has been made in different parts of our country to change very materially

the methods of instruction generally pursued in primary schools as being "very defective and not properly adapted either to the mental, moral, or physical conditions of childhood." The system of "Object Teaching," introduced in all its essential principles and methods by Pestalozzi, a half century since, and modified by modern educational reformers, is suggested as a remedy for these defects, and several "Manuals" and "Graduated Courses of Object Lessons" have been published, presenting in great detail the peculiarities of the system, as said to have been successfully carried out in a few places. Whether it is judicious to attempt any radical change in a system of instruction which has proved so beneficial in the past, or to introduce the method of Object-Teaching to a greater degree than every intelligent and earnest teacher has been accustomed to do, is a point upon which I have not yet been able to satisfy myself. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to become better acquainted with this system in all its practical bearings.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

There has been no modification of the order of studies, or of any of the arrangements connected with this grade of schools, during the year. There is a large number of scholars to be found in several of the Intermedial Schools, whose size, age, and need of wholesome discipline furnish a strong argument in favor of the suggestion made last year of uniting the most advanced classes (in which such scholars are generally found) of this grade with the Grammar Schools, where they can be under the government of a male teacher. Some of these scholars have been exceedingly troublesome, and have

required a firm and sometimes a severe discipline to keep them under proper restraint, and to secure the desired result. The great majority of the scholars, however, belonging to these schools have been as orderly, as well-behaved, and as successful in accomplishing satisfactory results, as could be desired. The classes recently promoted from these to the Grammar Schools were examined by me with especial reference to such a promotion, after a uniform system of examination, and were found to be unusually well prepared. The subsequent examinations which I have requested the Principals of the Grammar Schools to make of such classes for their satisfaction as well as my own, and to report to me the results, fully confirm the assertion. Several cases were reported to me by one of the Principals as doubtful, but after a very rigid examination in which I was assisted by the Chairman of the Grammar Schools, and the acting Chairman of the Intermedial Schools, and which strengthened my previous impression of their average fitness, I saw no sufficient reason, except in two instances, to withdraw the permission I had before given them. I have endeavored to secure in all these schools, as well as in those of the other grades, a good degree of uniformity in respect to the quantity and quality of the instruction imparted, so that the frequent transfer of scholars, made necessary by a change of residence, shall not be detrimental to them by preventing their entering classes of the same relative standing as those which they left. I do not mean to affirm that these schools have attained a uniform degree of excellence, and success, nor do I know of any Procrustean process by which such an end can be attained. The disparity of qualifications, and the different temperaments of the teachers, the wide differences in the circumstances of the several

schools as influenced by locality and the materials of which they are composed, and other causes which might be mentioned, very naturally account for much of the difference to be observed, without leading us to withhold that measure of commendation which is due to those who, though less successful than others, are just as faithful and earnest in efforts to promote the improvement and proficiency of their pupils. This remark is not made with reference to the teachers in these schools only, but is of general application.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The condition of these schools as respects discipline, mode of instruction, and proficiency in study, affords gratifying evidence of the zeal and fidelity with which the teachers generally have devoted themselves to their several duties. In forming our estimate of the relative success and faithfulness of teachers there are numerous circumstances which should not be overlooked. Some of our Grammar Schools, and it is equally true in respect to several in the lower grades, are situated in districts in which are very many families where the home influences and training are not such as tend to promote good school influences, but are a constant hindrance to them, and where very much of the material furnished to be fashioned by the teacher is in every aspect unpromising, and if such schools are made to be fully equal in good order, and progress in study, to others situated under far more favorable influences then the praise should be bestowed where it justly belongs.

It is to be regretted that a very large proportion of those educated in our public schools do not go beyond the Grammar School, and consequently their school edu-

cation is limited to the studies here pursued, but very frequently the necessities of the case render it unavoidable. Such being the fact, I think that the course of study might be somewhat modified with decided advantage as respects those who do not study with reference to an admission to the High School, and indeed even for these. Instead of devoting so large a proportion of time to the study of History of the United States as is requisite to conform to the requirement of the Board that the text book now in use shall be *completed* in the Grammar School,—a book of nearly four hundred closely printed pages, and often requiring great effort on the part of the scholars to comprehend, so that it is quite too frequently a mere exercise of the memory,—I would recommend that some other book should be adopted, or only a limited portion required of the one now used, the thorough study of which shall occupy much less time, and that a portion of the time now given to this study should be given to Physiology, which though required to be taught in these schools is too much neglected, or to Book-keeping, some knowledge of which is so desirable for all of each sex, or to some other important and practical subject. To the "Analysis of Sentences," required by the course of study in these schools, important to a certain extent, I also think that too much time is given with very little benefit, judging from the miserable failure of so many to analyze, at all satisfactorily, the sentences proposed in the semi-annual examinations. I think much of the time now given to the *analysis*, should be given to the *construction*, of sentences, to learning how to communicate their own ideas with facility, and in such correct language and form of expression as shall be creditable to *Grammar* School graduates, so many of whom cannot compose a letter to a

friend, or write a few lines on any subject of the most ordinary character, without the grossest solecisms in language, syntax, punctuation, and use of capitals.

Inasmuch as Arithmetic forms one of the prominent studies for the first and second year in the High School, I think it would be judicious not to require that the Arithmetic studied in the Grammar Schools shall be *completed*, which sometimes compels the teacher to hurry the classes over some portions of it too rapidly for the thorough understanding of them, besides subjecting many scholars, for several weeks before the semi-annual examinations, to an amount of study out of the regular school hours which seems to me in the highest degree objectionable. If less were required for admission to the High School, the teachers would have more time to turn aside from the text book and exercise their classes upon examples involving the application of the principles taught to the every day transactions of life for which the study of Arithmetic is so important, and in which they now, at times, so signally fail when practical examples are proposed as a test of their knowledge.

A very large number, as I have said, complete their school education in the Grammar Schools, being compelled by necessity, or led by their own inclination or that of their parents, to forego the advantages to be derived from the more advanced studies of the High School. Besides these, a very considerable proportion of those who apply for admission to this school fail of reaching the required standard, and are not received. Many of these do not wish to revolve again in the narrow circle of study prescribed for the Grammar Schools, nor again to apply for admission to the High School, and yet would gladly avail themselves of instruction in some

higher English branches. I would suggest whether it would not be practicable and expedient, in order to meet the wants of the last named class, and as an inducement to the others spoken of above to pursue their studies for a while longer, to make some special provision, in a way which I am not fully prepared to indicate, for their further instruction. I think that from both these classes there would always be a number sufficient to require the services of one teacher.

Of the great importance of *thoroughness*, and of the best methods of instruction in the several subjects taught, as well as of several kindred topics often presented in School Reports, it does not seem to me to be desirable to present my views to the public. The occasional gatherings of the Teachers, required by the School Regulations, and my frequent interviews with them in the school-room, afford the best opportunities for directing attention to deficiencies where they are apparent, and for such suggestions as the circumstances may seem to require. And in this connection it gives me pleasure to say, that in no instance has any criticism or suggestion ever been received in any other than the kindest manner, and that the relation existing between the Superintendent and the entire corps of teachers has apparently been of the most cordial character.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

To the schools thus designated, the Grove School was added by a vote of the Board near the commencement of the year, so that there are, at present, including the Acushnet, eight Country Schools. By this arrangement the Grammar and Primary Schools, which previously constituted separate departments in the same building

at the Grove, were placed under one Principal, the other teachers ranking as Assistants, and the salaries were considerably reduced. It still continues a graded school in which are found Primary, Intermedial, and Grammar School scholars in separate rooms, no change in this respect having been made, and it belongs in name only to the Country Schools. It is one of those schools where a radical change must be made in much of the material composing it, to secure such results as the successful experience and faithfulness of the teachers would lead us to expect.

The Cannonville School is a partially graded school, the Assistant having in a separate room all the Primary scholars, though the Principal usually hears one of the Primer classes in her own room, with manifest advantage. The efforts of the Principal to promote the moral, as well as the intellectual, progress of her scholars, have been persistent and attended with a good degree of success, and the present character of this school, in contrast with what it is represented to me to have been four years since, when she assumed its charge, is very gratifying.

The remaining schools of this class are not graded, scholars of every degree of progress being admitted to them. Where the number thus admitted is small, notwithstanding the number of classes and the variety of studies taught, the teacher by a judicious and faithful use of the time should be able to exhibit very fair results. And such, in most instances, is the fact. Some of these will not suffer by comparison with any of our schools, in respect to good order, thoroughness in instruction, and indeed in every thing that constitutes a good school, and if in any case the dulness of the scholars, and the general deficiencies of the school, can be

remedied by a greater degree of energy on the part of the teacher, which shall infuse itself into every scholar, and into all the school exercises, and secure more satisfactory results, it will be no more than this Board has a right to expect.

In the Report of last year, the Committee on Country Schools suggested the expediency of uniting the Acushnet and Belville Schools, in order to secure a better classification of the scholars in both, and also as a more economical arrangement. I would invite the attention of the Board to the consideration of this union, the reasons for which are more fully presented in the Report referred to.

ALMS HOUSE AND FARM SCHOOL.

The school at the Alms House has been conducted during the year in the same manner as heretofore and with good success. It is still under the instruction of a female teacher, and as all cases requiring severe discipline are referred to the Superintendent of the Alms House, this arrangement proves quite as beneficial as when a male teacher was employed at a much larger salary. About three-fourths of the members of this school are "habitual truants" who have been sentenced to this place in accordance with the "Truant Ordinance," which establishes a "Farm School" for such delinquents in connection with the Alms House. As section sixth of that Ordinance places this school "under the control and government of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, who shall make suitable regulations concerning the instruction, employment, and general conduct of said offenders," I would respectfully suggest the inquiry whether the supervision of this school can legitimately belong to this Board until transferred to it by the Board

of Mayor and Aldermen in whom it is now so exclusively vested by the Ordinance.

HIGH SCHOOL.

There is, perhaps, no better criterion by which to form an opinion of the real condition of the schools of any city, than that which is presented in the intellectual and moral character of the members of its High School. Here are found those, who, beginning at the base of our educational pyramid, have by successive steps at last reached its apex. The excellencies and defects of the several grades of schools through which they have passed during the earlier period of their education are here displayed, and though comparatively few enjoy its advantages, yet they are sufficiently numerous to justify us in regarding them as a representative class. While we could wish that certain deficiencies were not sometimes so apparent as to lead us to suspect that their instruction in some period of their progress had not been in every respect what it should have been, still judging from the sometimes excellent, and the generally fair examination of those who succeed in passing the semi-annual ordeal to which the applicants for admission are subjected, we may feel a good degree of satisfaction in a system of education which can produce even such results. There has been no change during the year either in its corps of instructors, or in its programme of studies. The long and successful experience of all its teachers, and the generally creditable appearance of their classes in casual and oft repeated visits, and also in the more formal and public examinations, entitle them to the confidence of this Board, and of the public. The course of study prescribed for this school might, I think, in

some respects be modified for the better, some studies of an important, practical character, receiving a greater degree of prominence, and others, not deemed so important, less. Without recommending, at this time, any very definite modifications, I would merely suggest that it has seemed to me very desirable that more time and attention should be given during the entire course to the thorough and systematic study of English Literature, so that every one who graduates shall carry with him some knowledge of the best authors in every period of English history, and a taste so cultivated and refined as to lead him in all after life to quench his thirst only in the purest fountains. I would also suggest, that the advantages of a special training for the teacher's vocation, of which I have spoken as being very desirable, and which give such an importance and value to our State Normal Schools, might in a measure be secured to those who desire them, by forming a class of all such as contemplate teaching, whose instruction during a portion of their last year in the school, or by an addition to the course, should be with special reference to this service.

The semi-annual exhibitions of this school in the City Hall, and the conferring of diplomas upon members of the graduating class, in accordance with suggestions in one of my last year's Reports, have been marked features in its history, and cannot fail to realize the full measure of benefit anticipated. The very large gathering of the parents and friends of the pupils, and of the citizens of all classes at these exhibitions, and the declamations, the recitations, the compositions, and indeed the highly creditable character of all the varied exercises, have given to this school a prominence that it never before had, and attracted to it an interest never before felt by very many of our citizens, who, though

aware of the existence of such a school in our city were entirely ignorant of the great advantages which their children might derive from it. Whatever will tend to awaken a deeper interest on the part of the public in the success of our schools, should be most earnestly sought out, and encouraged, and I would suggest that in the usual semi-annual examination of the Grammar and other schools such a course be adopted as shall secure the attendance of many who know nothing of them except from the external appearance of the buildings, or from the annual tax for their support. It is a very rare occurrence for me to meet a parent in my visits to the schools. I can recall but two such instances, except on my special invitation to witness some general exercises, which, it was hoped, might create an abiding interest that should render the presence of parents and others a thing of frequent occurrence. If by such visits parents could better inform themselves of the real character of the schools where their children are in attendance, and get a clearer idea of the earnest, faithful labors of the teachers and the importance of those labors, they might also get a clearer idea of their own responsibility, and more heartily co-operate in whatever is done by the teacher to promote the best interests of their children. The frequent complaints, so often unreasonable and groundless, the frivolous excuses rendered for irregular attendance, the angry feelings, the injudicious requests, of many parents, would be avoided by an occasional visit to the school-room with good intent, by a personal interview with the teacher when all the circumstances of each case could be better understood and appreciated, and the union of home and school authority would greatly tend to secure to our schools a much higher degree of efficiency. But I will

return from this digression to the particular school under consideration, though these remarks are made with as much reference to this school, as to others.

As there are many of our citizens who do not understand the method pursued in the examination of candidates for admission to our High School,— an occasion of so much interest to the candidates and their parents,— and as numerous inquiries are made relative to it, it seems to me desirable that this information, though so well understood by this Board, should be presented, somewhat in detail, for the satisfaction of the public, as well as to remove certain erroneous impressions quite common respecting it, and I therefore make the following statement.

On the morning of the examination each candidate is presented with a card having a number written upon it, by which alone the candidate is known during the entire examination. On the back of the card are printed several directions and explanations. On these cards each candidate writes his name, age, parent's name, place of residence, and the school from which he comes. These cards are kept by the candidates until all the exercises are completed, with the strict injunction that their number shall not be communicated to *any one.* The candidates, who have been previously so seated as to prevent, as far as possible, any opportunity for communicating with each other, are then furnished with pen, ink, and paper. The first set of printed questions is now distributed. Every effort is made to put the candidates as much at ease as possible, and secure them from all embarrassment. They are allowed all the time they desire for each exercise, and are told to think carefully, and by no means to hurry. When the papers containing the answers to the first series of questions have all

been passed in, after an interval for relaxation the other series of questions are in like manner successively distributed. Thus they are examined in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, and Spelling. The examination in Reading is usually dispensed with, not because its importance is not fully appreciated, but because they have already been sufficiently examined in this before leaving the Grammar Schools. The Chairman and several other members of the High School Committee are in attendance more or less of the time during the examination, which usually occupies about two days. The Superintendent, however, under their direction has the principal management of it, and is in constant attendance. By him the questions are all prepared, and most of the labor performed in examining the numerous written answers, covering over nearly a ream of foolscap paper. This labor requires several days, as every answer is read with care, and its value, estimated on a scale of 100, is marked in the margin. The sum of these estimates in all the different branches is set against the card number by which each candidate is known during the examination, and being divided by the number of branches, gives the *general average* of each. It cannot be known to any one by what candidate the several papers were written, until after the Superintendent reports to the Board the card numbers whose *general average* of correct work corresponds with the per centage previously determined upon, as essential for admission to the school. After this announcement the package of cards is unsealed, and the names are read. As the admission or rejection of a candidate depends entirely upon the *general average* of his examination, it is hardly possible that injustice should be done to any of the applicants. There are doubtless cases in which

the candidates are not able to do justice to *themselves;* and these instances would be far more numerous if the examination were conducted orally. If any instance occurs in which an applicant is supposed to be rejected for insufficient reasons, the written answers on which this rejection is based are always on file in the office of the Superintendent in the applicant's own hand, and can be examined by the candidate or his friends. In every instance, thus far, such an examination has apparently satisfied the parties examining that the decision of the Board was just. Though this mode of examining candidates is now adopted in nearly all the cities of the Union, and is perhaps as unexceptionable as any, still it is not entirely free from objections, nor do I know of any method that could be. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board, either as an auxiliary to this method, or as a partial substitute for it, that the Principals of the Grammar Schools be required to keep a record of the daily recitations and deportment of each member of their first class, according to a uniform system of marking, during the six months immediately preceding the time of their application to enter the High School, and that from this record an average be made of each pupil's standing in each branch of study, and that this be sent with the certificate now required by the Board, of the presumed qualifications of the candidate to be admitted to the High School, and be received as evidence of the qualifications of such a number as it may be deemed advisable to admit. Such substantially is one of the Regulations of the Cincinnati School Board, and in its essential features is spoken of favorably in several School Reports. I cannot better present its advantages than by quoting from the Springfield Report for 1861. By this method,

"1. The Principal of the Grammar School assumes no responsibility in the case; he has only to place in the hands of the Committee a record of the work done by each pupil during the year. (Admissions occur but once in a year.)

2. Two days of severe labor and anxiety, of fears and terrible forebodings, — also sad and sudden disappointment, in case of rejection, will be avoided on the part of pupils.

3. There will be less danger of the admission of unqualified pupils, than by a single brief trial on a few questions; nor will scholars of fair ability and attainment be liable to be rejected, who, under the agitation of fear lest they should not succeed, will sometimes fail of accomplishing what they are ordinarily able to do.

4. It would prove a salutary stimulus, all through the year, to the pupil both in scholarship and deportment, which would exert a favorable influence on the whole school.

Candidates thus admitted may be received on probation; and their full membership be determined when they shall have proved themselves capable of pursuing the course of studies with the class."

I have dwelt thus fully on the subject of admission to the High School, as it is such a constant source of embarrassment and discussion, and would commend these views to the consideration of the Board.

It may be proper to present a brief statement of the results of the semi-annual examinations of applicants to enter this school. Of the 80 who were examined in May, 47, (23 girls and 24 boys) had the general average of 73 per cent. required, and were admitted. Their average age was 14 2-3 years. 50 per cent. of the girls, and 70 1-2 per cent. of the boys, examined, were admit-

ted. The general average of all the candidates in the several studies was as follows: In Arithmetic 56 per cent., in Grammar 76 1-10, in Geography 92 1-10, History 76 5-8, Spelling 74 1-2. In this last branch to which I have frequently and earnestly directed the attention of the Teachers, lest it should become one of the "lost arts" of which there would seem to be some danger, judging from the numerous complaints in almost every School Report that I have received the last year, a very gratifying improvement is here shown. At the two examinations of last year, the general average in Spelling was only 56 in May, and 59 in November. The results of the recent examination in November last are as follows: 59 were examined. 41 (25 girls, and 16 boys) had a general average of 64 per cent. and upwards, and were admitted. Of the girls who were examined, 71 2-5 per cent. were admitted, and of the boys, 66 2-3 per cent. Their average age was 15 years. The general average of all examined was as follows: In Arithmetic 61 per cent., Grammar 70, Geography 73, History 68, Spelling 67.

The following Tables will show what schools furnished the applicants for admission at the two semi-annual examinations, and the per centage admitted from each. Any comparison of the merits of these schools based on these Tables, will be fallacious, as many of the applicants had been previously examined, but rejected, and after six months, or a year's additional study would, of course, be far more likely to succeed than those examined for the first time.

MAY, 1862.

FROM	Number examined.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.	Per cent. admitted.
Parker Street Grammar School,	7	4	3	57 1-7
Fifth Street " "	35	18	17	51 3-7
Middle Street " "	20	15	5	75
Charles Street " "	11	6	5	54 6-11
Grove School,	3	1	2	33 1-3
Haskins' Corner School,	1	0	1	0
Clark's Point School,	2	2		100
Private School,	1	1		100
	80	47	33	58 3-4

NOVEMBER, 1862.

FROM	Number examined.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.	Per cent. admitted.
Parker Street Grammar School,	9	7	2	77 7-9
Middle Street " "	15	9	6	60
Fifth Street " "	19	16	3	84 4-19
Charles Street " "	15	9	6	60
Private "	1	0	1	0
	59	41	18	69 1-2

The questions proposed at these examinations will be found in the Appendix to this Report, and also some Tabular Statistics conveying desirable information relative to the schools.

PERSONAL.

The Report which I thus make is, I am aware, more general in its character than may be desired by some, although in accordance with the expressed wish of so many members of the Board, and with my own convictions on the subject. My visits to all the schools,—much more numerous, with the exception of some of the more distant Country Schools, than the Rules of the Board

require,— made, for obvious reasons, at irregular periods, and at times unanticipated by the teacher and scholars, have given me opportunities for presenting a report of each school, with all its excellencies and defects, with great minuteness of detail, but I cannot think that such a Report would be either judicious or useful. In many of these visits I have been accompanied by the Chairman of the several grades, or by some other members of the Committee, and regret that their numerous private duties have not more frequently permitted them to give me the pleasure, and the schools the benefit, of such visits. To such a visitation of the schools a very large proportion of my time has been given, and attended, as I think, with very perceptible and favorable influences upon them. Sometimes the visit is brief, sufficiently long, however, to give me an idea of the condition of the school, at other times it is protracted through the greater part of the entire session. In some of these visits I am a mere listener, only asking a few questions or making a few remarks on the subject of the lesson, but often conducting the recitation myself, and making it an examination of what the class has gone over since my last visit. My object has been to ascertain the real condition of each school in respect to the quantity and quality of the instruction given, to the progress made by each class, and, in a word, to every thing pertaining to its interests. But without wishing to magnify my office by giving a detailed account of my varied duties and labors during the year, which though gratifying to myself could not be of particular interest to others, I will merely say that, following the programme of duties prescribed by the Board, according to their presumed intent, and with the advice and active co-operation of the Chairman of the several grades, I have endeavored

in every possible way to promote the efficiency and usefulness of our schools, and have devoted to these duties at least one-third more time than was required by school duties in any one of the previous twenty years spent by me in actual teaching. I regret that duty to myself has compelled me to say thus much for the sake of those who may ignorantly suppose that the office of Superintendent is a sinecure.

In conclusion, I would express the earnest wish that our schools, prosperous as they are even under all the unfavorable influences of the past year, may at the close of another year exhibit evidence of a still higher degree of efficiency, and better realize our idea of what they can become. To secure this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will require a higher degree of devotion on the part of all to whom these high and important interests are more immediately intrusted, and the cordial co-operation of those on whose bestowal of "material aid" these interests so essentially depend, by whom the words of inspiration in their application to the interests of education should not be forgotten, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

January 3d, 1863.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. of attendance.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
HIGH. Males,	68	65	64	95	Charles P. Rugg,	$1200
Females,	98	92	87	93	Ivory S. Cornish,	1000
					Eliza H. Tobey,	450
Total for High School,	166	157	151	94	Sallie W. Fox,	350
					Susan A. Osgood,	350
GRAMMAR.						$3350
FIFTH STREET,	390	355	332	93	Sylvander Hutchinson,	1000
					Hannah B. Robinson,	300
					E. Emily Cushman,	300
					Elizabeth C. Babcock,	300
					Betsey B. Winslow,	300
					Mary E. Smith,	300
					Lydia A. Post,	300
					Charlotte E. Wheeler,	300
MIDDLE STREET,	178	165	161	97	James S. Barrell,	1000
					Abby A. K. Howard,	300
					Elizabeth F. Vincent,	275
					Mary L. Blake,	275
PARKER STREET,	162	147	141	95	Ebenezer Hervey,	1000
					Jane M. Gardner,	300
					Eliza C. Lewis,	275
CHARLES STREET,	120	113	106	93	Julia H. Osgood,	450
					Susan B. Cornish,	300
Total for Grammar Schools,	850	780	740	95		$7275
INTERMEDIAL.						
MERRIMAC STREET,	107	98	88	92	Helen M. Gordon,	325
					Almena M. Hathaway,	275
PARKER STREET,	90	82	76	93	Annie R. Commerford,	350
					Sylvia A. Chace,	250
MAXFIELD STREET,	113	100	90	90	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	325
					Martha A. Hemenway,	275
KEMPTON STREET,	122	112	104	92	Emma R. Wentworth,	350
					Jeannette P. Hunter,	250
CHARLES STREET,	108	95	86	96	Clara D. Cory,	350
					Mary S. Lewis,	250
WILLIAM STREET,	133	122	113	92	Mary E. Savery,	350
					Mary B. Gooding,	250
BUSH STREET,	107	94	88	94	Mary E. Allen,	350
					Maria L. Whitney,	250
SIXTH STREET,	128	114	104	94	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	350
					Charlotte C. Carr,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,	73	66	61	92	Jane C. Thompson,	325
					Sarah E. Stoddard,	275
Total for Intermedial Schools,	981	883	810	92		$5400
PRIMARY.						
HILL,	115	100	89	89	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	325
					Kate Commerford,	275
MERRIMAC STREET,	129	113	108	94	Alma C. Field,	325
					Drusilla W. Sears,	275
PARKER STREET, one term,	88	75	65	87		
CEDAR STREET,	198	168	151	88	Cordelia M. Barker,	350
					Annie S. Homer,	275
					Ellen S. Kempton,	275
MAXFIELD STREET,	138	110	103	93	Mary B. White,	325
					Sarah E. Field,	275
CHARLES STREET,	133	111	105	94	Patience R. Almy,	350
					H. A. R. Kempton,	250

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. of attendance.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
WILLIAM STREET,	139	118	109	92	Sarah H. Hewins,	350
					Jane C. Finkill,	250
BUSH STREET,	128	113	106	93	Anna M. Bailey,	350
					Deborah D. Ruggles,	250
SIXTH STREET,	70	61	54	87	Ruth H. Brady,	350
GRIFFIN STREET,	98	85	73	84	Abby F. Bryant,	325
					Sarah H. Cranston,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,	124	106	98	93	Harriet P. Cushman,	325
					Amanda M. Peirce,	275
ARNOLD STREET,	41	33	31	91	Susan M. Tompkins,	300
Total for Primary Schools,	1401	1193	1092	91		$6325
COUNTRY.						
GROVE,	169	147	135	91	Nehemiah Lincoln,	750
					Clarissa S. Staples,	275
					Mary J. Chase,	275
ACUSHNET,	60	54	48	90	William A. Barrell,	650
NORTH,	28	27	21	87	Mary B Grinnell,	325
PERRY'S NECK,	24	21	19	89	Eliza H. Clark,	325
BELVILLE,	28	27	22	88	Cornelia A. Rounseville,	325
HASKINS' CORNER,	41	33	28	88	Carrie M. Cook,	325
CANNONVILLE,	88	72	64	91	Sarah Crane,	325
					Carrie J. Spooner,	250
CLARK'S POINT,	34	30	29	93	Celia L. Chase,	325
ALMS HOUSE,	28	23	22	95	Asenath P. Taber,	250
Total for Country Schools,	500	434	388	90		$4400
	3898	3447	3181	92.6		26,750
EVENING.						Per week, three ev'gs.
Male Department, for first 12 weeks,			26		Nehemiah Lincoln,	2.50
					Mary E. Choate,	2.00
Female Department, for first 12 weeks,			76		Frances G. Hersey,	2.50
					Julia H. Hathaway,	2.00
					Eleanor Commerford,	2.00

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

One Principal, (male,)		$1,200	per annum.
One Sub-master, "		1,000	" "
One Assistant, (female,)		450	" "
Two Assistants, "	each	350	" "

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three Principals, (male,)	"	1,000	" "
One " (female,)		450	" "
Ten Assistants, "	"	300	" "
Three " "	"	275	" "

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

Six Principals, (female,)	"	350	" "
Three " "	"	325	" "
Three Assistants, "	"	275	" "
Six " "	"	250	" "

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Five Principals, (female,)	"	350	" "
Five " "	"	325	" "
One " "		300	" "
Six Assistants, "	"	275	" "
Four " "	"	250	" "

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)		750	" "
One " "		650	" "
Six " (female,)	"	325	" "
Two Assistants, "	"	275	" "
One " "	"	250	"

ALMS HOUSE (TRUANT) SCHOOL.

One Principal, (female,)	250	" "

EVENING SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)		$2.50	per week, 3 eve'gs.
One " (female,)		2.50	" "
Three Assistants, "	each	2.00	" "

No. 3.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 1862.

ARITHMETIC.

1. The Falls of Niagara have receded 50 yards within the last 40 years. How long, at this rate, has it taken them to recede from Queenstown, 7 miles below their present site?

2. Suppose the Erie Canal to be 60 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, how many miles in length will it require to make one cubic mile of water?

3. A merchant sold flour at $5.50 a barrel, and gained 10 per cent; he afterwards sold the same kind of flour at $6.25 a barrel. What per cent. did he gain at the latter price?

4. A line 244 feet in length will reach from the top of the walls of a fort, situated on the bank of a river, to its opposite side; the width of the river is 240 feet; what is the hight of the walls of the fort?

5. On an acre of ground there were erected 21 buildings, occupying on an average 3 sq. rods, 112 ft. 8 in.; how much remained unoccupied?

6. What is the amount of $185.26 in 2 years, 3 mos., 11 days, at 7 1-2 per cent.?

7. Received as the amount of $710. for 1 year, 2 mos., and 12 days, $778.16. What was the rate per cent.?

8. A man having a field 30 rods square, sold 25 square rods to one of his neighbors, and 20 rods square to another. What is the value of the remainder at $175 per acre?

9. If a cannon ball 6 inches in diameter weighs 32 lbs., what is the diameter of one weighing 12 lbs.?

10. If 14 casks of raisins, each weighing 125 lbs., be carried 6 miles for $6.25, what will be the cost of carrying 56 casks, each weighing 100 lbs., 66 miles?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define the following terms: Latitude, Longitude, Isthmus, Cape, Hemisphere.

2. What seas, gulfs, and bays, lie East and South of Asia?

3. Name the three mountain-systems which cross the United States, and describe each of them.

4. Name the eight States which border on the great American Lakes.

5. Name five of the principal rivers of North and South America, and describe the Missouri.

6. Name and give the situation of the largest fresh water lake, the longest river, and the highest mountain, in the world.

7. Through what waters would you pass in going from Cincinnati to St. Petersburg?

8. Which of the United States is most extensively engaged in iron manufactures? Which in commerce? Which has produced the most sugar? Which the most tobacco?

9. Name the principal forms of government, and give an example of each.

10. Give the boundaries of Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, and the capitals of each.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is Orthoepy? What is Orthography? What is a sentence?

2. What is a *proper* noun? an *abstract* noun? a *collective* noun? Give two examples of each.

3. Write nouns of the feminine gender that correspond with Uncle, Nephew, Earl, Lad, Gander.

4. What is the plural of chimney? loaf? mouse-trap? cupful? penny (a *coin*)? What two forms are there for the plural of cherub?

5. What does the Case of nouns or pronouns denote? When is a noun in the nominative case? When in the objective case?

6. What is a verb? What is an irregular verb? What is an intransitive verb? Write a sentence containing a verb in the progressive form.

7. What is mood? What form of the verb is the Potential mood? the Subjunctive mood? In what mood is the verb in the sentence, "Honor thy father and thy mother"?

8. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: Arise, begin, draw, fly, take.

9. Correct the following sentences, if you think they are incorrect:

I intended to have asked him yesterday, but I could not hardly get time before he laid down;

They learned their lessons perfect, but neither of them were ready to recite;

Who did you speak to, as you was standing at the Door?

If I was you I would learn the scholars to speak grammatical.

Every one of them think they can perform their problems, but some can do those sort of things easier than others.

10. Parse the italicised words in the following sentence:

If every one's *internal* care
Were written on *his* brow,
How many *would* our pity *share*,
Who have our envy *now:*
The fatal secret once revealed
Of every aching *breast*,
Would show that, only while concealed,
Their *lot* appeared the best.

HISTORY.

1. In what year was each of the following places settled: Plymouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Jamestown?

2. What was the cause of the French and Indian War; by what treaty was peace concluded; and what territory came into the possession of England by that treaty?

3. For what is the year 1492 remarkable? 1620? 1775? 1776? 1783?

4. What were the chief causes of our Revolutionary War?

5. What were the principal grounds on which the United States declared war against England in 1812?

6. What can you say of the origin and objects of the "Society of the Cincinnati"?

7. What can you tell of the battle of New Orleans in 1815, and its results?

8. Name the thirteen original States.

9. Give an account of the treachery of Arnold, and of the death of Andre.

10. What is an Embargo? a Blockade? a Tariff? Treason?

SPELLING.

Clandestine, Animadvert, Recipient, Optician, Photographed, Architectural, Panorama, Galleries, Recommendatory, Innumerable, Vegetables, Caterpillar, Specified, Louisiana, Promiscuously, Formidable, Advantageously, Expeditious, Purloined, Politician, Cavalier, Procedure, Acknowledgment, Facetious, Confidential, Municipality, Immigration, Emigration, Facilities, Sanguinary, Seizure, Analyzed, Systematic, Asthmatic, Believe, Perceive, Miniature, Melodeon, Inseparable, Auctioneer, Insuperable, Pleasant, Stomach, Desirable, Reference, Magnifying, Satellite, Celebrity, Circulate, Sufficiency.

No. 4.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, NOVEMBER, 1862.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the sum of eight thousand and ten; forty-nine, and three-tenths; forty thousand, and three millionths; and subtract from it 48059.3; multiply the remainder by five thousand; and divide the product by three ten-thousandths.

2. Add $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$; from the sum subtract $\frac{3}{8}$; multiply the remainder by $\frac{1}{3}$ of $2\frac{2}{5}$; and divide the product by $\frac{4}{51}$.

3. Express in acres and the decimal of an acre, the area of 49 square lots, each 5 rods, 8 feet, 3 inches, on a side.

4. Reduce $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch to the fraction of a mile.

5. A can perform a piece of work in 7 days; A and

B together can perform the same in 4 days; C can perform it in 14 days. In what time can B and C together perform the work?

6. A sells goods which had cost $800, to B at an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; B sells them to C, and gains $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. of what he had paid. What per cent. would A have gained, if he had sold the goods to C for the same which B received?

7. A has $10,000 loaned in New Bedford, and $8,600 loaned in New York; on which sum is the legal interest greater, and how much per year?

8. Suppose a note for $7,000 payable in 5 months, to be discounted at a bank in New Bedford; how much money would be received?

9. What is the value of a pile of wood, that is 10 rods long, 4 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards high, at $5.75 per cord?

10. Subtract the square root from the cube root of $\frac{64}{4096}$.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name (1) three peninsulas in Europe; (2) three of the principal ranges of the great mountain-system of Europe; (3) two straits separating the Continent of Europe from other lands; (4) the most northern town in Europe; (5) the principal productions on the shores of the Mediterranean.

2. (1) To what three races do the inhabitants of Asia belong? (2) What are the chief productions of Japan? (3) the Capital of British India? (4) What inland sea in Turkestan? (5) In what direction does the land in Siberia slope, and how do you know it?

3. (1) Into what do the rivers of Africa flow? (2) When, by what Society, and for what purpose, was Liberia founded? (3) Which is the largest African Island, and where situated? (4) Into what does the river Niger flow? (5) What is the capital of Egypt?

4. (1) Which is the highest mountain in North America? (2) the longest river in Europe? (3) the largest of the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain? (4) the most populous city in the world? (5) the largest lake in the world?

5. Which are the "Five Great Powers" of Europe?

6. (1) Which is the *largest* of the United States? (2) the *most populous?* (3) which produces the most *sugar?* (4) Which is most noted for its manufactures of *wool* and *cotton?* (5) of *iron?*

7. (1) What is the *area* of Massachusetts? (2) its *population?* (3) Give the boundaries of New Bedford; (4) of Bristol County; (5) of Massachusetts.

8. What five States border on the Gulf of Mexico?

9. (1) What is longitude? (2) When it is 10 o'clock, A. M. in New Bedford, what is the time of day 45° east of it? (3) 45° west? (4) 45° north? (5) 45° south?

10. Name five of the largest cities in the United States, and give their situation.

GRAMMAR.

1. (1) What is a *noun?* (2) a *pronoun?* (3) a *verb?* (4) an *adjective?* (5) an *adverb?* (Give an example of each after its definition.)

2. (1) What does the *present* tense of a verb denote? (2) the *past?* (3) the *future?* (4) the *perfect*? (5) the

past perfect? (Give an example of each, using the verb *do* in the first person singular.)

3. (1) How are the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives regularly formed? (2) Compare *little;* (3) *prudent;* (4) *bad;* (5) *hind.*

4. Write the plural of (1) mouthful, (2) mouse-trap, (3) hero, (4) grotto, (5) Mussulman.

5. What is (1) a *sentence?* (2) a *collective noun?* (3) a *passive verb?* (4) an *irregular verb?* (5) the Rule to be given in parsing a *pronoun?*

6. Correct, in respect to punctuation and capitals, the following:

(1) hon chas sumner of boston mass is a member of the u s senate

(2) the book entitled recreations of a country parson was written by rev dr a h boyd now of glasgow scotland

7.

"Nature hath her hoarded poetry
And *her* hidden spoils, and he
Who is familiar with her *mysteries* is even as one
Who, *by* some secret charm of soul or eye,
In every clime, beneath the smiling sun,
Sees where the springs of living waters lie."

(1) Name the modified predicate in the principal, or leading clause, in the above extract; (2) the *nouns* which are in the *plural* number; (3) the *prepositions;* (4) the *transitive* verbs; (5) the *intransitive.*

8. Parse the five italicised words in the above extract.

9. Write (1) a sentence containing a relative pronoun in the possessive case, and (2) another containing a personal pronoun in the objective case.

10. Analyze the following:

Ah! gentlemen, that recent defeat was a woful calamity.

HISTORY.

1. When and where, were the first settlements made in the following States:

(1) Virginia, (2) New York, (3) Massachusetts, (4) Rhode Island, (5) Pennsylvania?

2. (1) How many persons did the Mayflower bring to America?

(2) Name four of the most distinguished of them.

3. (1) Which of the New England colonies formed a union in 1643?

(2) Why was such a union formed?

4. (1) Who was the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony?

(2) Of what Colony was John Winthrop a Governor?

5. Give an account of the destruction of tea at Boston in 1773.

6. (1) Where and when, was "The First Continental Congress" held?

(2) Which Colony was not represented in it?

7. (1) When was George Washington born?

(2) When was he elected Commander-in-chief of the American forces?

(3) When did he resign this office?

(4) When was he inaugurated President of the United States?

(5) When did he die?

8. Give an account of the "Nullification" troubles in Jackson's Administration.

9. (1) How many and what great departments of government are established by the Constitution of the United States?

(2) Of how many and what branches does Congress consist?

(3) In which branch of Congress must all bills for raising revenue originate?

(4) Who is, by virtue of his office, the President of the Senate?

(5) What is the presiding officer of the House called?

10. (1) How does the mode of electing a Senator of the United States, differ from that of a Representative?

(2) To how many Senators is each State entitled?

(3) How do the qualifications as to age, &c. requisite for a Senator, differ from those for a Representative?

(4) In what does "Treason" against the United States consist?

(5) How often is a "Census" required to be made?

SPELLING.

Anonymous, Tranquillity, Reprieve, Partridge, Battalion, Bouquet, Antiquity, Assuage, Vincibility, Transcend, Burlesque, Brigadier, Inauspicious, Liquefaction, Mysticism, Neuralgia, Petrifaction, Scintillate, Scurrilous, Bacchanalian, Politician, Petrifaction, Panegyric, Prerequisite, Resistible.

No. 5.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. 1862.

The first public award of Diplomas to the graduates of the High School, in accordance with the suggestions of the Superintendent in his last Report, was made at

the semi-annual Exhibition in May. The exercises were for the first time in the City Hall, and were attended by His Honor, the Mayor, and several members of the City Government, by the members of the School Board, and by a very large number of the citizens, filling the Hall to its utmost capacity. It was an occasion of great interest. The Diplomas were conferred, with appropriate remarks, by Rev. T. Stowe, Chairman of the Board, upon the following young ladies, members of the graduating class:

Louisa A. Arey, Mary Commerford, Cynthia A. Freeman, Nancy M. Hicks, Mary R. Hinckley, Helen M. Leonard, Sarah B. Manchester, Kate A. Ottiwell, Lizzie Russell, and Lizzie P. Terry.

Under very similar circumstances, at the semi-annual Exhibition in November, diplomas were conferred upon the following young ladies:

Abbie S. Almy, Mary E. Chase, Carrie H. Childs, Lizzie A. Clark, Rhoby A. Cranston, Ellen Eldredge, Sarah T. Parker, Anna E. Swasey, and Helen A. Wilcox.

Clerk's Office.

City of New Bedford, March, 1863.

To Persons having Claims against the City:

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bill must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2 1-2 o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

The Finance, Engineers' of Fire Department, Overseers' of the Poor, City Marshal's, Captain's of City Watch, ~~Water,~~ Free Public Library, and School Reports.

FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 4th, 1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

Convened, as we are on this occasion, for the purpose of taking upon ourselves the obligations required by the city charter, to enable us to enter upon the duties devolving upon us as members of the City Council, which duties with far the larger number are not new, and with some have been many times repeated, I deem it a proper time to say, for myself, that notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances attending our last municipal election, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties agreeably with the obligations I have assumed, faithfully, impartially, and as far as is in my power, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city.

In saying this, I am actuated only by that feeling of independence in thought and action, which is in harmony with the oft repeated declaration, that my motto is, a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed upon me, with a single eye to the best interests of the city.

And what other motive can I have? By the blessing of a kind Providence my temporal condition at the present time

does not require the emoluments of the office (small though they be for the service required) for my support; I am not a seeker after public notoriety; but having for many years been of the opinion that it is the duty of every citizen to contribute in whatever way he can for the promotion of the public good, by the sacrifice of time, and even of means to a greater or less extent, I have given myself to the work, and my reward will be in the conviction, that whatever I have done or may do, it is not for self-aggrandizement, but for the good of my fellow-men.

The condition of our beloved country remains materially the same as when a year ago I had the privilege of addressing the then incoming City Council. It is true we have made some gain, but are still engaged in a strife, not for conquest, not for aggrandizement, but for the suppression of a tremendous riot, for the restoration of the authority of the Federal government over that portion of our country in rebellion, and for the maintenance of that government, the best on earth.

Too much credit, in my opinion, cannot be given to our worthy and honored President, for the manly and decided stand he has taken in the discharge of his onerous duties; and although he has found it necessary to make requisitions upon the several States for men to aid him in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged, yet I believe his course has been marked with wisdom and sound judgment, and it becomes us as good and loyal citizens to render him all the countenance and support that patriotism and a love of right would dictate.

During the year just closed, our city has furnished the general government, for the various branches of the military service, about 280 men.

It was confidently expected that the men furnished by this city for the 6th unattached artillery stationed at Clark's Point, for company C of the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and all subsequently, amounting at the present time to more than 280 men, would be available at any time

when a requisition might be made upon us by the State or general government.

At the time of the draft, last summer, on requesting that we might have credit for our excess, we were told that we should have credit at the time of the next requisition. Another has been made upon us, and we are now told specifically by the Adjutant General, through one of his assistants, under date of December 23, 1863, that "no men are counted on the present call except those who have been mustered into service since October 17, 1863, the date of the call. Under this call every town and city starts alike, without a debt or credit."

This, it seems to me, is in direct conflict with the President's Proclamation, and with statements from the head-quarters of our own State, and I am utterly unable to reconcile them.

When a few weeks since I publicly expressed the opinion that our city would not be liable to the draft, having already furnished the number of men required, I was not alone in that opinion. Gentlemen in high standing in commercial, legal and military circles, coincided with me on this point, and I cannot even now satisfy myself that we have been fairly dealt with.

In July last, in consequence of the then pending draft for men to supply the deficiencies in our army, the peace and quiet of our city were, as was apprehended, seriously threatened; whereupon the Mayor and Aldermen, by virtue of authority conferred upon them by the Statutes of the Commonwealth, ordered precepts to be issued to Capt. George R. Hurlbut, of company F, 3d regiment M. V. M., and to Orderly Sergeant Chas. S. Cummings, of the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, ordering them with the companies under their command to parade at the City Hall at the time designated in the precepts; to which they promptly responded. They were received by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the reasons for calling them out stated; when they were discharged with orders to hold themselves in readi-

ness for duty at any moment when their services might be required.

The organization of the military force was completed by the appointment of Captain Hurlbut to the command.

The Board also organized a special police force, consisting of members of the Union Drill Club, Captain J. A. T. Eddy, of members of the City Grays, Captain C. L. Church, and also of the New Bedford Light Artillery, under the direction of Lieut. H. H. Fisher.

This armed force was kept up for several days, when as circumstances seemed to warrant, it was gradually reduced, until at the expiration of eleven days they were all discharged, there being, as was believed, no further use for them.

The cost attending this necessary preparation for the protection of our city, was $3,479.90.

The subject of the finances is one which naturally comes first to be considered.

It gratifies me to be able to state that the taxes for the past year have been paid in perhaps a greater proportion than ever before, notwithstanding the depression in business, consequent upon the distracted state of our country, which seems to have fallen upon our city with great severity. This has, however, been somewhat modified by the revival of the demand for labor for the last few months, with a largely increased remuneration.

It is to be sincerely hoped that with the return of another spring, this depressed state of affairs may give place to a more agreeable one, that business may permanently resume its accustomed channels, and that those who have left us for the service of their country may be enabled to return to their homes, with the assurance that through their sacrifices and exertions, peace and prosperity have been restored to our borders.

Here let us digress for a moment to pay a tribute of respect to those brave sons of New Bedford who have gone forth from us, never to return. Prominent among them was

that noble and only son of an honored lineage, who, when his country called, forgetful of everything but duty, responded to that call, and sealed his devotion to the cause of that country and of humanity, with his blood. We will drop a tear to their memories and pass on.

The amount appropriated for the expenses of the financial year which will end March 1, was the same as for the previous year, viz., $159,000.

It is very clear to my mind, that under the present existing state of things, we cannot meet our necessary and almost unavoidable expenses, without an increased appropriation the coming year.

While I regret the necessity for making this declaration as much as any one, yet the position in which I am placed makes it incumbent upon me to present through you to our fellow-citizens, the facts as they actually exist.

Many of you doubtless recollect that this city was called upon by the last Legislature, under "An act to provide for the reimbursement of bounties paid to volunteers and to apportion and assess a tax therefor," to pay $15,450.68 in addition to the large amount already paid by us for bounties; for the payment of this sum, as the appropriations for the year had been made, the committee on Finance was instructed by an order of the Council to raise "the same in such way as may seem to them most advisable."

The necessary amount was raised by a temporary loan, which must be provided for by assessment or by making it permanent, and it will be for this Council to determine which course shall be adopted.

And again, the increasing demands upon us in many different ways growing out of the war, all of which are to a greater or less extent demands upon the treasury, make it, to say the least, very difficult to keep our expenses within the present limits. I will cite one instance, and which is only one, although perhaps the largest. The State grants its aid, under certain restrictions, to those dependent upon its volunteers for their support; this city has within the *last*

month been reimbursed from the State treasury, for the amount advanced on this account prior to the first day of January, 1863; the amount already advanced for the year 1863, amounted on the first day of this month to $41,000, for which nothing will be received until the first of December next, when the State tax falls due. To this already large amount we must add the advances for the year just commencing, which may safely be put down at $40,000, thus making a grand aggregate of about $81,000 upon which by the close of the year the city will have paid and will have to pay interest to an amount not far from $8,000, as a part of *its* public burden for the support of the war. This with the $15,450.68 before noticed, the $3,479.90, the cost of the means taken to maintain the peace of the city at the time of the apprehended riot, together with the expenses attending the recruiting of men for the army, and various other lesser expenses growing out of the war, and which could not have been foreseen, may be set down at from $25,000 to $30,000, which may very properly be called extraordinary expenses, and must be provided for the coming year.

Of the $3,479.90 before stated, there was paid to the members of the two military companies $2,079.44, which was considered as an advance to the State, that would ere this have been returned to us. On presenting the rolls to the proper department at the State House, we were told by the Auditor that the troops were not called out in accordance with any law which renders their service an expense to the Commonwealth. Upon stating this fact to His Excellency the Governor, he says through the Adjutant General that they "were called out under a law which provides that they shall be paid by the State," but that the cities of Boston and New Bedford having voluntarily assumed to pay the troops called out by them, there is no law that allows the State to reimburse the amount.

The only assumption by this city has been to advance the money to the persons rendering the service, to relieve their

necessities, and to prevent the inconvenience resulting to them from the delay attending the payment by the State. There never was any understanding, either expressed or implied, that this city would pay the troops called out by the authorities; the rolls were made out by the proper officers, by them, of their own accord, and according to law, sent to the Adjutant General, by him approved and certified, and returned to us, when as before stated, and for the reasons before stated, we advanced the amount due as set forth by the rolls.

The Governor further says, "If New Bedford desires reimbursement the General Court only can do it." I therefore respectfully suggest that a joint committee be appointed to petition the Legislature about to convene, for redress, not only for that item of cost, but for a further outlay of $770 for horses for the cavalry company.

The funded debt of the city, by the report last year, was $424,150, of which there has been paid $18,850, leaving it at the present time $405,300; of which $19,050 of principal and $21,512 for interest, making an aggregate of $40,562, fall due this year.

The temporary loan is now $70,000, of which the State owes us for aid to volunteers over $41,000; the other items which conduce to make up this amount have been previously mentioned.

I consider it proper to state, that if our accounts for the year 1863 contained nothing but the ordinary operations of the city, we should not have been obliged to resort to a temporary loan.

I submit for the consideration of the Council whether it might not be well to refer the subject of the temporary loan to the Committee on Finance, for them to devise and suggest some method by which at least so much of it as is required for the State aid account may be so far made a permanent loan as to continue while there is a necessity for it, which will undoubtedly be so long as the services of the army are required.

I am of the opinion that the appropriations for the different departments will meet the demands upon them, except, possibly, that for the Night Watch, in consequence of a necessary slight advance in their pay, and that for Incidental Expenses for reasons before stated.

The subject in the minds of the people next perhaps in importance to that of the war, is the introduction into the city of a supply of pure water.

The report of Professor Chace, who was employed to examine the line of the stream which it is proposed to use, and to analyze the water, is full and definite; and so far as it relates to the character of the water and the formation of the valley for the purposes contemplated, must be satisfactory to all. The facility for storing a large supply of water, and the character of the ground upon which it is to be stored, are all that can be desired. All the natural features of the undertaking are in our favor; and it seems almost as if nature had anticipated the wants of man in the formation of the valley of the Acushnet for the purpose now under consideration.

The important question then, for us to consider, is the feasibility and expediency of availing ourselves of these advantages. This opens the whole subject. Many of our citizens are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the work, while some express doubts of the successful operation of the enterprise, and others are decidedly adverse to the movement.

The substance of the report of Professor Chace has been made public through the daily journals; and the survey and estimates which are now in course of prosecution will, it is hoped and believed, be completed sufficiently early to allow the City Council to lay the subject before the people so fully and so clearly that they will be enabled to comprehend it, in all its bearings; and when the time for their decision shall arrive they will be prepared to render a verdict both sound and satisfactory.

If the measure commends itself to the favorable consider-

ation of the citizens, and they so express themselves through that most potential instrumentality the ballot-box, the City Council will probably consider themselves authorized to enter upon the prosecution of the work as soon as practicable. I shall hold myself, in my official position, ready at all times to promote and carry forward the wishes of the people, in this or any other great measure having for its object the public good.

Of our Schools, I need only say that I believe they continue to fulfill the object of their organization, and are in their usual healthy condition.

There are within the limits of the city 34 permanent, and 2 evening adult schools which are open about one half the year, making 36 schools, affording instruction to about 3500 children, under the care of the School Committee.

The amount appropriated for the support of Public Schools last year was $34,000, or $2,000 more than for 1862; and it is believed the amount on hand will be sufficient to meet the demands upon the department for the balance of the fiscal year.

My views in relation to the office of Superintendent of the schools remain unchanged, and I can but renew the hope expressed a year ago "that the change introduced into the school department by the appointment of this officer will be made permanent."

The reports of the Committee and Superintendent, which will soon be laid before the public, contain much interesting and valuable information, as well as many important suggestions, and I respectfully commend them to your perusal.

The Free Public Library, which seems to be closely connected with our educational system, differing only in that it admits to its privileges those beyond as well as those under 14 years of age, continues to receive the thoughtful attention of our citizens, as is shown by the annual report of the Trustees, in which they state the number of books taken from the Library to be 37,261, a daily average of 119.

It has during the last year, as previously, been made the

recipient of many valuable donations, from its friends both at home and abroad. There is now upon its shelves a large amount of valuable matter, and the Library is worthy the increased patronage of our citizens, to whose favorable consideration I again commend it.

The Fire Department, I am pleased to learn from the report of the Engineers, continues to meet the demands upon it to their entire satisfaction. They say it has never during their official connection with it been more complete or effective. The houses with the engines and apparatus are in good repair and in effective condition.

They speak of the changes introduced into the department by the new ordinance adopted in July last, as meeting with the approbation of all connected with it, and suggest that the City Council consider the necessity of supplying certain sections of the city with water, where deficiencies now exist.

The department consists of the same number of steam and hand engines, hook and ladder carriages, and men, as in 1862.

It is a source of much gratification to the Engineers, as it ought to be and undoubtedly is to our citizens generally, to know that this department is now established on a substantial and reliable basis, the working of which redounds to the credit of the department and to their comfort and security.

Of the condition of the department for the Support of the Poor, I can speak more favorably than I anticipated at the commencement of the past year.

The average number of inmates at the Alms-House has been 75; the number of persons who have been inmates for the whole or a part of the year is 205; three deaths only have occurred during the year, two of which were caused by that scourge of our land, *intemperance.*

The Secretary of the Board of Overseers, in a communication to me, says, "Contrary to the expectation of the Board of Overseers, the number of applicants and the amount of supplies furnished them are less than the preceding year,

and it is believed that the appropriation, although less than for the previous year, will be sufficient (notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of all supplies) to meet the wants of the department to the close of the fiscal year, at which time a full report will be submitted."

The amount expended upon the Streets of our city and upon the highways, has been to the present time $13,447.21, leaving a balance to the credit of the department of $2,866.18, which will without doubt meet the demands upon it for the remainder of the financial year.

The amount above cited has been expended almost entirely for repairs, only two short sections of what may be called new streets having been made the past year, one on Fifth, between Elm street and Mechanics lane, the other a portion of Ray street northerly from Pearl street about 375 feet, both of which the convenience of the public demanded. The largest item of repairs was upon Kempton street, the paving of which, as most of you well remember, was very coarse and rough, so much so that a large share of the usual travel upon it had been diverted to other avenues leading to and from the city. It is now a smooth and agreeable road, and the travel and trade have resumed their original direction.

It was also found necessary to relay a large amount of the paving on many other streets, especially on Ray, North Second, Middle, Water and Front streets. It will probably be several years before those portions of the streets named will require anything done to them, but from my knowledge of our streets generally, it will be necessary to relay a large amount of paving the coming year.

In the course of the last autumn the wooden bridge on the road leading from the Perry's Neck road near Allen's Mills to the Freetown line, which had become very much dilapidated, and as a consequence caused some anxiety as to its safety, was removed, and its place supplied with a permanent stone structure. This I believe was the last wooden bridge remaining on any of our public *highways;* and we

may congratulate ourselves that we are not only so far freed from anxiety on account of defective bridges, but are also freed from the cost attending the repairs of such perishable structures.

Within the limits of what may be called the city proper, there is as you all very well know, across a water lot belonging to and used by William Beetle on the line of North Water street, a wooden bridge of about 60 feet span, which was built in the year 1841, more than twenty-two years ago. This, I am informed by the Superintendent of Streets, has become in some of its parts very much decayed, and may possibly soon require more or less repairs.

It is, in my opinion, exceedingly desirable that this last wooden bridge upon the line of our *streets* should be removed and a permanent way be made in its place. And I would suggest for the consideration of the Council, whether it might not be expedient, before any large repairs are made thereon, that the Standing Committee on Roads, Bridges, &c., which will soon be appointed, should investigate the matter, and report what in their judgment would be the best course to pursue in relation to it.

Great complaints have been made to me at different times during the year, by the Superintendent of Street Lamps, that in the intervals of lighting he is very much annoyed, as well as the city subjected to much expense, by the malicious practice of persons to him unknown, in breaking the glass in the street lanterns, and in some cases nearly or quite destroying the lanterns.

As the streets are lighted for the benefit and convenience of the citizens, at great expense, I can hardly conceive of any one being so far lost to all sense of propriety as wantonly to be guilty of such a practice.

I scarcely know what remedy to suggest for such despicable conduct, except to call the attention of our citizens to the fact, and request their cooperation in aiding to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

And now, gentlemen, for ability rightly to discharge our several duties, let us invoke the aid of that great and good Being, in whose hand are the issues of life, and before whom, sooner or later, we must all stand to receive the award for our deeds here on earth; I most earnestly desire for myself and for each one of you, that that award may be the welcome addressed to the righteous, of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

City of New Bedford.

1864.

MAYOR,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1. WARREN LADD.
Ward 2. GEORGE G. GIFFORD.
Ward 3. AMBROSE VINCENT.
Ward 4. JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward 5. MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward 6. JOHN H. PERRY.

City Clerk,
HENRY T. LEONARD.

Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, HENRY J. TAYLOR.

Ward One.

Henry Hillman, Charles H. Taber,
William Bosworth, Caleb Hammond.

Ward Two.

Ellis Perry, Lemuel M. Kollock,
Henry J. Taylor, Andrew G. Pierce.

Ward Three.

William G. Taber, Oliver P. Brightman,
George R. Phillips, Daniel Homer.

Ward Four.

George F. Kingman, John P. Knowles, 2d,
John W. Macomber, J. Franklin Keene.

Ward Five.

Cornelius Howland, Humphrey W. Seabury,
David B. Kempton, William N. Church.

Ward Six.

Charles H. Sherman, William J. Bowen,
Charles H. Gifford, Josiah S. Bonney.

Clerk of Common Council,
WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

City Messenger,
WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

Assessors.

TILSON B. DENHAM, EZRA K. DELANO,
DAVID B. WILLCOX.

Assistant Assessors.

WARD 1—RUFUS W. WHITE.
" 2—JOHN BRYANT.
" 3—THOMAS G. BATES.
" 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.
" 5—JAMES R. RICKETSON.
" 6—HENRY HOLCOMB.

School Committee.

WARD 1—LUTHER G. HEWINS,
" CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.,
" EDWIN P. TAYLOR.
WARD 2—WILLIAM HOWE,
" EDWARD R. GARDNER,
" EDWIN L. BARNEY.
WARD 3—WILLIAM R. CHISHOLM,
" E. WILLIAMS HERVEY,
" HORATIO A. KEMPTON.
WARD 4—SAMUEL P. BURT,
" CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN,
" HENRY B. CLARKE.

WARD 5—EDMUND RODMAN,
" CHARLES C. SAYER,
" CHARLES T. BONNEY.
WARD 6—FRANCIS T. AKIN,
" BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN,
" ISAAC H. COE.

Overseers of the Poor.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex-officio.*
WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.
" 2—SILAS ALDEN.
" 3—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALL.
" 4—JAMES TAYLOR.
" 5—JOSIAH MACY.
" 6—MARSHALL G. SEARS.

Trustees of the Free Public Library.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex-officio.*
WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.
HENRY J. TAYLOR, President of the Common Council.
JAMES B. CONGDON.
CHARLES H. PEIRCE.
JOSHUA C. STONE.

Wardens.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.
" 2—JOSHUA C. HITCH.
" 3—J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.
" 4—JOSEPH E. NYE.
" 5—WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.
" 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

Ward Clerks.

WARD 1—J. WINGATE FROST.
" 2—GEORGE PERRY.
" 3—OTIS N. PEIRCE.
" 4—LEONARD B. ELLIS.
" 5—JAMES H. C. RICHMOND.
" 6—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD.

Inspectors of Elections.

Ward One.
John Kirk,
Asa B. Bessey,
William Bosworth.

Ward Two.
George W. Paine,
Elihu Bunker,
Charles E. Maxfield.

Ward Three.
Philip E. Colby,
William H. Allen, 3d,
George B. Tobey.

Ward Four.
Alden Wordell,
Samuel H. Cook.

Ward Five.
James P. Allen,
William F. Hathaway,
Edward B. Whiting.

Ward Six.
Thomas B. Tripp,
Stephen J. Akin,
John P. Taylor.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Barker and Vincent.
On Licenses—Aldermen Ladd, Vincent and Perry.
On Enrolments—Aldermen Vincent, Barker and Gifford.
On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Perry.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections—Councilmen Seabury, Hillman and Knowles.
On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Wm. G. Taber, Keene and Pierce.
On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Perry, Hammond and Brightman.

Joint Standing Committees of the City Council.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Bosworth, Phillips, Kingman, Seabury and Gifford.
On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Gifford, and Councilmen Bonney, Bosworth and Bowen.
On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Perry, Bonney and Church.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—Aldermen Perry and Gifford, and Councilmen Hammond, Brightman and Keene.

On Accounts—Aldermen Barker and Perry, and Councilmen Kollock, Knowles and Wm. G. Taber.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Barker and Howland, and Councilmen Sherman, Church and Kempton.

On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Howland and Ladd, and Councilmen Macomber, Homer and Kempton.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Gifford and Ladd, and Councilmen Howland, Sherman and C. H. Taber.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Perry and Vincent, and Councilmen Kingman, Homer and Pierce.

On Printing—Alderman Barker, and Councilmen Gifford and Macomber.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

IN RELATION TO

Receipts and Expenditures

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1863-4.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, 3d mo. 18th, 1864.

The Committee on Finance, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinances, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year just closed, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including balance on hand March 1, 1863, is $409,184.43; that the expenditures have been $405,804.79, leaving a balance in the treasury March 1, 1864, of $3,379.64.

The receipts into the Treasury have been,

From balance on hand March 1, 1863,	$7,490.21
From uncollected taxes for 1859,	118.90
From uncollected taxes for 1860,	381.00
From uncollected taxes for 1861,	848.22
From uncollected taxes for 1862,	8,810.56
From taxes for 1863,	141,745.60
From Liquor Agent,	7,814.25
From Lighting the Streets,	56.30
From Highway Department,	544.05
From School Department,	836.72
From Relief Fund,	201.00
From Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State aid,)	25,582.24
From City Watch,	3.75
From Poor Department,	6,001.01
From Fire Department,	59.37
From Temporary Loan,	100,000.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	382.77
From Incidental Expenses,	7,100.55
From Bounty Fund,	72,340.00
From City Common,	58.78
From Salaries,	375.00
From Allotment Rolls,	28,434.15
	$409,184.43

The expenditures have been,

For Fire Department,	$11,542.10
For Liquor Agency,	9,633.43
For Free Public Library,	2,006.36
For Lighting Streets,	6,371.90
For City Debt,	41,421.50
For Incidental Expenses,	19,923.12
For Relief Fund,	943.67
For Poor Department,	22,382.37
For City Watch,	11,751.97
For Public Schools,	39,617.01
For Highways,	15,098.77
For Salaries,	11,582.50
For State of Massachusetts,	40,006.31
For Common,	507.81
For Real Estate Tax Account,	791.14
For Temporary Loan,	56.000.00
For Bounty,	87,790.68
For Allotment Rolls,	28,434.15
Balance in Treasury March 1, 1864,	3,379.64
	$409,184.43

The funded debt of the city March 1, 1863, was $424,150, of which there was paid during the year $18,850, leaving the amount of the debt March 1, 1864, $405,300.

The temporary loan is $100,000; of which amount there has been advanced to the State for "aid to volunteers,"

$46,922.97; paid to the State for its demand for equalization of bounties $15,450.68; the uncollected taxes amount to $33,960.93, and the balance consists in the advances for the stock in the liquor agency, and to the real estate account.

The reports of the sub-committees appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk, and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes, and to prepare a schedule of the city property, are also herewith presented.

Which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

GEO. HOWLAND, JR., Chairman.

In Common Council, March 24, 1864.

Received and with accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 24, 1864.

Concurred.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

To the Finance Committee:

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes for the year ending March 1, 1864, have attended to the duties assigned them.

The accounts have been examined and found correct, and are herewith presented in detail.

Respectfully submitted.

Geo. F. Kingman.
Geo. R. Phillips.
Chas. H. Gifford.

New Bedford, March 18th, 1864.

Account of the Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1, 1864.

Amount of unpaid taxes from 1850 to 1857 inclusive, as per last report,		$10,691.58	
Remaining unpaid,			$10,691.58

1858.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1863,		$4,010.78	
Paid,		1.50	
Remaining unpaid,			4,009.28

1859.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1863,		$3,591.51	
Paid,		118.90	
Remaining unpaid,			3,472.61
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$3,472.61		
Balance app. "1859" per treasurer's books,	2,796.93		
Difference,	$675.68		
Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	$538.34		
Add balance on school books,	137.34		
	$675.68		

1860.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863,		$4,873.86	
Paid,		381.00	
Remaining unpaid,			4,492.86
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$4,492.86		
Balance app. "1860" per treasurer's books,	2,249.45		
Difference,	$2,243.41		
As follows:			
Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	$2,104.77		
Add balance on school books,	138.64		
Balance as above,	$2,243.41		

1861.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863,		$6,767.54	
Paid,		848.22	
Remaining unpaid,			5,919.32
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$5,919.32		
Balance app. "1861" per treasurer's books,	5,704.43		
Difference,	$214.89		
As follows:			
Special assessment,	$23.40		
Books,	191.49		
Balance as above,	$214.89		

1862.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863,		$14,868.40	
Remitted,	$56.13		
Books,	6.24		
Paid,	8,810.56	8,872.93	
Remaining unpaid,			$5,995.47
NOTE.—Balance as above,	$5,995.47		
Balance per treasurer's books,	5,955.72		
Difference,	$39.75		
As follows :			
Due per books,	$140.88		
Balance due on abatement,	101.13		
Balance as above,	$39.75		

1863.

Amount of tax bills as per warrant of the assessors,			$252,374.55	
State tax,		$61,632.00		
County tax,		22,881.42		
City tax,		159,000.00		
Overlay,		8,861.13	252,374.55	
Payments have been made by the Collector as follows :				
State tax,		$61,632.00		
County tax,		22,881.42		
City tax,		141,745.60		
		$226,259.02		
Abatement,	$11,439.49			
Remitted,	1,211.27	12,650.76	$238,909.78	
Balance uncollected,				13,464.77
Add special assessment,				2.00
Balance on treasurer's books,			$17,254.40	
Special assessment,			2.00	
			$17,256.40	
Balance as overlay,			13,466.77	
			$3,789.63	
As follows :				
Balance of abatement over overlay,		$2,578.36		
Remittance,		1,211.27	$3,789.63	
This amount must be provided for in the appropriation for 1864.				
Amount of unpaid taxes,				$48,047.89
All appropriations previous to 1859 have been settled, so that the taxes previous to that year are not now estimated in the treasury appropriations,				14,700.86
				$33,347.03

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR,
March 14, 1864.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

James B. Congdon, Treasurer, in Account with the City of New Bedford.

1863. March 1. To balance in treasury,			$7,490.21
To amount received of Collector of taxes on account of taxes :			
1859,		$118.90	
1860,		381.00	
1861,		848.22	
1862,		8,810.56	
1863,		141,745.60	$151,904.28
To Liquor Agency.			
Of City Agent,			7,814.15
To Lighting the Streets.			
Bill to Highways,			56.30
To Highway Department.			
Dirt sold,		$14.25	
Dirt sold,		10.00	
Dirt sold,		27.00	
Bill charged schools,		21.00	
Bill charged poor department,		119.08	
S. Bryant, sale of horse,		150.00	
Sundry bills charged to			
Oak Grove Cemetery,	$65.25		
Police,	3.50		
School department,	53.30		
Common,	67.70		
Liquor agency,	12.97	202.72	544.05
To Schools.			
Error in bill charged twice,		$7.00	
Collector for books,		6.24	
State treasurer, income of school fund,		764.86	
Committee,		2.12	
Committee, tuition,		4.50	
Superintendent (paid for tuition,)		52.00	$836.72
Relief Fund. Sundry advances charged to the fund, and transferred to State aid, viz. :			
J. Corkery,	$30.00		
C. A. Howland,	11.00		
A. Sherman,	5.00		
Maria Smith,	6.00	$52.00	
Of Alderman Vincent, sundry articles sold,		125.00	
Allowance to city beneficiaries not paid out,		24.00	201.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.			
Received on account of the claim of 1861, for State aid advances,		$88.27	
Received on account of the claim of 1862, for State aid advances,		25,023.32	
Sundry allowances made to State beneficiaries not paid out and not included in the State aid account for 1863,		470.65	$25582.24

Watch.			
Duplicate bills,			$3.75
Poor Department.			
Of town of Marblehead,		$12.73	
Of town of Dartmouth,		240.41	
Of town of Middleborough,		7.19	
Of town of Acushnet,		84.48	
Of Overseers of the poor,		2,504.92	
Of State Treasurer, aid to State paupers,		367.50	
Of Superintendent of alms-house,		1,141.04	
Of Highway department,		442.74	
Of Fire department,		309.00	$6,001.01
Fire Department.			
Poor Department bill,			59.37
Temporary Loan.			
Money hired at sundry times,			100,000.00
Real Estate Tax Account.			
Received of sundry persons for taxes upon property sold by the Collector.			
Roby Davis, tax 1861,		$31.94	
Joseph Thompson, tax 1861,		10.26	
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1859,	$9.84		
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1860,	9.55		
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1861,	9.28	$28.67	
Gilbert R. Wordell, tax 1861,		9.08	
Pollard & Myrick, tax 1861,		20.11	
William Gifford 2d, tax 1861,		21.02	
T. W. Swift, tax 1859,	$42.78		
T. W. Swift, tax 1860,	42.83		
T. W. Swift, tax 1861,	31.94	$117.55	
O. J. Adams,		21.88	
Patrick Furlong,		20.11	
Lyman C. Perry, 1861,		13.21	
Lyman C. Perry, 1861,		13.21	
Lyman C. Perry, 1862,		24.29	
Nancy Day's estate, 1862,		13.71	
Frank Rose, 1862,		5.47	
I. T. Crowell, 1862,		5.47	
John Millard, 1862,		12.34	
Manuel Vera, 1862,		6.64	
Eldridge & Johnson, 1862,		7.81	$382.77
To Incidentals.			
Of Clerk of market, rent,		$468.00	
Interest, &c.,		41.86	
Police Court, rent and fees,		1,564.99	
City Clerk, licenses and rent of hall,		607.00	
Estate of Sanford S. Horton, licenses, &c.,		393.00	
Committee on public property, sale of school-house,		106.81	
Sundry bills not called for,		120.19	
Sale of stone post,		5.00	
Taxes of 1858,		3.50	
Collector of taxes, for summonses and interest,		681.19	

Superintendent of burial grounds, sale of lots,	$1,009.00	
T. P. Terry, for rent,	6.00	
J. & T. R. Taber, duplicate bills,	30.57	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, reimbursement of military expenses,	2,063.44	$7,100.55
To Bounty Fund.		
Received of State Treasurer,		72,340.00
To City Common.		
Sale of hay,		58.78
To Salaries.		
Transferred to incidental account,		375.00
		$380,750.28
To Allotment Rolls.		
Received from State Treasurer and other sources, for this amount allotted by volunteers in the army of the United States and remitted to this office,		28,434.15
		$409,184.43

Credits.

By Mayor's Warrants drawn during the financial year now closed, to wit:		
Fire Department,	$11,542.10	
Liquor Agency,	9,633.43	
Free Public Library,	2,006.36	
Lighting Streets,	6,371.90	
City Debt,	41,421.50	
Incidental Expenses,	19,923.12	
Relief Fund,	943.67	
Poor Department,	22,382.37	
Night Watch,	11,751.97	
Public Schools,	39,617.01	
Highways,	15,098.77	
Salaries,	11,582.50	
State of Massachusetts,	40,006.31	
Common,	507.81	
Real Estate Tax Account,	791.14	
Temporary Loan,	56,000.00	
Bounty,	87,790.68	$377,370.64
By Allotment Rolls.		
Five hundred and forty-nine payments made to persons to whom money was allotted by the volunteers in the army of the United States,		28,434.15
By Balance of cash in the Treasury,		3,379.64
		$409,184.43

City of New Bedford,
Treasurer's Office,
March 1, 1864.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

BALANCES.

DR.		CR.
$33,960.93	Appropriations.	
46,922.97	State of Massachusetts.	
	Sellic Baker.	$175.00
	Temporary Loan.	100,000.00
	Incidentals.	4,957.20
3,283.31	Liquor Agency.	
15,450.68	Bounty Fund.	
2,134.67	Real Estate Tax Account.	
3,379.64	Cash.	
$105,132.20		$105,132.20

Accounts in Detail.

SALARIES.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount paid city officers,	$11,207.50	
To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	127.14	$11,334.64

Credit.

1863. 3d mo 1st. By balance from old account,	$334.64	
By annual appropriation,	11,000.00	$11,334.64

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To paid salary Superintendent 10 months,	$1,000.00	
To paid Teachers' salaries,	27,056.23	
To paid books and stationery,	645.50	
To paid printing and advertising,	97.22	
To paid alterations and repairs of school-houses,	5,252.17	
To paid cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,794.26	
To paid fuel,	1,670.13	
To paid stoves, pipe, and repairs of same,	925.51	
To paid incidental expenses,	1,175.99	$39,617.01

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$1,559.91	
By amount appropriation,	35,400.00	
By amount received of Collector of taxes, books,	6.24	
By amount received of State Treasurer from school fund,	764.86	
By amount received of Committee for tuition, &c.,	58.62	
By error in account 6 mo. 2nd 63,	7.00	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. By balance transferred to incidental expense account,	1,820.38	$39,617.01

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid salary of Librarian and Assistant,	$1,419.43	
To paid books,	313.24	
To paid incidental expenses, fuel, gas, printing, &c.,	273.69	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	48.81	$2,055.17

Credit.

1862. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$55.17	
By annual appropriation,	2,000.00	$2,055.17

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To paid salary of Superintendent of alms-house,	$600.00	
To paid salary of Overseers of the Poor,	800.00	
To paid salary of Chaplain,	100.00	
To paid for groceries and provisions,	3,650.35	
To paid dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, leather, hats, caps, &c.,	1,251.27	
To paid fuel,	5,853.97	
To paid carting fuel to families,	483.50	
To paid outside support,	4,557.90	
To paid labor, nursing, cook and farmer,	856.94	
To paid physicians and medicines,	888.03	
To paid undertaker,	607.75	
To paid oxen and cows,	372.80	
To paid incidental expenses,	2,359.86	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	2,086.36	$24,468.73

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$3,467.72	
By annual appropriation,	15,000.00	
By amount received from town of Marblehead,	12.73	
By amount received from town of Dartmouth,	240.41	
By amount received from town of Fairhaven,	200.00	
By amount received from town of Westport,	700.00	
By amount received from town of Middleborough,	7.19	
By amount received from town of Acushnet,	84.48	
By amount received from State Treasurer,	187.50	
By amount due beneficiaries, in alms-house,	180.00	
By amount received for sales of hay,	751.74	
By amount received of Superintendent of alms-house for sales of produce, &c.,	1,141.04	
By amount received of J. Macy, Secretary of Board of Overseers,	2,495.92	$24,468.73

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To paid firemen, engineers of steamers, and engineers of fire department,	$8,963.07	
To paid repairs on engines and hose,	161.54	
To paid repairs on engine houses,	71.38	
To paid hay and grain,	688.35	
To paid hostlers,	535.50	
To paid labor cleaning engines and hose,	339.25	
To paid fuel,	127.53	
To paid incidentals,	655.48	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	1,133.75	$12,675.85

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$616.48	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By sales of manure,	59.37	$12,675.85

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To paid labor and team work,	$11,458.73	
To paid paving stone and flagging,	734.38	
To paid grain, hay and straw,	1,244.35	
To paid gravel,	189.00	
To paid repairs of wagons, carts, harnesses and tools,	892.68	
To paid incidentals,	579.63	
To balance transferred to incidentals,	1,686.42	$16,785.19

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$1,241.14	
By annual appropriation,	15,000.00	
By amount received for dirt and carting,	274.97	
By amount received for manure,	119.08	
By amount received for sale of horse,	150.00	$16,785.19

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

To paid gas and oil,	$4,127.81	
To paid lanterns, lamp posts and repairs,	330.81	
To paid lamplighters,	1,842.82	
To paid incidentals—wicking, matches, labor and repairing ladders,	70.46	
To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	313.84	$6,685.74

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$3,129.44	
By annual appropriation,	3,500.00	
By amount oil sold highway department,	56.30	$6,685.74

CITY WATCH.

To paid Watchmen,	$11,520.00	
To paid gas,	167.63	
To paid incidentals—gas fixtures, painting, mattresses, &c.,	60.59	$11,748.22

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$863.22	
By annual appropriation,	10,500.00	
By balance transferred to incidental expense account,	385.00	$11,748.22

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	$1,464.13
To paid for liquors, &c.,	8,121.99
To paid salaries and rent,	1,343.50
To paid incidental expenses,	167.94
	$11,097.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount received of agent for sales,	$7,814.25	
By balance to new account,	3,283.31	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	$3,283.31	$11,097.56

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid extra services of Assessors, Assistant Assessors, and office expenses,	$596.22	
Paid expenses of Police Court room and Station houses,	869.71	
Paid expenses of Elections,	357.00	
Paid support of Insane,	1,068.55	
Paid gas City Hall and offices,	281.15	
Paid new wall at Oak Grove Cemetery and labor in Cemeteries,	1,256.27	
Paid Special Police Officers,	413.05	
Paid books and stationery,	124.88	
Paid fuel for City Hall and offices,	296.51	
Paid printing and advertising,	1,115.26	
Paid interest on Temporary Loan,	3,334.32	
Paid Prof. Chace' report on water, labor, &c.,	775.67	
Paid Military, &c., maintaining peace at time of anticipated riot,	3,452.85	
Paid enlisting 6th Co. Heavy Artillery,	731.77	
Paid reception of returned Volunteers,	525.26	
Paid rent of Armories,	769.00	
Paid Incidental Expenses,	3,955.65	
Total expenses,		$19,923.12
1863. 3d mo. 1st. Balance from old account,	$1,831.39	
Transferred to City Common,	500.00	
Balance of City Watch transferred,	385.00	
Balance of support of Poor transferred,	1,820.38	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. Balance to new account,	4,957.20	9,493.97
		$29,417.09

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	$14,429.84	
By received of Clerk of Market, stall rent,	468.00	
By received for Interest,	41.86	
By received from City Clerk, dog licenses, rent of hall, &c.,	607.00	
By received from Clerk Police Court, rents and fees,	1,564.99	
By received from estate of S. S. Horton,	393.00	
By received from Committee on Public Property, sale of school-house,	106.81	
By received from Collector of taxes, summonses and interest,	681.19	
By received from Superintendent of Burial Grounds, sale of lots,	1,009.00	
By received from taxes in 1858,	3.50	

By received from T. P. Terry for rent,		$6.00	
By J. & T. R. Taber, bill duplicated,		30.57	
By received from Commonwealth, reimbursement,		2,063.44	
By sundry bills not called for,		120.19	
By received stone posts,		5.00	
By transfer from Relief Fund,	$2,203.88		
By transfer from City Common,	286.50		
By transfer from Free Public Library,	48.81		
By transfer from Repairs of Highways,	1,686.42		
By transfer from Support of Poor,	2,086.36		
By transfer from Lighting the Streets,	313.84		
By transfer from the Fire Department,	1,133.75		
By transfer from Salaries,	127.14	7,886.70	$29,417.09
1864. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,			$4,957.20

CITY COMMON.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To paid for new fence and repairs,	$301.16	
To paid labor on walks, trees, getting hay, &c.,	206.65	
To balance transferred to Incidental Expense account,	286.50	$794.31

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$85.53	
By annual appropriation,	150.00	
By transfer from Incidental Expense account,	500.00	
By amount received for sales of hay,	58.78	$794.31

SELIC BAKER.

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount awarded by City Council,	$175.00

RELIEF FUND.

To paid garrisoning Fort Taber,	$105.00	
To paid charities to Soldiers,	444.65	
To paid miscellaneous bills,	394.02	
To amount transferred to Incidental Expense account,	2,000.00	
To Incidental Expense account,	203.88	$3,147.55

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	$2,946.55	
By amount charged to State Aid account,	52.00	
By amount received for sales from Fort Taber,	125.00	
By amount charged R. Hiller, not called for,	24.00	$3,147.55

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To Balance from old account,	$1,726.30	
To amount paid for purchase of real estate sold for taxes,	791.14	$2,517.44

Credit.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes,	$382.77	
By balance to new account,	2,134.67	$2,517.44
1864. 3d mo. 4th. To balance from old account,	$2,134.67	

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount of our proportion of State tax for Bounty paid to Volunteers,		$87,790.68

Credit.

By amount reimbursed to State Treasurer,	$72,340.00	
By balance to new account,	15,450.68	$87,790.68
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance brought down,	$15,450.68	

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	$32,498.90	
To paid State Aid,	39,535.66	$72,034.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount received of State Treasurer,	$25,111.59	
By balance to new account,	46,922.97	$72,034.56
To balance brought down,	$46,922.97	

CITY DEBT.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount paid principal and interest on bonds, $41,421.50

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account, $1,401.34
By annual appropriation, 40,020.16 $41,421.50

Table showing the payment of bonds and coupons, from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1864	19,050.00	21,512.00	40,562.00
1865	18,550.00	20,440.50	38,990.50
1866	19,650.00	19,399.00	39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.50	37,150.50
1870	22,050.00	14,939.00	36,989.00
1871	18,950.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.50
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	26,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	$405,300.00	$236,134.50	$641,434.50

Outstanding bonds March 1, 1863, $424,150.00
Paid during the year, 18,850.00

Outstanding as above, March 1, 1864, $405,300.00
The temporary loan is now $100,000.00

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY FOR 1864.

The Sub-Committee appointed to appraise the City Property submit the following Report:

Valuation of Property of Alms-House Department.

New alms-house and outbuildings,	$23,000.00
Old alms-house, barn, and outbuildings,	1,400.00
Small pox hospital,	400.00
Farm containing 76 acres,	12,500.00
Furniture in Keeper's department,	150.00
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00
Furniture in small pox building,	25.00
Mechanics' tools,	150.00
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00
Carts, gears, lumber and light wagons,	450.00
Farming utensils,	600.00
Farm stock,	1,200.00
Wood shed in city yard,	300.00
Hay and grain on hand,	1,000.00
	$43,475.00

Highway Department.

Seven horses,	$1,000.00
Wagons, carts and gears,	800.00
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	200.00
Sundry tools, &c.,	300.00
	$2,300.00

Value of stock in City Liquor Agency over the amount standing to the debit of the account,	$2,000.00

Public Buildings, Land, &c., &c.,

City Hall and lot,	$72,000.00
City Library building,	47,000.00
City Common,	50,000.00
Land on William street including Library lot,	14,000.00
Old Town Hall and lot,	9,000.00
Volumes in City Library,	12,000.00
City Stable and lot,	7,000.00
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	1,500.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	100.00
Powder Magazine,	600.00
South Pound lot,	200.00
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00
Gravel lot on Dartmouth road,	200.00
Gravel lot at Clark's Point,	700.00
One acre of land near Tobey's,	25.00
Land on Willis street, watch house and lot,	400.00
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	400.00
Land near P. Terry's,	500.00
Windmill lot,	300.00

Standard Weights and Measures,	$300.00
Surveying Instruments,	300.00
Two Brass Field Pieces,	800.00
Muskets and other equipments,	200.00
Land opposite Daniel Ricketsons',	250.00
	$219,075.00

School Department.

North school-house and lot,	$700.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Belville school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Haskins' Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Merrimac street school-house and lot,	11,000.00	
Parker street school-house and lot,	12,500.00	$32,400.00
Cedar street school-house and lot,	$3,000.00	
Maxfield street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Charles street school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Kempton street school-house and lot,	4,500.00	
High School house and lot,	15,000.00	
William street school-house and lot,	6,500.00	
Arnold street school-house, on leased land,	200.00	
Bush street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Fifth street school-house and lot,	25,000.00	
Sixth street school-house and lot,	3,000.00	
Griffin street school-house and lot,	800.00	
Dartmouth street school-house and lot,	4,500.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	3,000.00	
Apparatus in High School house,	700.00	
Apparatus in City Library,	50.00	
Clark's Point school-house, &c.,	700.00	$78,950.00
		$111,350.00

Valuation of Property belonging to Fire Department.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	$300.00
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street, north of Maxfield,	3,500.00
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	600.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street, steam engines,	8,000.00
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00
Hook and Ladder house, on leased land,	300.00
Engine No. 3,	800.00
Engine No. 4,	400.00
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00
Engine No. 6,	2,000.00
Engine No. 7,	200.00
Engine No. 9,	800.00
Engine No. 10,	800.00
Engine No. 11,	800.00

Hook and Ladder carriage No. 1,	$1,000.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100.00
Steam Engine Onward, and hose and reel,	5,000.00
Steam Engine Progress, and hose and reel,	5,000.00
Two water tanks,	1,000.00
Six horses for steam engines,	1,200.00
Six sets of harnesses,	200.00
One two horse wagon,	50.00
Spare hose, &c.,	2,000.00
	$37,750.00

Recapitulation.

Alms-House Department,	$43,475.00
Highway Department,	2,300.00
Liquor Agency,	2,000.00
Public Buildings, Land, &c.,	219,075.00
School Department,	111,350.00
Fire Department,	37,750.00
	$415,950.00

Which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. TAYLOR,
H. W. SEABURY,
WILLIAM BOSWORTH,
} Committee.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Engineers of the Fire Department respectfully submit the following Report, relative to the Department.

The Department under its present organization has not at any period during our term of office, for order and efficiency, been more complete and effective; all engines and apparatus attached to the Department being in good repair and effective condition.

The houses are in good repair, and have been kept cleanly during the year.

The Department consists of the same number of steam and hand engines, and hook and ladder carriages, with the same complement of members, as given in the last annual report for 1862.

With the members connected with the Department the past year, there appears to have been a perfect unanimity of action.

Since the last annual report was transmitted, the Department has been called out by fire alarms 23 times.

The value of property destroyed and damaged by fires, as near as it could be ascertained, is $14,985. Insurance effected on the same, $10,950.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SCHEDULE OF FIRES, &c.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1862.						
12 mo. 23	Benjamin Almy.	Benjamin Almy.	Mechanics' Lane.	$300	$300	Burning of barn, &c., and slight burning of barn and church.
	Perry Brownell.	Perry Brownell.	Mechanics' Lane.	25		
	Universalist Church.	Universalist Society.	William street.	35		
28	Wm. A. Pease.	Wm. A. Pease.	Rear of 112 Kempton street.	150		Burning of barn, hay, &c. Incendiary.
28	Estate of Paul Howland.		East side of Eighth street, South of Union street.	300		Burning of barn, hay, &c. Incendiary.
1863.						
2 mo. 16	Nathan Chase.	Lewis Hathaway.	East of Purchase, Rear of Middle st.	475		Burning of barn, horse, carriages, hay, &c.
22	Mrs. G. B. Emerson, Boston.	C. F. Bradford.	36 North Water street.	600	600	Partial burning of paint-shop and stock.
3 mo. 17	N. B. & T. Railroad Co.	Tenants.	Ray street.	Trivial.		Slight burning of dwelling.
4 mo. 11	Frederick P. Shaw.	Josiah Burnham.	137 Purchase street.	800	800	Burning of barn and partial burning of house.
17			Cheapside.	Trivial.		Slight burning of dwelling.
5 mo. 12	Thos. M. Rainey, of Chatham, Canada West.	Unoccupied.	Corner of Hickory and Clay streets.	300	300	Burning of house. Incendiary.
14	Richard C. Wilson.	R. C. Wilson.	Linden street.			Burning of soap manufactory and contents, barn, hay,
	Marcus Taber.	Marcus Taber.	do. do.	3,550	3,200	&c., and slight burning of school-house.
	City New Bedford.	School.	do. do.			
21	James Ryder.		117 County street.	400		Partial burning of barn.
24	Capt. Cornelius Howland.	Capt. C. Howland.	Cor. of County and Russell sts.	300	300	Slight burning of house.
27			Middle street.			Burning of fire-board in house.
6 mo. 16	John D. Hathaway.	Unoccupied.	Mill street.	200	200	Slight burning of house. Incendiary.
27	Frederick A. Kempton.	F. A. Kempton.	Kempton street.	150	100	Burning of barn and hay. Incendiary.
7 mo. 10	Messrs. J. & T. R. Taber.	J. & T. R. Taber.	Rose Alley and Nos. 15 and 17 North Front street.	200		Partial burning of barn and slight burning of buildings. Incendiary.
21	John McCullough.	J. McCullough.	South Second street.	150	75	Partial burning of shed, &c.
8 mo. 1	Simpson Hart.	Unoccupied.	124 Kempton street.	100	100	Slight burning of house. Incendiary.
9 mo. 8	Edward Murphy.	E. Murphy.	251 South Water street.	250	120	Burning of a small building occupied as a carpet shoe manufactory.
15	Frederick A. Kempton.	F. A. Kempton.	(Harddig) Kempton street.	1,000	655	Burning of two buildings, &c.
11 mo. 10	J. H. Burgess.	J. H. Burgess.	Rear 148 Ray street.	5,500	4,000	Burning of soap manufactory, stock, &c.
12 mo. 11	Dr. Thomas Bayne.		No 212 Middle street.	200	200	Slight burning of dwelling house by defect in stove pipe.
28						False alarm by ringing of bell in Fairhaven.
				$14,985	$10,950	

The new system adopted for the payment of firemen for services, meets with general approbation with those connected with the Department.

The amount paid for services of firemen from November 1st, 1862, to December 1st, 1863, is $7,542.78.

Though the city for the past year has been highly favored in not having been visited by any severe conflagration, nor has the amount of loss by fire been so large as previous years; and with the well organized and efficient Department which the city has at its command, the Board, in their official duty, would suggest that the subject relative to supplying the Department with water, in certain sections of the city, where a deficiency does now exist, should at an early day be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, we would extend to the members of the Department our thanks for the promptness which they have responded to the alarms, and the cheerful and energetic manner they have executed all orders.

Per order of the Board.

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

City of New Bedford,
12th mo. 28th, 1863.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 29, 1864.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their Report for the year ending February 29, 1864.

Out of the alms-house, the expenses have been	$13,011.12
At the alms-house,	9,371.25
Total amount expended,	$22,382.37
Balance on hand March 1, 1864,	2,086.36
	$24,468.73

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1863,	$3,467.72
Appropriation,	15,000.00
From Commonwealth,	187.50
From various towns, for support of Poor,	3,740.73
For support of persons at the alms-house,	180.00
From sales from farm,	1,892.78
	$24,468.73

Number of admissions to the alms-house during the year,	146
Average number supported per month,	76 4-12
Number of deaths,	3
The admissions were by sentence of court,	67
For intemperance,	45
For truancy,	14
For larceny,	4
For being idle and disorderly,	3
For vagrancy,	1
Cost of their maintenance per week, not including interest on the alms-house establishment,	$2.12
Including interest (estimated value $40,000,)	2.97

The following are the principal products of the farm:

Hay,	100 tons.
Beef,	8,428 pounds.
Pork,	10,675 pounds.
Corn,	250 bushels.
Oats,	154 bushels.
Barley,	56 bushels.
Potatoes,	727 bushels.
Vegetables,	215 bushels.
Cabbages,	300
Milk,	18,186 quarts.

Out of the alms-house, the expenditures have been, as before stated, $13,011.12. This amount has been distributed to 666 families, comprising 1831 persons.

Of these persons, 354 only belong to this city. 493 belong to various towns, their expense being reimbursed by those towns. 983 have no settlement in this State, and the expense on their account has been $2,709.77.

On behalf of the Board.

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

MARSHAL'S REPORT

FOR 1863.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1863.

To his Honor, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with past usages I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court, including arrests made by the Watch, was 586, of which 381 were males, and 205 females.

The following are the offences:

Drunkenness,	338	Violation of city ordinance,	6
Common drunkards,	20	Threats,	1
Assault and battery,	96	Fornication,	1
Larceny,	46	Rape,	1
Sale of liquor,	12	Polygamy,	2
Disorderly houses,	10	Forgery,	1
Common nuisance,	4	Adultery,	2
Idle and disorderly,	25	Obtaining goods under false pretence,	2
Gambling,	1	Keeping dogs without license,	2
Passing uncurrent bills,	2	Malicious mischief,	2
Passing counterfeit money,	2	Burglary,	2
Vagrancy,	3	Murder,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Seining,	1
Assault with knife,	1		
Assault with a stone,	1		

The following is the amount received and paid out by me:

Balance due me from account 1862,	$16.90	
Amount paid out by me during 1863,	19.37	
Amount received from officers' fees,		$30.80
Amount received from City Treasurer,		5.47
	$36.47	$36.47

The number of prosecutions exceeds those of last year. The increase has been caused by the order of the Mayor, that all parties arrested for drunkenness should be prosecuted. As drunkenness is the cause of a large per cent of crime, it is safe to say that the increase is made up from *that* crime.

During the past year our duties have been somewhat increased by the influx of strangers drawn here by the military authorities, and many duties have naturally arisen which we have voluntarily assumed. We have during this civil strife which distracts our country endeavored to lend such aid to the military authorities as would best promote the cause for which we are contending. Aside from this our city has been unusually quiet, and as I have said in my previous reports, nothing has transpired to call for any special remarks from me. The department is in a healthful and efficient condition, and its working has been as marked and as creditable as in previous years. While I have been connected with the department as head, from the commencement to the present hour, I feel proud to say that all duties assigned to me have been conscientiously performed. On leaving the department the public must judge how far I have answered their expectations, in the administration of criminal law in our city and vicinity. Upon this I only want the judgment of the high-minded, and not that class whose narrowed sense of duty outweighs the more important qualifications which they claim to possess. In closing I heartily thank all connected with the department for their ready and cheerful cooperation with me in the discharge of the various duties which we are called upon to perform.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. TERRY, City Marshal.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1st, 1863.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the city of New Bedford:

In compliance with my duty as Officer of the Watch, I submit to your honorable body my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1863. The whole number of arrests made by the Watch is 335, of which 216 were males and 124 females. Offences as follows:

Drunkenness,	260,	163	males,	97	females.
Assault and battery,	18,	11	"	7	"
Idle and disorderly,	10,	1	"	9	"
Larceny,	7,	2	"	5	"
Disturbing the peace,	7,	6	"	1	"
On warrants,	7,	5	"	2	"
Burglary,		4	"		
Passing counterfeit money,		2	"		
Vagrancy,		2	"		
Falsely assuming to be a watchman,		1	"		
Attempt to rescue prisoner,		1	"		
Rape,		1	"		
Carrying slung shot,		1	"		
Deserters from army,		9	"		
Deserters from alms-house,		1	"	3	"
Unlawfully taking horse and carriage,		1	"		

Whole number of lodgers 985,—males 607, females 137, substitutes, (military,) 241.

The Watch have assisted quite a number of persons to their homes, and rescued two persons, 1 male and 1 female, from drowning.

In conclusion, I deem it to be a matter of justice to say that vigilance and promptitude have characterized the members of the department under my charge, and I bear cheerful testimony of the faithful manner in which their duties have been performed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OLIVER M. BROWNELL, Officer of the Watch.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A LIST OF

NEW BEDFORD WRITERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

City of New Bedford,
In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Feb. 11, 1864.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor of the City.
HENRY J. TAYLOR, Esq., President of the Common Council.
WARREN LADD, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,
JOSHUA C. STONE, Esq.,
CHARLES H. PIERCE, Esq., } at large.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., JAMES B. CONGDON, JOSHUA C. STONE.

BUILDING.

WARREN LADD, HENRY J. TAYLOR, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, WARREN LADD, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MARIA A. PIERCE.

JANITOR.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Donors.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Akin, Ebenezer	1		
Almy, Charles	5		
American Antiquarian Society,			2
American Philosophical Society,		2	
Anthony, Edmund	3		
Bache, A. D. Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Bartlett, J. R.	1		
Boston City Library,			1
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Butler, Rev. James		4	36
Beauvais, J. Arthur			1
Charlestown Public Library,	1		1
City of Providence,			1
Cadwell, William P. S.			1
Committee on the Celebration of the 4th of July in New York,			1
Congdon, James B.	10		53
Congdon, Charles		3	
Coffin, Mrs. Sarah	2	1	71
Dennison, T. R.	1		1
Detroit Young Mens' Society,			1
Dexter, Frank B.			1
Eliot, Thomas D.	12	5	4
Fall River Public Library,			1
Haggor, A. H. Jr.			1
Harvard College,			3
Howland, George, Jr.			1
Hyman, Mrs. Eva	1	1	
Kempton, Horatio A.	2		
Kempton, H. G. and Taber, Wm. G.	58	2	2
Library Company, Philadelphia			1
Mandell, Thomas			1
Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,			2
Mercantile Library Association, Philadelphia,			1
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New York State Library,	1		5
Peabody Institute, South Danvers, Mass.			1
Phipps, Abner J.	1		7
Portland Society of Natural History,			1
Providence Athenæum,			1
Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport,			3
Rensselær Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.			1
Ritchie, Edward S.			1
Sibley, John Langdon			1
Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen,			1
Stowe, Rev. Timothy	1	2	45
Sumner, Charles	10		1
Taber, William G. (see Kempton.)			
Taber, Charles, & Co.			2
Taber, Mrs. Isaac C.	18		
Taber, William C.			2
Taber, William C. Jr.			14
Thomson, John H.		2	1

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1863,

(CONTINUED.)

Donors.	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Thornton, John R.	125	44	149
.....			1
Tryon, G. W. J.			1
United States, Department of the Interior	35		
Willey, H.		2	1
Worcester Free Public Library,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,			1

NEWSPAPERS.

Crapo, William W., New Bedford Medley, 42 numbers, 1793–4.
Green, Thomas A., Anti-Slavery Standard, 1850–1861.
Sherman, Pliny B., The Mayflower, 1860.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—By the 5th Section of the "Ordinance for the establishment and government of a Free Public Library" it is provided, that "the Trustees shall annually lay before the City Council, a detailed report of their doings and of the condition of the Library."

The Trustees for the year 1863, in accordance with this provision of the Ordinance, now have the honor to lay before you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Institution.

The history of the year now about to close, like all which have preceded it, is one of progress. While no event of an unusual character has marked the proceedings and operations of the year, the statistics of the library set forth the interesting and gratifying facts, that more books have been taken from our shelves than during any year since its establishment.

The whole number of books taken from the library during the year is *thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one;* making a daily average of *one hundred and nineteen.*

The number of cards issued up to this date is *five thousand seven hundred and one,* showing an increase for the year of *five hundred and twenty-four.*

We number, at this time upon our shelves, nearly *seventeen thousand* volumes, of which number there have been added the last year about eight hundred.

It will be seen by the list of donations which makes a part

of this report, that there has been no diminution in the number of our benefactors. Every year the friends of the library add to its value by their donations, and this, of itself, is a sufficient reason for our thanks, and honorable notice to our numerous benefactors. But it does not convey a just idea of the sentiments of the managers or of the value of these donations. Every such gift bears upon itself a value which cannot be measured by money. It sets forth the gratifying and encouraging fact, that there are those in our own city and elsewhere who look with interest and hopefulness upon this effort to educate and inform the public mind. This strengthens the conviction that the work which we are engaged in is a good one, and animates those engaged in it to increased effort.

In estimating the importance of our Free Public Library as an educator of the public mind, we must not confine our inquiries to the statistics we have laid before you of books taken by our citizens. The number of those who visit it to consult, but not to remove, our books, is large and increasing. As the library increases in size and importance, it attracts to itself the dwellers in a circle which is every year enlarging, and which, at this time, embraces a much wider extent than the territory covered by our city. We record this as an interesting feature in the present position of the institution. We regard with much favor a fact so honorable to our city and so full of encouragement to all the friends of an enlightened culture. It bears testimony to the high position which the library has already attained, and confers an honorable distinction upon those efforts, municipal and private, which have given existance to, and sustained with liberality and success, this wide spreading and elevating centre of useful knowledge and elevating enjoyment. We would mention this extension of the usefulness of our institution, to approve of and encourage it. This is an influence for good which

"Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

We cannot allow to those who are not residents among us the use of our books at their homes; but we can permit all who are in pursuit of knowledge not dwellers within our borders, as well as to those who are, that access to our stores which is often all that is desired by the scholar or those whose pursuits lead them to the examination of rare and valuable books.

In the tenth annual report of the Board of Trustees, it is stated, that "it should be understood that this Library of Documents," (having reference to the Public Documents received by us as the Congressional depository) is placed with us for the use of all the inhabitants of this Congressional District. It is open to them all, and they are all respectfully invited to avail themselves of its contents at any time they may wish to consult them. They are also free, for the purposes of consultation, to the inhabitants of our neighboring towns and cities.

We would so far enlarge the application of this invitation, as to allow it to embrace all who may desire to visit our library in pursuit of knowledge and all the books which it contains. With a view to the extension of its usefulness, and the enlargement of the number of those who would take an interest in its prosperity, we would welcome to our rooms all who would seek them for the information which the books upon our shelves may contain. In doing this we are but following the example of the managers of all large and valuable collections of books,—the Harvard, the Athenæum, the Astor, and all the other libraries whose size and character render them illuminating centres of wide and ever widening circles. Occupying, in comparison with these vast repositories of knowledge and learning, but a humble position, we would imitate the enlightened liberality which leads them to open their doors to all who may desire to profit by their rich and varied accumulations. Our catalogues will inform them of the contents of our shelves, and the information of our gifted librarian, accurate and extensive, will

always be found available and at the service of any lover of learning and seeker after knowledge.

As the accumulations of the library increase, and the means of local information are multiplied, it has appeared to the Trustees that measures should be taken to give form and permanence to our local history. The time has come for us to secure what remains to us of the annals of this portion of our beloved Commonwealth.

It is among the permanent duties of the Trustees of the Free Public Library to collect and arrange all the information which it may be in their power to obtain, bearing any relation to the history and growth of this city, and of the other municipalities which once constituted the old town of Dartmouth. In the discharge of this duty they have repeatedly invited donations of books, pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts and pictures bearing upon this subject. During the three years last past, the progress that has been made in this direction has been in a high degree successful. Every year adds to our stock; and now, in making as we most earnestly do, another appeal to all who have it in their power to aid us in this respect, we do so, not because we have accomplished so little, but because we have accomplished so much, in the effort which we have made to gather together the finishing materials of our local history.

But they are materials only. To give them such "forms and features" as will strike out from them the light and warmth they are calculated to impart, they must be carefully examined, and by the aid of an enlightened industry analyzed and reproduced. The movement which has been inaugurated by the City Council and partially accomplished is in the right direction, but is far too restricted in its object to satisfy the want which exists for a full and satisfactory history of that portion of the Commonwealth which was formerly embraced within the boundary lines of the town of Dartmouth.

Impressed with the importance of this subject, and believing that the time has come when from the materials now

within our reach, the long desired and too long neglected work may be accomplished, the Trustees would, with as much of formality and earnestness as is consistent with their position, commend the undertaking to their successors in office, and ask for it the countenance and support of the City Government. Something has already been done in this direction, but much remains to be accomplished. There is much traditionary lore, rapidly passing away, to be gathered and preserved; many records, decaying unregarded, to be saved from destruction.

There are, in our view, considerations of duty, as well as of profit and enjoyment, connected with an undertaking to gather up and reproduce the facts of our past history. We owe a debt to those who first opened our soil to the light of civilization and christianity, which can be met, only, by gathering and preserving all the facts which remain within our reach connected with them and their laborious and self-denying labors.

"Two hundred years ago" the town of Dartmouth was incorporated. Its history remains unwritten. The town has been peculiarly unfortunate in its records. Time has been aided in the work of destruction by fire and neglect. What remains of official, corporate or of individual history should be placed beyond the reach of accident or time.

All that may be accomplished by our investigations into the early history of Dartmouth, will aid in the work of preparing the annals of each of the towns into which the original territory has been divided. Westport, Dartmouth, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet, have each a local history, a reliable recital of which must have for a foundation a full and faithful history of the parent town.

As accessory to this, and as an event interesting to all who have been born, and to all who may have lived upon the soil of that ancient town, the Trustees would recommend that measures be taken to notice in a suitable manner the two-hundredth anniversary of the municipal existence of the town of Dartmouth.

It was in the year 1664 that the records of the Plymouth Colony first recognized the town of Dartmouth as a constituent portion of that government. Then, it is believed, for the first time was it represented in the General Court at Plymouth, and was held to the performance of those duties and secured in the possession of those rights which are understood to belong to regularly constituted municipal bodies.

That it was in 1664 that Dartmouth became a township appears from the following extract from the records of the Plymouth Colony.

"1664 June. At this Court, all that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Acushena, Panagansett, and Coaksett, is allowed by the Court to be a township, and the inhabitants thereof have liberty to make such orders as may conduce to their common good in town concernments, and that the said town be henceforth called and known by the name of Dartmouth."—4th Book Court Orders, p. 72.

For more than one hundred years, the history of that town was our history. Those events so important and interesting, the war with Philip of Mount Hope and the war of the American Revolution, were both included in the period which intervenes between the settlement of Dartmouth and the separation of New Bedford from the mother town. How little is known to us of the events of that period! Few of our enlightened and wealthy inhabitants, when they gave of their abundance to save from starvation the perishing people of Ireland, were aware of the fact, that after that desolating struggle with the Indians, the famishing inhabitants of Dartmouth shared in the contribution which the open hearted and open handed Irishmen sent across the Atlantic to their relief; and who is there among us, who would not like to hear with more minuteness of detail than has yet been allowed, the story of those, who, for conscience, sake first established themselves upon our soil, and first entered upon that peculiar enterprise which has given us our distinctive position and our wealth; and more of that

disastrous conflagration, which, kindled by the orders of a British General commanding an army of three thousand men, involved the houses, stores, and shipping of "Bedford in Dartmouth," in one common ruin?

Who is there who has not read and wept over the story of Evangeline? That story of those, who,

> "In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
> "Dwelt together in love these simple Acadian farmers,—
> "Dwelt in the love of God and man. Alike were they free from
> "Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics."

With this mournful and disgraceful history of the banishment of the neutral French from Nova Scotia we are connected by the fact, that when their unmerciful dispersion through the colonies took place, a portion of them were brought to the shores of the Acushnet, were received, in accordance with a vote of the town, by the authorities of Dartmouth, and found a resting place upon a portion of our territory.

We cannot believe that in presenting these thoughts and recommending such a course of action, the Trustees of the Free Public Library are departing from the line of duty marked out by their official obligations.

That enlightened liberality which projected and established our favorite Institution, took a comprehensive view of the work of education, and saw in every instrumentality that was calculated to elevate and instruct, a means of promoting the welfare and the happiness of the people. The ruling idea in the minds of those men who were prominent in the work, was, that the library should be considered as a part and as the complement of our free school system. This idea has never been and never should be lost sight of. The Council and those by that body intrusted with the management of the library, have ever kept in view this fundamental principle.

With this fact before us, how clearly does it appear, that the work of giving to the people the history of our own mu-

nicipality, and of that of which for more than a century we formed a part, is in harmony with the design of our Institution, and calculated to aid in the effort to extend to all the advantages of a more enlightened culture than the restricted sphere of the school will allow.

We teach in our schools the histories of Greece and of Rome, and of all the modern nations into which the world is divided. None will dispute the propriety of giving such instruction to the children and youth of our city. But that man has but an imperfect idea of the purposes of history who gives no place in his thought to the annals of the community to which he belongs. A familiar knowledge of the geography of China would hardly compensate for an utter ignorance of that of our own and the immediately surrounding territory. Lacedæmon and Athens were communities whose history will interest and instruct as long as the glorious language spoken by their people shall endure; but we have no hesitation in saying that in our view the story of that republican community which first became a body politic in 1664, by the name of Dartmouth, and which, in that year, to use the quaint but emphatic language of the Court Record was then "at liberty to make such orders as might conduce to their common good in town concernments," well and faithfully told, would do more to help forward the young men and women of our city in the work of self-formation, self-elevation, and self-reliance, than all the eloquent and elaborate histories of Greece that the scholarship of the world has produced. All true history elevates while it enlightens. It is one of the prerogatives of our nature to "look before and after." No human being, who truly regards the position which he occupies, can be indifferent to that wonderful past out of whose activities has been formed the wonderful present, and which must give direction and character to that still more wonderful future which lies before us. "Whatever," says Johnson, "withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances

us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." The people who live upon the territory which in the year 1664 constituted the township of Dartmouth, would find in their own annals, faithfully written, lessons of patriotism and virtue, better calculated to help them forward in their struggles to maintain the institutions of republicanism and an enlightened and purifying faith, than any that can be imparted by reading the story of Grecian valor or of Caledonian devotion.

As auxiliary to this interesting and profitable retrospect, our librarian, at the request of the Trustees, has been engaged during the past year in an effort to place upon record a list of all the publications which have issued from our press or been written by persons resident in the city. This interesting contribution to our local history will be found in the appendix to this report. Although complete accuracy, in an undertaking of this kind cannot be attained, we feel confident that the list of books, pamphlets and writers which we present to the public is as reliable as it could be rendered by great industry and the most accurate and extensive information on the part of him by whom it was prepared. It will be seen that the record includes all the public documents which have been printed since the incōrporation of the town of New Bedford, and the reports of several of our literary and charitable institutions. Nearly all these are now to be found at the library, gathered from various sources, and so arranged as to be readily accessible to all who may wish to consult them.

This account of what has been written by New Bedford residents and sent forth from the New Bedford press, is not one that will give to our community a high reputation for

science and scholarship. We have not been a literary people. Whatever we may have accomplished in other directions, we have not contributed much by book-making to the enlightenment of the world. It was said many years ago of New Bedford people, that there were among them but few scholars, but that all were well-informed. Laborious and exact scholarship was never highly regarded or to much extent encouraged, by those practical people who laid the foundation of our community, and for many years to a great extent controlled the course of thought and culture as well as the direction of our affairs. The result of this is the alleged fact, that in proportion to our population, no town or city in New England has furnished so small a number of college graduates. Our people have been trained rather to book-keeping than book-making, and we must endeavor to be satisfied with such claims to position and regard as lie outside of the reputation which is gained by a connection which those who stand high in the world's estimation for scientific attainments or elegant scholarship. We may be allowed to gather some compensation from the fact, that there are those who have been of us and gone out from us who have won a high position in the world of letters; and we can but remember, and we feel that we have a right that the world should know, that Bierstadt, Bradford, and Gifford have been residents of our city.

Still we can but think, that our record of New Bedford writers and writings, humble as it is, will be found, to our own people, interesting and instructive. That part, at any rate, of our local annals is now written and placed in a permanent form. In looking at the treasures of thought reposing upon our shelves, that part of it which we are allowed to regard as the contribution of our own people occupies a very limited space in our depository; but we may be allowed to remember, that Jonathan Edwards found in Samuel West a foeman not unworthy of his steel, and that Dewey and Peabody, Prentiss and Parker, Morrison and Weiss, all of whom we have a right to claim as New Bedford men, are

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1864.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

REPORT.

The School Committee present the following Report of the department under their charge for the year 1863.

The great contest for the preservation of our liberties which has made the past year bright with the steady and irresistible advance of the Union armies, has brought into stronger relief, if possible, than ever before the momentous importance of a right system of public education. Wherever the soldiers of Massachusetts have gone they have carried with them that love of freedom, intelligence, versatility and enterprise which is to be ascribed in no small measure to the discipline and training received from their earliest years in our public schools. These are the true nurseries of an enlightened democracy. The safety of the republic must rest primarily upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. When this wicked rebellion shall be crushed and its authors consigned to an infamy so black that the name of Benedict Arnold will be white in comparison, history will record, that in the year—will it not be 1864?—the leagued powers of ignorance and treason at the South were quelled in these United States of America by those mighty twin forces of the North—intelligence and patriotism. In times like these your Board are impressed with a deeper sense of the responsibility which rests upon them as the guardians of

public education, and they would earnestly urge upon their fellow-citizens *the paramount importance of a liberal support of the public schools.*

We make the above remarks with emphasis because we have been pained to observe in much of the official action of the members of the Common Council during the past year, a want of that liberality of spirit, which we have a right to expect, on the part of a municipal body towards this department of the city government.

This has to a certain extent embarrassed the Committee, and retarded the accomplishment of hoped for results. There should be no antagonism between the different departments of our municipal government, each operating in its appropriate sphere and all working together harmoniously for the public weal. While we fully recognize the claims which a due regard to economy forces upon us at this crisis of our national affairs, we cannot think it the part of wisdom to neglect necessary repairs, or to only half do, what ought not to be done at all, if not done well and thoroughly.

Early in the year the Board voted to repair and adapt the Bush street school-house to the department plan. After a careful estimate by their expenditure committee they applied to the city government for an appropriation of $2,500. This was responded to by the city authorities, by granting the insufficient sum of $1,400.

Though the Committee were aware that this appropriation would fall considerably short of what would actually be needed, yet knowing that there was an unexpended balance to their credit from last year of about $1,560, and relying also upon the State appropriation, over which the city government have no control, of nearly $800, they decided to commence the alterations so imperatively called for in their judgment by the public interests, and as they supposed with the full approbation of the committee on public property. It was not till the work was far advanced towards completion, that their authority in the matter was questioned.

When upon an application to the City Solicitor they ascertained that they had unwittingly transcended their legal powers they promptly acknowledged and explained their error.

By this alteration a building which for some time had been nearly useless to the city has been transformed into an excellent school-house, arranged on the department plan, and capable of accommodating two hundred and thirty or more children. Formerly thrust "cheek by jowl" with the dust and noise of the street, it now stands in the centre of a fine lot which is divided into two airy and spacious yards, where the boys and girls each in their own department can enjoy their needful recreations during play hours.

Another improvement was early forced upon us by the casualty of fire. Early in May last the Hill school-house was so badly damaged by the burning of a contiguous building, that extensive repairs were made indispensable. It was deemed a highly favorable opportunity in accordance with what is now regarded as the most desirable arrangement, to adapt this building to the department plan, an alteration which could then be most economically effected. The occurrence of this disaster having deprived a large number of children of the benefits of a school temporarily, seemed to call for prompt and vigorous action on the part of your Committee. The alterations were made, and a greatly improved school-house is the result. Your Committee applied for an appropriation of $800 to cover the cost of these repairs and alterations; but we were again disappointed in receiving an illiberal response from the city government.

It is difficult for this Board to appreciate the grounds upon which the government base their refusal to grant an appropriation for such evidently indispensable repairs. To attempt to make it responsible for the casualties of the elements is too puerile to be seriously maintained, but it is due to this Board and to the public to state that if no appropriation is made, the public schools will have to be closed before the end of the present term, thereby depriving some

3500 children of the benefit of education, as well as a zealous and meritorious corps of 76 permanent teachers of a part of their salaries.

The Fifth street school-house has been improved by the erection of a partition wall in the second story, thus relieving the Principal of the school from the government of a large school room and enabling him with greater ease to exercise a more general supervision over the different departments of the building.

A further improvement in the condition of this school would be effected, if some other provision for the ungraded scholars could be made. We question whether the general moral tone of this school is not to some extent lowered, by the intrusion of a class of scholars, which experience has proved are more difficult to manage and less susceptible of moral influences, than most others.

The general condition of the schools will compare favorably with that of former years. The number of scholars registered during the past year is about 3500. The corps of teachers numbers 81. It gives the Board pleasure to testify to the general zeal and efficiency of these laborers, in the cause of education. For interesting details in regard to these schools, and for many valuable suggestions, we refer to the report of the Superintendent subjoined.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved by the Committee on Accounts for the year 1863.

Salaries of Teachers,	$26,082.20
Books and Printing,	911.20
Alterations and Repairs,	4,545.80
Furniture, &c.,	595 24
Fuel,	1,819.07
Heating Apparatus,	728 30
Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.,	944.97
Cleaning, Whitewashing, &c.,	553.43
Salary of Superintendent,	1,200.00
Miscellaneous,	400.23
	$37,780.44

On the second Monday of the present year, Abner J. Phipps, Esq. was re-elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. It gives us renewed pleasure to testify to the distinguished zeal, ability, and success with which he has devoted himself to the complicated affairs of his department. Few persons unconnected with the school department are aware of the great variety of labor which is incident to it. We would here heartily indorse all that has been said by previous Boards in favor of the responsible office which he holds, convinced, as we are, that the best interests of the schools are better subserved by the constant supervision of one guiding mind, rich in the fruitage of a long experience, than by different members of a Board comprising various professions, no matter how highly accomplished they may be.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

As Chairman of the High School a somewhat more detailed account may be expected from me. This school is a highly interesting one, as exhibiting the results of the instruction received in the Grammar and earlier schools.

It is under the charge of Charles P. Rugg, Principal, Ivory S. Cornish, sub-master, and three female assistants.

In July last Miss Eliza H. Tobey, who for many years had held the post of first female assistant, resigned her situation, we need not say to the regret of all who were conversant with her superior qualifications. The vacant place was filled by the promotion of Miss Sallie W. Fox, heretofore second assistant, and Miss Susan A. Osgood was promoted to the post left vacant by the appointment of Miss Fox. On the resignation of Miss Babcock, Miss Charlotte E. Wheeler was appointed to the situation of third assistant. Your chairman has visited the school once or twice a week during the year. The grade of scholarship is very fair in the more advanced classes, particularly in Mathematics, Book-keeping, Latin and French, and in some of the Natural Sciences.

The introduction last year of a cabinet of minerals, has greatly stimulated the interest in the study of Geology. Some of the boys have formed a little society of natural science, and have fitted up one of the lower rooms of the building for the reception and examination of specimens of minerals, shells and insects. They have their acids and blow-pipes, and are acquiring a practical knowledge which may hereafter be of much service to them.

Under the instruction of Mrs. Hersey, the class in Drawing have made marked progress in this useful art.

This is too often regarded at best but an elegant accomplishment of slight practical value. It is true that by educating the eye and quickening habits of observation, it greatly enlarges one's capacity for the enjoyment of natural scenery, no unimportant item to a nation of travelers, but it is also not less true that it greatly facilitates success in the mechanic arts. Carpenters every year pay thousands of dollars in the aggregate to architects for plans, and drawings, which a comparatively slight knowledge of drawing would save to them.

The extensive introduction of wood engraving which is only drawing on wood with a steel point instead of a pencil, is opening a wide and remunerative field of employment to the women of our country. There are also many profitable schools of design, which offer to skilled female hands a far higher remuneration, than can be acquired by the ordinary avocations. We expect to see still more valuable results in this direction hereafter.

Instruction in Music has been given by Mrs. Warner, a part of the time twice a week. The pupils are taught to sing by note. It would of course be idle to expect a very high degree of proficiency, but marked progress has been made, and we hope to see still greater improvement in the singing exercises of the next exhibition.

In comparing the grade of scholarship in the different studies, the one striking defect which has forced itself upon the notice of your chairman, is the great deficiency that is

manifested in the department of the English language, particularly in Composition.

It would be safe to say that not more than forty per cent. of those who enter are capable of writing a dozen consecutive sentences upon any subject with grammatical accuracy, much less with elegance of expression.

It is manifest that the fault lies in the defective training of the Grammar Schools.

The ability to express on paper one's thoughts with ease is certainly one of the most desirable results of a good education. The end and purpose of the study of grammar is of course to secure the art of writing and speaking correctly. Of what avail, however, is a knowledge of tools if there is utterly wanting the requisite skill to use them? If there was far less time given to the intricacies of analysis, and much more given to the practice of English composition in our Grammar Schools, more satisfactory results would be obtained. We hope that the new Board will take into serious consideration this great want of the Grammar Schools.

A new High School building is much needed. We cordially commend the suggestions of the Superintendent on this important subject.

The number of scholars at present in the High School is one hundred and seventy, of whom one hundred are girls, and the remainder boys. The fact that 17 of the class which entered six months ago, were put back at the beginning of the present term, on account of their inability to keep up with the rest of the class, would indicate the doubtful policy of admitting applicants on a low percentage of correctness. In the opinion of your chairman, if the percentage was fixed as high as 70 per cent. we should see a much better result. It is no kindness to admit scholars who are unprepared in their studies, while it is a positive disadvantage to those who are.

The duties of the expenditure committee of the Board have been unusually onerous the past year, owing to the large amount of repairs, yet for the first time we believe in the

history of the Board, the usual small compensation *provided for* by the ordinances of the city has been refused. The labors of this part of our Board do not appropriately belong to the educational duties for which its members are elected, and as in all other departments of government *such labor is paid for*, we would recommend, if such is to be the policy of the government, that the duty of keeping the accounts, auditing the bills, making out the pay-rolls, and attending to the minor repairs and needs of the schools and school-houses, be transferred to the charge of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

During the year, the visits to the schools by some of the members of sub-committees have been frequent, but we think if more time was given by members generally to this important part of their duties, it would be productive of much good and encouragement to both teachers and scholars. In this way the relative excellences or defects of teachers and scholars will be best learned, and the members of the Board, in their collective capacity, will be able to act more understandingly.

In March last our hearts were saddened by the decease of one of our most faithful teachers, Miss Mary A. Post, who had for a long time been in our employ. The Board passed appropriate resolutions at the time, expressive of their sympathy and appreciation of her character and services. With this exception, the circle of our teachers has been unbroken by death since our last report. Early in the year a vacancy was created in our Board by the resignation of our valued friend, Rev. William S. Studley, upon his removal from the city. The Board has been still further reduced by the recent resignation of William G. E. Pope, Esq., who was for many years one of its members.

It gives us pleasure to record that a remarkable degree of harmony has characterized the meetings of the Board, during the past year.

We think, that in spite of some discouragements, the general good of the public schools has not only not suffered in

our hands, but that there has been by the blessing of Providence, a decided advance in the right direction.

We may be permitted before closing, to impress upon the teachers, and upon all who are in any way intrusted with the education of the young, the importance of a deep sense of the responsibility and dignity of their duties. It should be their earnest endeavor, not only to furnish to the youthful mind the keys of that knowledge which is power, but so to train and discipline the intellectual and moral natures that they may grow up into vigorous and harmonious development.

To watch over these nurseries of immortal souls! to inspire the unfledged intellect with a noble yearning for the treasures of knowledge, to awaken a love for the beautiful, the true, the heroic, to implant in the most susceptible of soils the seeds of virtues which blossoming in the abundant promise of youth, will flower hereafter in the perfections of true manhood and womanhood; these are the ennobling duties of the faithful teacher! What task more worthy of an earnest and lofty enthusiasm!

With these considerations, and again referring to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools subjoined, for much valuable and interesting information, we close our report for the year 1863.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

On behalf of the Board.

EDMUND RODMAN, *Chairman.*

New Bedford, Jan. 1, 1864.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held this day, on motion of Mr. Burt,

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Edmund Rodman, the Chairman of the Board, for the impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past year.

On motion of Mr. Coe,

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Secretary, William Howe, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position.

William Howe, *Secretary.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1864.

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

Standing Committees.

On High School—Rodman, Bonney, Hervey, Fessenden, Clark, Barney.

On Grammar Schools—Fessenden, Bonney, Gardner, Burt, Akin.

On Intermedial Schools—Burt, Hewins, Kempton, Coe, Taylor.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Peirce, Howe, Otheman, Chisholm.

On Country Schools—Coe, Burt, Peirce, Akin.

On Alms House School—Coe, Chisholm, Otheman.

On Examination of Teachers—Rodman, Fessenden, Burt, Sayer, Coe, Bonney, Kempton, Clarke.

On Text Books and Library—Rodman, Bonney, Fessenden, Hervey, Sayer, Barney.

On Accounts—Rodman, Kempton, Taylor.

On Expenditures—

Superintendent of Public Schools,

ABNER J. PHIPPS.

OFFICE IN CITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

Office hours : 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M., 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

REPORT.

To the School Committee
of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the Rules of your Board, I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration my fourth Report at the close of the third year of my official connection with the Public Schools of our city. The precedent established by the special vote of last year, and the amendment adopted by the unanimous vote of the Board at the time of considering the revised Rules and Regulations, are my reasons for not submitting more than one formal Report for the year, which accords with the usage adopted in most of the cities where the office of Superintendent has been established. With this exception, I have endeavored to meet every requirement in the Chapter of the Rules defining the "Duties of the Superintendent," and a multiplicity of other duties which are connected with the office, but cannot briefly be described.

In the absence of Reports this year from the Chairmen of the several grades of schools, I submit as a Supplement to this a separate Report, presenting the results of my examination of the schools, and a more detailed account of them than is here given.

In this Report I shall, as heretofore, avoid such special criticisms on schools and teachers, and the expression of such opinions, as the Board are entitled to when called for, but which is so delicate and ungracious a task, and often so injurious to the reputation of unsuccessful but really capable, earnest, and faithful teachers, whose only misfortune it was to have been put in the wrong place, that in a public Report it may well be dispensed with. If in any instance there has been a marked incompetency, or negligence, or any abuse of authority on the part of teachers, the School Board, and not the public at large, should have cognizance of it, for with them alone rests the responsibility of remedying such things. I do not mean to imply by these remarks that any such cases now exist requiring the consideration of the Board, but they are made in justification of the absence of such criticisms as often abound in school Reports.

STATISTICAL.

In order to present an intelligent idea of our school operations, statistical tables are prepared for the Appendix, exhibiting the number belonging to each school with the average attendance, the names of the teachers employed with their respective salaries, and other matters of interest, which cannot so well be incorporated in the Report itself. So many applications are made from abroad for the Questions used in the semi-annual examination of candidates to enter our High School, that these are also presented in the Appendix.

Having given in detail, in a previous Report, a description of the four-fold classification of our schools, it will be sufficient to state that no change has been made in this respect, and that we still have the Primary, Intermedial, Grammar, and High School grades, together with the Sub-urban or Country Schools, the Alms-House and Truant School, and separate Evening Schools for males and females.

The number of schools at present maintained by the city is the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., thirty-six, of which thirty-four are permanent, and are all graded, with the exception of seven of the Country Schools, and the Alms-House School. In accordance with the provision of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, two Evening Schools for Adults are also maintained by the city, for nearly half of the year.

The following Table presents a condensed view of the aggregate number in attendance at the permanent schools only, and other items of interest, which are exhibited in greater detail in the Appendix.

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Number of Teachers.	Av. to each Teacher.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	Cost of tuition alone.	Average cost of tuition for each one belonging.
High,	163	155	5	31	148	93.8	$3,326.72	$21.46
Grammar,	802	725	17	43	679	94	6,983.45	9.63
Intermedial,	938	834	18	46.3	766	91.3	5,232.28	6.15
Primary,	1276	1102	22	50	993	90	6,225.50	5.65
Country,	449	400	12	33	350	83.3	4,064.25	10.16
Alms-House,	26	22	1	22	21	98.5	250.00	11.36
For 1863,	3654	3238	75	43.1	2957	91.8	$26,082.20	8.05
" 1862,	3898	3447	73	47.2	3181	92.6	26,087.52	7.56
" 1861,	3869	3405	85	40.	3085	89.	30,850.00	9.06

The condition of our schools does not differ essentially from what it has been heretofore. They have, however, in some respects made progress, and generally attained a higher degree of improvement.

I shall briefly speak of the several grades noticing particularly only such schools as have any peculiarities which seem to call for special remark.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

My visits to these have been frequent, and my conviction of their great importance in our system of common schools,

and of the necessity of securing for them teachers of enlarged experience, and peculiar qualifications, is even stronger than ever. There is no part of our educational system that presents such an opportunity for improvement, for adapting means to ends, and for applying generally acknowledged principles, as in these schools, and the teacher who can do this most successfully possesses a rare and highly desirable talent. In the words of the lamented Hoyt,—"The teacher of the primary school sweetens or embitters the waters at the fountain. An infusion which would poison the heart and the life of the child, might be poured into the man without especial harm. The dead horse which would pollute the stream might not seriously affect the flowing river. There is no grace, however winning, no virtue, however ennobling, no knowledge, however profound, no wisdom, however exalted, which may not find full scope for its highest exercise even in an infant school." The number of our Primary Schools is eleven, and most of them are now on the Department plan, each teacher having an average of about fifty scholars in a separate room. The William Street, and the Charles Street Primaries are still conducted on the class-room system, and have not been supplied with the modern school furniture, appropriate for Primary Schools. The teachers of these two schools feel, and very justly, that those conducted on the separate system have decided advantages over theirs, and are very desirous that at the earliest convenience theirs may be changed to that system. An increased attention has been paid in most of these schools during the year to physical exercises, with marked success, and the singing in several of them is very gratifying.

The number in attendance in this grade of schools has been quite large, and in the Dartmouth Street, Merrimac Street, and Maxfield Street Schools the attendance was so much greater than in the Intermedial Schools in the same buildings, that transfers of the first classes have been made before the usual time of promotion, so as to more nearly equalize the number of scholars in them, and the labors of

the teachers, and thus render unnecessary the employment of additional teachers for the Primary Schools. If the Intermedial grade were abolished, its most advanced classes being sooner admitted to the Grammar Schools, and its lowest classes forming the highest in the Primary, as I have recommended in previous Reports, there would be a better classification of the Primary Schools, and there would be no necessity for such transfers out of the usual season, as I have spoken of above, which are always attended with inconvenience and interruption to the higher grade, especially after the classes have all been arranged for the term. The removal of a teacher from several of the Primary and Intermedial Schools, for economical reasons, has of course increased the labors of the remaining teachers, but judging from the good results as apparent in frequent visits and examinations, I cannot see that on the whole the change has proved injurious to the schools. Those unacquainted with Primary Schools have little idea of the amount of labor bestowed upon little children from the time they commence learning the Alphabet until they have passed through the few simple studies required for promotion to the next higher grade. The laborer, in such a field, is indeed worthy of her hire.

The attendance in these schools is, for obvious reasons, more irregular than in schools for older children, but considering all circumstances it has been very good through the year, and in several schools much better than heretofore. In consequence of the entire renovation of the Hill School House made necessary by its partial destruction by fire last May, that school was closed for several weeks of the Summer term. The Bush Street Schools were also closed for a few weeks, as the building was not finished in sufficient season for their use at the commencement of the Fall term. It gives me pleasure to say that in many of my visits to these schools this year, as well as heretofore, and especially at the semi-annual examinations of them, I have been accompanied by the Chairman of the Primary Schools, who has manifested a deep interest in them.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of this grade of schools is nine. The Hill School, though nominally a Primary, is in part, at least, Intermedial, as its pupils when qualified, are admitted to the Grammar School, and several have been thus promoted during the year. Four of these, viz., the Merrimac, Maxfield, Bush, and Dartmouth, are on the Department plan; the other five are still conducted on the old system.

In several of these schools the number of pupils has been somewhat less than in previous years, but in nearly all there has been a very gratifying improvement in the attendance, and a larger number than usual has been reported to me as neither absent nor tardy. The Principal of the Maxfield Street School reports that during the Summer term thirty-one of her scholars were present each half day, and eighteen were not tardy, and during the Fall term twenty were present each half day, and thirteen of them were not tardy. The Principal of the Sixth Street School reports for the Summer term twenty-four as present each half day, but only nine so constant during the Fall term, on account of prevalent sickness in her District. Other Intermedial Schools I have reason to think may show a "Roll of Honor" at least equal to these, but in the absence of any report from the teachers which I have desired, I am unable to present any statistics relating to this subject.

To secure a more constant attendance of pupils in all our schools has ever been with me a prominent object, and has formed the topic of frequent remark in my visits to the schools. The teachers have exerted themselves very much to promote this object, and it is gratifying to know that the number of pupils, seldom or never absent or tardy, is increasing from term to term.

Greater uniformity of scholarship on the part of members in each of the classes, particularly in the first class, has been another prominent object with me, so that there may not be so marked a disparity as sometimes exists between

the members of the same class, and it is the testimony of several of the Grammar School teachers, that the classes recently admitted to their schools are generally much more uniform and proficient in their attainments than has been customary heretofore. Great credit is due to the teachers in this grade of schools for results so satisfactory, and in the few instances where less satisfactory results have been manifest there have been extenuating circumstances to account for it, without any disparagement of the teacher.

Physical Exercises and Singing have received increased attention in most of these schools also, and with manifest advantages.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are four schools belonging to this class in the city proper, only one of which is conducted on the Department plan, viz., the Fifth Street School. In two of them, the Middle Street and Charles Street, the sexes are educated separately, and these are the only public schools in our city where such is the fact. Under another topic I have recommended a union of these schools. The senior department of the Grove School is as really a Grammar School as any of the four so designated, and was so classed until by vote of the Board a year since the three departments of that school were, without any change except in the reduced salaries of the teachers, grouped under the class of "Country Schools." In all the Country Schools, so called from their sub-urban locality, Grammar School studies are pursued, and scholars can be, and sometimes are qualified in them for admission to the High School.

In the four Grammar Schools, strictly so called, about 23 per cent. of all the scholars belonging to our public schools, are receiving their education, and the cost of their instruction alone is about 27 per cent. of the entire sum paid for salaries. The number of teachers in these schools is 17, which is about 23 per cent. of the whole number employed.

These schools are a highly important part of our School system and should render a very valuable service in educating their pupils for active life. A small number of the pupils yearly pass from them to the High School, but the greater number here finish their school education. Such being the fact, it becomes a highly important question, whether the course of instruction here pursued is in all respects best calculated to prepare the pupils for the duties of life which they are to assume without any further school advantages. Without time at present to propose any essential modifications of the course of study prescribed for these schools, I would suggest that the subject is deserving of thoughtful consideration by the Board. The average time spent in completing the course of study in the Grammar Schools is a little more than three years, a very considerable portion of which is spent in memorizing the endless details of Geography whose prominent facts are all that have any real value, the unimportant events of History, including the time when this and that insignificant person was born and died, the time when a multitude of battles was fought with the number of killed and wounded, and much other equally frivolous matter, and the intricacies of Grammatical analysis,—all which, learned with so much difficulty, and of really no value when learned, very soon passes from their memory after entering upon active life. Are we realizing the best and most desirable results of true education when we send forth from our schools so large a proportion of those so educated in them,—if such a term can be allowed—that they can solve simple Arithmetical problems so as to reach the result indicated in the printed answer of their book, but imperfectly, if at all, comprehending the principles which underlie the solution and without which the process is simply mechanical,—capable of repeating in most ungrammatical sentences such principles of Grammar as their memories can retain,—often with a chirography such as the great Roman Historian said 'should be reckoned among the unpardonable sins,' and with such habits of reading, so devoid of correct

emphasis and of appropriate expression, as to make the inquiry of old a very pertinent one, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" Might not a portion of the valuable time now almost wasted in ways indicated above, be far more profitably employed if devoted to some subjects of really practical value? Is not a knowledge of Book-keeping, in its simplest forms, sufficient however to enable these future mechanics and operatives, it may be, to keep their own accounts and make out bills for services rendered without feeling ashamed of them, or depending upon others for this,—of more importance to them than at least one-half of what is so painfully committed to memory in some bulky Geography or History? Is not the ability to express one's thoughts correctly in good plain English, either in epistolary correspondence or in any form of writing, which might be acquired by devoting a portion of the time to Compositions or letter-writing, of more value than much of the unintelligible jargon of Analysis so glibly repeated after months of wearisome study? Does not many a young man wish that he had the confidence to stand up before his fellow-men in public assemblies when occasions demand it, and which he might have acquired in his school days, if the practice of declamation had been allowed to occupy a small portion of the time which the occasional omission of some less important exercises would have secured?

With the present arrangement of study prescribed for these schools, very fair results have been exhibited in all of them, and the teachers have uniformly labored zealously according to the measure of their ability, though with varied success. In some of them there has not been that attention paid to Physical Exercises which the Regulation of the Board makes imperative in all the schools. In one of them a degree of proficiency has been attained in these exercises nearly equal to anything of the kind I have any where witnessed, and the promptness and precision thus acquired have been exhibited in their other school duties.

HIGH SCHOOL.

As I have in previous Reports dwelt at some length on matters connected with this school, and as the Chairman of the Board, who is also Chairman of the High School Committee, and has for two years taken a very active interest in it, has embodied in his Report much that I should otherwise speak of, I shall in this confine myself chiefly to statistical topics.

At the examination for admission to this school in May last there were 63 applicants, 25 boys and 38 girls, of whom 43 were admitted, 21 boys and 22 girls, on a general average of 60 per cent. The average age of all examined was $14\frac{2}{3}$ years. At the examination in November, there were 66 applicants, 24 boys and 42 girls, of whom 45 were admitted, 15 boys and 30 girls, on a general average of 60 per cent. The average age of all was $14\frac{3}{4}$ years. The questions on which they were examined will be found in Appendix No. 3. There was much greater uniformity in respect to the proficiency of those examined this year, than in the two previous years. There were comparatively few of the gross errors in Grammar, in the use of capitals, in punctuation, and in Spelling, which characterized the papers of those examined by me in the first year of my Superintendence, and which provoked the criticism on these points in my second Report. Still the results did not indicate such a proficiency in all the studies as was desired and expected, nor can there be entire satisfaction in such results until a large majority of those examined can attain an average of at least 75 per cent. of correctness in each branch of study on which they are examined. I fear that this point will not soon be reached, unless it is understood that a high standard of requirement for admission will be insisted on, and that the number of unoccupied seats in the High School is not the chief criterion by which this standard is determined. When this point is reached, we may confidently expect a

corresponding progress in the lower grades of scholars,—a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.'

The following Table may be of interest to many, and prove useful for reference hereafter:

Results of Examinations to enter the High School.

Time.	NO. EXAMINED.			NO. ADMITTED.			Per. cent of applicants admitted.	General aver'ge on which they were admitted.	AVERAGE OF CORRECT WORK IN					General av. in all the studies.	Av. age of the appli-cants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Arith.	Geog.	Gram.	History	Spell'g.		
1861. May.	30	28	58	17	15	32	55	65 pr. ct.	51 2/2	79 4/3 5/8	75 1/9	54 1/7 5/2	55 2/3 2/4	63 3/8 5/8	14 2/3
" Nov.	29	33	62	14	14	28	45	60 "	40 4/8 2/9	62 5/3 6/2	64 3/4 2/9	59 6/2 6/2	59 2/4 6/2	57 1/8 6/2	14 4/1 6/2
1862. May.	34	46	80	24	23	47	58 3/4 6/2	73 "	56 6/2	92 7/8 6/2	76 1/7 8/0	67 5/3 6/2	74 3/8 8/0	73 2/1 8/0	14 3/4
" Nov.	24	35	59	16	25	41	47 2/7 5/9	64 "	61 4/0 5/9	73	70 3/5 5/9	68	67 4/7 5/9	68 8/8 5/9	15 1/3
1863. May.	25	38	63	21	22	43	68 1/6 6/3	60 "	56 4/0 6/3	67 1/1	64 1/7	60 2/9 6/3	66 2/2 6/3	62 5/7 6/3	14 2/3
" Nov.	24	42	66	15	30	45	68 1/2 6/6	60 "	48 5/1 6/6	70 4/2 6/6	69 6/3 6/6	62 1/3 6/6	64 3/1 6/6	63 1/3 5/5	14 9/11

I have in former Reports alluded to the fact that a comparatively small proportion of those who are admitted to the High School complete the prescribed course of study. It seems to be the acme of ambition with many, to reach this grade, and be enrolled members of the High School, and very soon after, under various pretexts, they terminate their connection with it. In the last four years 322 have been admitted, but there are at present belonging to the school only 170. The whole number admitted during the last seven years has been 532, of whom 246 were boys, and 286 were girls. The whole number graduated during the same time has been 142, of whom 49 were boys, and 93 were girls. In the last two years only 2 boys have graduated, and 32 girls. For twenty years not one has been fitted at this school for College, neither is there at present a single one in preparation for it. And yet there is a "College course" provided for in the programme of studies, and during that time many of our New Bedford boys have been fitted for College at private schools in our city, and several are now in course of preparation. The circumstances of several of these have rendered it very desirable that this preparation should have been freely obtained by them at the public schools. Is our High School, then, in this respect realizing the object for which, in part, such an Institution is required by the Statutes to be established, and if not, what can be done to raise its character, and have it *fully* meet the wants of our city?

The studies pursued in this school the last quarter, and the number of pupils in each study, will appear from the following. It does not exhibit, of course, all the studies of the year, but shows the number of each sex, and the comparative number of the whole school, pursuing the studies here specified.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Reading,	59	87	146	French,	4	19	23
Spelling,	59	87	146	Physical Geog.,	15	20	35
Compositions,	43	65	108	Moral Philosophy,	3	1	4
Declamations,	44	0	44	Nat'l Philosophy,	21	21	42
Drawing,	14	26	40	Natural History,	1	7	8
Arithmetic,	28	39	67	Universal History,	8	5	13
Algebra,	35	41	76	Const. of U. S.,	6	7	13
Geometry,	9	14	23	Book-keeping,	2	7	9
Astronomy,	0	4	4	Eng. Language,	22	17	39
Chemistry,	4	7	11	Intel. Philosophy,	2	6	8
Botany,	1	7	8	Physiology,	0	5	5
Latin,	25	51	76	Geology,	6	7	13

The semi-annual Exhibitions of this school during the year were very interesting occasions, and the large Halls in which they were held were filled to their utmost capacity. His Honor, the Mayor, whose interest in all the schools has been shown by frequent visits to them, and in various ways, was present, as well as several other members of the City Government, members of the School Board, and other prominent citizens. The Diplomas were conferred on each occasion by Edmund Rodman, Esq., Chairman of the Board, with appropriate remarks. The following are the names of those who have graduated during the year.

In May.

Luther G. Hewins Jr.,
Hattie L. Allen,
Sarah J. Bacon,
Maria S. Brett,
Ella S. Cook,
Etta M. Cook,
Abbie M. Dexter.

In November.

Thomas W. Croacher,
Julia A. Davis,
Ella Dean,
Anne Lawton,
Mary F. Lincoln,
Josephine Merrick,
Lucy J. Staples,
Nannie Underwood.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There are eight schools thus designated. There is but one of them that is a graded school,—the Grove,—and this has separate rooms for Primary, Intermedial, and Grammar departments. As the others are in remote and secluded parts of the city they have no connection with other schools,

and therefore receive all the children of the district, who are necessarily allowed to pursue a wide range of study, from the Alphabet to the most advanced studies required to be taught in public schools. The number usually attending several of these is small, being less than half the number assigned to a teacher in a graded school, making the cost of individual instruction in such nearly equal to that in the High School, and greatly increasing the average cost of educating the children of our city. In the Plainville School, formerly called Perry's Neck School, the average attendance during the year has been only fifteen, at an expense of $21.66 for the tuition alone of each one. At the North School the average attendance for the year has been eighteen. The attendance in the others has been much greater. In the Acushnet the average attendance has been forty-five, and as many of these are Alphabet and Primer children, an Assistant could have been employed very profitably for a portion of the day, at least. I would renew the suggestion, made in the School Report two years since, of the expediency of uniting, if it can be done advantageously, the Acushnet and Belville Schools, for reasons and in a way therein indicated. The teachers of all these schools are the same as at the close of the preceding year, with a single exception, and the schools, with perhaps one or two exceptions, seem to be accomplishing all that can be reasonably expected.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

It is now sixteen years since these schools were originally established in our city, and the beneficial influences resulting from them each year have been so marked that no part of the money appropriated for the maintenance of our schools seems to me more usefully expended than for the education of those for whom they are designed. They were opened this year in Sears's Hall, October 12th, the sexes meeting on alternate evenings, and are still contin-

ued. In the male department all under 15 years of age were rejected, which will account, in part, for the smaller number of males in attendance than of females, many of whom were under that age. The following are the statistics of attendance, &c., for the first twelve weeks.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Largest number present at any session,	60
Smallest number present at any session,	17
Largest weekly average,	55
Smallest weekly average,	24
General average,	36
Twenty were 30 years old and upwards.	
Average age,	20 yrs.

Twenty of those belonging to the school were colored, several of whom were contrabands, who were very constant in their attendance, and made gratifying proficiency in learning to read and spell. Owing to the exclusion of those under 15 years of age, who have heretofore frequently given much trouble, the discipline of the school was not attended with any difficulty. Those in attendance were unusually earnest in application. Almost all studied Arithmetic, most of them Written Arithmetic. Some advanced as far as Cube Root. There was a class of four in Book-keeping. All attended to writing.

Equally satisfactory results were exhibited in the Female department, though there were none so far advanced as were some of those spoken of above. Several made great proficiency in Writing, and the writing-books generally were very creditable. One or two of the larger colored girls at one time gave considerable trouble, but being promptly dealt with there was no further difficulty in regard to the discipline of the school. It is very questionable whether the admission of any under 15 years of age should be allowed. At one time there were 40 who were under 15 years. The youngest was but 10 years of age, the oldest 66 years.

The following is the record for the first twelve weeks.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Largest number present at any session, ... 120
Smallest number present at any session, ... 58
Largest weekly average, ... 105
Smallest weekly average, ... 72
Seventy of the above attended last year.
Average age, ... 23½ yrs.

EXAMINATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

To provide for such vacancies as are from time to time occurring in the corps of our teachers, it was considered desirable to hold an examination of applicants to teach in our public schools. Agreeably to a notice published in the daily papers for two weeks, such an examination was held last April, and continued two days. It was mainly by printed questions which I had prepared, and which had been approved by the Committee on the Examination of Teachers, several of whom were present during a portion of the time. The Chairman was present during nearly the whole examination. Twenty-one young ladies were examined, fourteen of whom were graduates of our High School, two of the Bridgewater Normal School, and the others from other schools. The general average of correctness of the whole number examined, was $71\frac{2}{5}$. Every paper of each one examined has been placed on file, to be examined at any time when the question of the appointment of any of these applicants is to be considered by the Board. It was decided that the following young ladies had passed a satisfactory examination, and should be considered eligible to appointment when vacancies should occur.

LUCY P. HATHAWAY,
ELIZABETH RUSSELL,
ANNIE T. MACOMBER,
ELIZA D. GARDNER,
MARY ELLA CHASE,
ABBIE S. BENNETT,
HELEN M. LEONARD,
LOUISA A. AREY,
MELISSA M. HAZARD,
RHOBY A. CRANSTON,
EUNICE M. BASSETT,
ELLEN ELDREDGE,
LIZZIE S. POST.

More than half of this number have already received ap-

pointment either in the permanent schools or in the Evening Schools. One has been appointed to a school elsewhere, the Committee being satisfied with an examination of the papers which I have on file.

I regret that so much reliance is placed upon the results of an examination confined to merely intellectual qualifications, and that other equally essential requisites for the successful discharge of a trust so potential for good or for evil in moulding the characters of the young, are either entirely ignored, or apparently regarded as of comparatively little importance. It is a too prevalent usage to appoint teachers without sufficient consideration of those qualities of mind and of heart, that knowledge of human nature, that aptness to teach, and that zeal and love for the work, without which the best intellectual endowments are worthless, and as a necessary consequence a change of teachers is sometimes deemed desirable by those most conversant with the schools, although it is not a very easy thing to effect it. Very few of our teachers have been systematically educated for the profession, but have educated themselves as best they could, mainly by the process of experience in teaching and this often at the expense of those placed under them. We would not intrust the construction of a building, or even the cutting of a garment, to persons who have not been educated with special reference to skill in these employments, and yet how often is the education of our children, and the development of their intellectual, moral, and physical characters, intrusted to those whose chief recommendations are their good personal appearance, necessitous circumstances, importunity, and a tolerably fair examination in some of the subjects which they have just ceased studying in the schools, and in which a retentive memory, more than a thorough comprehension of the subject, enables them to appear to better advantage.

I have in previous Reports recommended that those intending to devote themselves to teaching, should avail themselves of the advantages of special training for their work

which the wisdom and liberality of our State have provided for such in Institutions established for this very purpose. My relation to, and intimate knowledge of these Schools, and the great benefits to be derived from pursuing the full course of instruction in them with reference to a thorough preparation for a teacher's vocation, lead me again earnestly to commend the subject to those who desire to attain the highest success in the profession, the duties of which they wish to assume. Some of our best teachers are graduates of these schools, and there are at present six young ladies from our city members of the Normal School at Bridgewater, who I doubt not will prove themselves worthy of filling such vacancies as may occur in the corps of our teachers.

I cannot better close what I wish to say on this subject, than by quoting the following sentiments adopted by the School Board of 1856, and embodied in their Report for that year.

"The Committee would take occasion to recommend to those females who may design to engage in the service of the city in the capacity of teachers, the propriety and advantage of attending, if possible, some one of our State Normal Schools before entering upon the occupation. The idea is far too prevalent in our community, that any young lady of fair intellectual capacity, graduating at the High School at the age, perhaps, of sixteen or seventeen years, is competent, at once, for the discharge of the duties of an instructor of youth. But, with few exceptions, this is very far from being the case. The wide range of study there pursued, necessarily precludes that thorough and systematic drilling upon particular branches, which experience has shown to be eminently serviceable in the preparation of teachers; neither is it to be expected that the pupils of the High School should be carefully instructed in the best means of imparting knowledge to others, or in those rules and regulations by which obedience to authority can best be enforced. The High School was not designed particularly for the preparation of teachers or for any other speciality, but

to qualify, to some extent, those who might attend it, for the discharge of the various practical duties of life. But if the knowledge here to be acquired, be followed up by the course of training and instruction which it is the peculiar province of the Normal School to afford, no lady, possessing a fair natural adaptation to the profession, could, under ordinary circumstances, fail to command success as a teacher, from the beginning. It is perhaps neither practicable, nor desirable, to fill all the situations in our own public schools with teachers graduating from the schools in question. But if it were generally understood, that the Committee would appoint no teacher to a situation of any considerable importance, whose attainments were not very nearly equal to those possessed by the graduates referred to, it is believed that a more general use of these Institutions would be made on the part of applicants, especially from our own community, as a means of elevating themselves to the standard required; and this not only with advantage to themselves, but to the great benefit of the educational interests of the city."

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHERS.

It is made one of the duties of the Superintendent "to hold quarterly meetings of the Teachers for an interchange of views upon methods of instruction and of discipline." These have been held for the last three years in accordance with the requirement, and have been occasions of much interest and of practical benefit. They have not interfered with the regular school sessions, but have been held on Saturday, continuing usually about three hours, and have been attended not only by all the teachers but also frequently by members of the School Board, and by others interested in educational matters. It is my practice to call the roll of the teachers, and in case of absence a satisfactory excuse has usually been rendered. Subjects of practical interest are presented at these meetings, either by written lectures or

less formal remarks, which have frequently been followed by interesting and spirited discussions, in which members of the Board and other visitors have participated. I have in several instances, to give variety and increased interest to the exercises, invited gentlemen from abroad to meet with us on these occasions, and in this way we have had valuable lectures from Rev. Lyman Whiting of Providence, on "The Comforts and Pleasures of Keeping School," from Mr. Northrop, Agent of the Board of Education, on "Object Teaching," and from Messrs. Boyden and Schneider, of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, on some of the studies pursued in our schools. These meetings answer as a substitute for a County Teachers' Association, which does not exist in Bristol County, and if the Board should feel authorized to make a small appropriation, sufficient to pay the actual traveling expenses of prominent educational gentlemen who might occasionally be invited from neighboring cities and towns to meet with us at these gatherings of the teachers, it would, I doubt not, add greatly to the interest and advantage to be derived from them. In a social aspect, as well as intellectual, these meetings are very desirable. Many of the teachers are located in widely remote parts of the city, and can have but a very slight acquaintance with each other, often knowing each other by name only. For this reason every opportunity that is presented for bringing them together, to look into each other's faces, and exchange kind words of greeting, should be improved by them, and even without an implied requirement of the School Regulation there should be, and I am confident there is, sufficient regard for the primary as well as the incidental benefits of these meetings, as well as sufficient *esprit de corps* among the teachers, to secure in the future, as in the past, a full attendance on these occasions. In the identity of their interests, in the unity of their objects, in the common grounds of their sympathy, there is much to prompt them to mutual co-operation, to free and familiar expression of their views on matters connected with their professional labors and duties, and

I doubt not that these meetings, in accordance with the very proper requirement of the School Board, and even more numerous similar gatherings, if they are attended with right motives, and in no captious spirit, will conduce to the best interests of the schools, and at the same time afford a pleasant relief to the monotony of the daily routine of school duties.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

There can be no really successful teaching without good discipline. It matters little what degree of scholarship a person possesses, if he has not the ability to *govern*, to keep his school under proper *discipline*, he may as well at once leave a profession in which nothing but *failure* can await him. Some of our schools seem to be under very excellent discipline. I visited one quite recently which illustrates my ideas of the kind of discipline that I wish was exhibited in every school. My unexpected entrance caused no other interruption to the studies in which at the time all were earnestly engaged, than a momentary glance of the eye to gratify a very natural curiosity to see who the visitor was. All seemed intent upon their several school duties, not from a slavish fear of the rod, which is there seldom used, but from a love of study, or the desire to please their teacher, or some other agreeable motive. During the two hours of my visit I saw not a single act tending to disturb the good order of the school, or the equanimity of the teacher. His manner to them was kind and gentle, yet firm. Their appearance was respectful and courteous, and indicated a desire to co-operate with him in his efforts to promote their best interests. And all this was without any *show* of government. They *were* governed, and very strictly, yet did not *seem* to be, and perhaps were hardly conscious that they were, and herein were developed the highest qualities of a successful disciplinarian, for that discipline is best which secures good order, studious habits, and respectful conduct,

with the least parade or show of authority. In the words of an unknown writer, "Discipline, like the bridle in the hand of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so; should be ever active, both as a support and a restraint, yet seem to lie easily in hand. It must always be ready to check or to pull up, as occasion may require, and only when a run-away should the action of the curb be perceptible." The most successful disciplinarian, in school or elsewhere, is one who has learned to discipline himself. *Imperare sibi maximum imperium est,*—to govern one's self is the greatest government,—is the sentiment of a Pagan philosopher, and the wisest of men has said, He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city. I have generally found the most marked deficiency on the part of pupils in respect to good order, gentleness of voice and of manner, a cheerful spirit, and habits of neatness, as well as other essential characteristics of a good school, where the teacher was most deficient in these qualities, and that many of the faults complained of by the teachers are too frequently but the exact copy of their own faulty example. There are, indeed, numerous perplexities and annoyances incident even to the best regulated and best disciplined school, and it may be difficult for the teacher to exhibit a uniformly kind and gentle spirit, but such a spirit is by no means incompatible with the decision and firmness which are indispensable to the good disciplinarian, and its influence is as the oil thrown upon the troubled waters.

The easily excited, irascible, petulant, morose teacher, may succeed in maintaining order, and in securing fair results so far as is indicated by the intellectual progress of his pupils, but the moral evils resulting from such a discipline are greatly to be deprecated. It is an old and true saying that "like begets like," and not more surely do the physical lineaments of the child betray his parentage, than his moral traits indicate the kind of discipline to which he has been subjected in the progress of his education. How important then it is, that the utmost discrimination should be exercised

in the selection of teachers who are to be models for such creatures of imitation, and how imperative the duty of removing those whose influence and example we would not have perpetuated in our children. I am often asked if I approve of the use of the rod as a means of securing good discipline. I am a firm believer in its efficacy whenever the occasion justifies it, and when all other influences have failed to produce the desired result, but such occasions I think are very rare, and the efficiency of a teacher is very much to be questioned who cannot secure the best results in teaching and disciplining a school without a frequent resort to corporal punishment. In former times this mode of punishment was so general that some of the earliest books on Education were illustrated by a schoolmaster holding a rod in his hand while a boy is kneeling before him, and the practice of flogging was a device frequently engraved upon the seals of the public schools of England. The celebrated Dr. Busby, the most eminent Educator of his time, whose severity as a disciplinarian, during more than half a century, is commemorated by Addison and Pope and others, used to boast that his 'rod was a sieve for proving good scholars,' and to say that 'whoever did not pass through it was no boy for him.' It was no unusual occurrence, too, for a bunch of rods to be carried in solemn procession by the pupils of learned academies, as emblems of the art of instruction. Dr. Johnson says of his own teacher, "He used to beat us unmercifully, not distinguishing between ignorance and negligence." He attributed his accurate knowledge of Latin, in which he was thought to excel all the scholars of his day, to the "whippings" which his master gave him, saying "Without that, sir, I should have done nothing." Notwithstanding his own severe experience in this mode of school discipline, he upon all occasions expressed his approbation of enforcing instruction by means of the rod. "I would rather," he says, "have the rod the general terror of all, to make them learn, than tell a child, if you do thus or thus, you will be more esteemed than your brothers or sisters. The rod produces

an effect that terminates in itself. A child is afraid of being whipped, and gets his task, and there's an end on't; whereas, by exciting emulation and comparisons of superiority, you lay the foundation of lasting mischief; you make brothers and sisters hate each other." But in the marked improvement that society has made in every department of social life a great change has taken place in this respect also, and corporal punishment for trivial offences, has given way to milder and more rational, yet equally efficacious modes of school discipline. As an expression of the sentiments of the Board on this subject, I would respectfully suggest their adoption of the following sentiment, for the consideration of those who are now, or may hereafter be, employed as teachers in the public schools of our city, viz.—That those teachers who are most successful in the discipline of their schools without resort to corporal punishment shall, (other qualifications being sufficient,) be awarded by the Board a higher degree of appreciation, and receive the preference over all others in promotions and appointments.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The conviction is painfully forced upon me that the cause of good morals in the youth of our city is not keeping pace with the efforts to promote their intellectual progress. The primary and chief object of Education—to train up the child in the way he should go, and to fit him to be an intelligent, honorable, high-minded, and worthy citizen,—is too much subordinated to the wish to make him a proficient in knowledge. It is greatly to be desired that all in any way connected with our schools could be more deeply imbued with the spirit of the requirement of our good old Puritan Commonwealth as expressed in the Revised Statutes, and reiterated and indorsed in our School Regulations, making it an imperative duty of the teachers on all suitable occasions to inculcate "the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred

regard to truth; love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above named virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices." I fear that the thousands of children to be found in our public schools are not receiving such impressions, and developing such characters, as justify us in believing that the great object of this requirement of the Statute with regard to their moral training will be fully realized in their case. The frequency with which the most flagrant disregard of *truthfulness*,—not to speak of any other violation of the moral code,—is brought to my notice in cases of discipline frequently referred to me, and in various ways, leads me to express the hope that while these children may still be very thoroughly drilled in the usual routine of daily studies, there may be an increased attention given by all the teachers to that moral instruction which the Regulation so wisely and imperatively requires of them. I might speak also of the *profaneness* which characterizes so many of the boys, even the youngest of them, to be found in all the schools of our city,—of the obscene disfiguring of fences by the knife and the pencil, and other evidences of a depraved moral taste and of juvenile depravity, but I only thus allude to these with the hope that each, in his appropriate sphere, will labor more earnestly than ever 'on all suitable occasions to inculcate principles of piety, and a sacred regard to truth, chastity, and all those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and which will tend to promote the future happiness of their pupils.'

SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE.

The statistics on this subject which are to be found in nearly every school Report are very unsatisfactory and unreliable, from the fact that the manner of determining the number of scholars *belonging* to a school, and of registering their *attendance*, is very seldom stated, and there is known to be great variety of usage on these points. The percentage of attendance in one city may appear to be much higher than in some other in which the attendance has been really better, and this results from the different views entertained on this subject. It is highly important that some uniform system of keeping school records should be generally adopted by the leading cities and towns in the country, so that they may form a reliable basis for instituting comparisons on these interesting topics. I will state what our own usage is, as established by the Board in 1860, in accordance with which the teachers are instructed to keep their Registers.

If a pupil does not enter the school at the commencement of the term, no deduction is made from the attendance for the number of half days which had elapsed before he entered, "as a scholar is not a member until he enters the school."

If a pupil is at school only one half day during a week, he is considered as "belonging" to the school for that week, if he was a member of it previously, but not otherwise.

If a pupil is absent one half of each day,—by special permission,—he is considered as "belonging" to the school only one half of the time.

Whenever there is but one session of the school in a day, as is allowed in very stormy weather, the attendance is reckoned for a half day.

If a pupil is present at all during the session, he is considered as present during the whole session.

If a pupil is absent three half days in three consecutive weeks he forfeits his seat as a member of the school.

In this last particular, as well as in several others, our usage differs from that of other cities. In St. Louis and Chicago the limit of membership, when the pupil is absent, is five days; in some other places two weeks. The Boston School Board, after a very careful investigation of the subject, has adopted a rule that if any pupil shall be absent more than six consecutive school days, whether occasioned by sickness, or any other cause, his name shall not be reckoned as on the School Register during further absence. In the Boston schools, also, a pupil is considered as absent, if he is not present at least two-thirds of the regular school session, but in our schools, if a pupil is present only a few minutes of a session, and is then excused, he is not marked as absent.

These are some of the points of difference which produce such discrepancies in the Statistical Tables of School Reports, rendering them so unreliable for any practical purposes.

The following Rules, which seem to embody an approximate *average* or *mean* of the usages that prevail in those cities which have given most attention to this subject, have been sent to me in a Circular by the Superintendent of the Chicago Schools, and as they seem to me as free from objection as perhaps any that can be prepared for general adoption, I would submit them for the consideration of this Board, with the hope that their adoption by several cities may lead to that uniformity, accuracy, and usefulness, so greatly to be desired in this matter of school statistics.

1. Whenever a teacher has satisfactory evidence that a pupil has left school without the intention of returning, such pupil's name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll; but any absences recorded against the name of the pupil before the teacher receives this notice, shall be allowed to remain, and in making up the attendance averages, such absences shall be regarded the same as any other absences.

2. When a pupil is SUSPENDED from school by any of the

rules of the School Board, whether for absence * or for any other cause, his name shall be stricken from the roll.

3. When a pupil is absent from school more than five consecutive school days, for sickness or for any other cause, his name shall be stricken from the roll at the end of the five days, and the absences shall in all cases be recorded while the name remains on the roll; but this rule shall not operate to prevent the SUSPENSION of a pupil under Rule 2nd, for a less number of absences, in which case his name will of course be dropped from the roll.

4. For the purposes contemplated in the foregoing rules, any pupil shall be considered as absent whose attendance at school shall not continue for at least one-half of the regular school session of the half day.

5. In noting the absences of pupils, the short vacations of Fall and Spring shall be disregarded, and pupils who are not present on the first half day of a term, after either of these vacations, shall be marked as absent, the same as if Saturday and Sunday were the only intervening days.

TRUANCY.

The subject of truancy has been presented in several of the School Reports of our own city, and forms a prominent topic in most of the Reports of other cities and large towns. I need not dwell upon its evils, or present reasons for using every possible effort, moral and legal, for remedying them. How to remedy these most effectually is one of the most difficult problems to be solved in the whole subject of Education.

After trying various expedients, none of which proved very successful, in the Fall of 1861, the City Council of our city adopted and availed itself of the provisions of the General Statutes of the Commonwealth in relation to Tru-

* Most of the larger cities now have an absentee rule, by which pupils are *suspended* from school for a certain number of unexcused absences in a month, and not permitted to return the same term, except by special permit from the Superintendent or Local Committee.

ants and children not attending school, and in pursuance of the authority thereby conferred, established several By-Laws on this subject.

In accordance with these, every child between five and sixteen years of age, being without any regular and lawful occupation, is required, unless there is some sufficient reason to the contrary, to attend regularly some school. Those who do not, and those who are habitual truants from school, are liable to a fine on each and every conviction. Three or more absences from school, in the course of any one term, without sufficient excuse, constitute 'habitual truancy.' Instead of the fine, the Judge of the Police Court may commit the offender to the Farm School, which for the present is in connection with the Alms-House. Three Truant Officers are annually appointed by the City Council to make complaints of truancy, and carry the sentence into execution. If these officers find any persons between five and sixteen years of age, belonging to any of the public schools in the city, during school hours, in any public place in the city, without sufficient excuse for such absence, it is their duty to arrest, and return them to school, unless they deem it proper to complain of them as truants, and also to notify their parents or guardians of what has been done in the premises.

Such are the prominent and essential features of our City Ordinance in relation to Truants. I have had a growing conviction that this Ordinance falls far short of realizing to us the full benefit which was anticipated from it. And this not from any apparent neglect in the officers appointed to execute it, but mainly from the fact that no suitable place is provided in it for the reception of those truant and vagabond children who are the proper subjects of it. The Alms-House does not seem to me to be the proper place for the children, often quite young, who are now sent there for truancy, and who necessarily come in frequent contact with its inmates, many of whom from their miserable antecedents must exert a pernicious influence over them. I heartily in-

dorse the sentiments expressed in the second Inaugural Address of Mayor Taber, that "to carry into effect any reformatory influence in this direction, there should be a distinct establishment for the purpose—under the exclusive direction and control of the city authorities—in which manual and mental labor should be combined, and apart from all influences that should tend to degrade or pervert. It is only in this way that I can see any advantage to be derived from such an institution, and would therefore earnestly commend the subject to your early attention."

To show the practical working of this Ordinance during the past year, I submit the following letter from the Hon. Robert C. Pitman, Justice of the Police Court, who, as a member of the School Board in former years, and in his present position, has taken a deep interest in this subject, and drafted the Ordinance of which an abstract has been given above, and whose suggestions are entitled to much consideration.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 22d, 1863.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, ESQ., *Superintendent of Schools:*

My dear sir,—I cheerfully comply with your request that I should give you some account of the operation of the Truant law, together with any suggestions that may occur to me in connection therewith.

The present City Ordinance, being a revision of the former made necessary by certain changes in the Statutes of the Commonwealth, came into operation about the 1st of October, 1861. Since that time all Truant cases have been heard by me as Justice of the Police Court in my room at the Court House, but not in open court. It was, I suppose, considered best by the Legislature that the hearing should be less formal and restrained, and that children should be saved the necessity of taking their places by the side of criminals of every grade at a public trial.

Forty-three cases have been brought before me during that time, 17 of which have been during the current year. Of the whole number, 4 have been complaints under that

section of the Ordinance which applies to children growing up in ignorance and vice, and not attending any school at all, and the remainder have been cases of truancy properly so called. In 7 cases a *nol. pros.* has been entered and the parties discharged; in some cases this has been after a probation of several months, and in other cases because of sentence to the Nautical School, or otherwise, for some graver offence. Of the sentences to the Farm School ten have been for six months, eight for one year, seven for three months, four for four months, two for seven months, two for nine months, and one each for two months, five months and eight months.

From the number of boys returned to the school under a second sentence, and from the reports of Truant officers, I am compelled to believe that the efficacy of the present system is rather to be found in its check of incipient truancy through the fear of prosecution, than in reformatory influences upon those sent to the school. I regard the first consideration, however, as one of great importance and fully justifying the establishment and continuance of the school. I may properly add that, independent of any reformation of the more incorrigible, their temporary restraint from vicious courses of life is at least a protection to the community. I earnestly desire, however, to see the day when our city shall more fully recognize its duty as the guardian of this neglected class of children, and shall provide for them an institution separate from the unfavorable influences of the Poor-House, and in its means of healthful employment properly entitled to the name of a Farm School. I would also suggest that, while as a matter of justice to the female teacher who has had charge of the boys I ought to say that all reports have given her credit for most faithful service, yet it must be apparent that for purposes of proper supervision over the habits, deportment and recreations of the inmates of such a school, a male teacher is indispensable.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. PITMAN, *Justice Police Court.*

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are now in our city 22 school-houses for the accommodation of the children attending our public schools. I hoped to be able to present in detail a statement with regard to the time of their erection, their dimensions, the area of each school lot, and such other items as might be of interest to those who desire such information. I have not, however, been able to obtain these facts with respect to all of them without giving to the subject more time than my daily duties would allow. I shall therefore speak of many of them briefly.

The High School Building. This is a brick building, eighty feet long and fifty wide, erected in the Fall of 1844, and occupied for the first time in June 1845. It stands on a lot of land having an area of about one hundred and seventeen rods, eligibly situated at the junction of Middle and Summer streets. The lot originally contained but 60 rods, and the whole expenditure at first for land, cost of erection, furniture, and other incidental expenses for the building, was $12,469.42. In 1849, about 34 rods were purchased of Dr. Bartlett at $57 per rod, to be added to this lot, at an expense of $1,935.72, and in 1851, $22\frac{808}{1000}$ rods at a cost of $742.76, making the entire expense of the land and building $15,147.90. It is a two story building. The upper floor, together with the attic, a portion of which has been used for a Philosophical and Recitation room, is occupied for the accommodation of the High School, and the lower floor by a Boys' Grammar School, which until transferred to this building in 1845 occupied a part of the Grammar School building on Charles street. The desks and chairs now used in the High School were procured in 1848, those at first provided being too small and inconvenient.

It may be a matter of historical interest to state in this connection, that a High School was originally established in this city in June 1827, under the instruction of John F. Emerson, Esq., as Principal. This school was kept in a lower

room of the Charles Street School House, and continued for two years, when it was abolished. The present High School was established, and went into operation June 19, 1837, in a building temporarily prepared for it on Elm Street, and now occupied as a dwelling house, No. 68. Mr. Emerson was again appointed Principal, and continued to hold that relation to the school until his resignation in 1861, making twenty-six years that he was connected with our public schools, and including the nine years of his connection with private schools, an entire period of thirty-five years that he was employed as a teacher in our city.

The present accommodations for the High School are in several respects not what they should be. The study room is about twice as long as it is wide, and the scholars are necessarily so seated as greatly to tax the vigilance of the teacher, and render it more difficult to detect improprieties on the part of such pupils as presume upon their remoteness from his desk to practice them. Three recitation rooms are on the same floor with the study room, and are much too small for the large classes which of necessity are often crowded into them. Many of the scholars have to sit directly beneath the blackboards, so that when these are used they lose the benefit of them without a painful twisting of the neck, and besides this the crayon powder falls in showers upon their persons, often to the soiling and permanent injury of their dress. This ought not so to be. There is but one window in each of the rooms, and the ventilation is very imperfect. The room in the attic, intended originally for occasional use as a Philosophical and Chemical lecture room, is now used constantly by the sub-master and his classes. It is sufficiently large for the purpose, but badly lighted, having only one small semi-circular window for the admission of light on the North side. The entrance to the room through the bare walls of an unfinished attic cannot exert a very refining influence upon those whose class duties call them thither. I should recommend that as much of the attic as is used for a passage way to this room be finished off in a

suitable manner, and that more light be furnished to the room by a window inserted in the roof of the building. But a far better arrangement would be, not only for remedying existing evils to which I have alluded above, but for promoting the best interests of both the schools occupying this building, to put them upon what is called the Department plan, and the building might, I should think, at no very great expense, be so altered as to furnish four rooms on each floor, each of sufficient size for the accommodation of the number usually assigned to a teacher.

The Parker Street School House is a brick building, two stories high, 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a front projection of 15 feet by 28 feet, and stands in the center of a lot containing one hundred and twenty-three $\frac{84}{100}$ rods, purchased of George A. Bourne at $20 per rod. The building, furniture, and fence cost $12,179.26; the land, $2,476.80; making the entire cost $14,656.06. It was finished and ready for use in the summer of 1853. The upper story, with a finished room in the attic, is used for the accommodation of a Grammar School, and half of the lower story for an Intermedial School. The other half was used for some years for a Primary School, but is not used at present for any purpose.

The building is a substantial, symmetrical and tasteful structure, and in its general character of the Italian style. It formed the commencement of a new era among us in the history of school house architecture. Rigid simplicity and entire absence of any regard to architectural beauty and adornment, are a very marked and characteristic feature of all our school houses erected prior to this.

The Fifth Street Grammar School House was erected in 1859, and was another important step in the right direction. It is to be regretted that such buildings as this and the one of which I have just spoken, should not bear the name of some of our prominent citizens who have been most intimately connected with the educational, or more material interests and prosperity of our city, rather than the merely local names which now designate all our school buildings.

I would respectfully commend to the Board the propriety of considering this suggestion, with the hope that a usage so general elsewhere may be adopted among us. The lot of land on which this building stands contains $65\frac{96}{100}$ rods, and was purchased of William T. Russell, Esq., for $4,947.37.

The building, fence, furniture, &c., cost $24,540.43, making the entire cost of land and building, with its furnishings, $29,487.80, only about five hundred dollars less than the united cost of the High and Parker Street School Buildings and lots, each of which lots is nearly twice as large as this.

As this is the most expensive school building in our city, the last erected, and the best adapted in every respect to school purposes, I will here introduce a description of it from the Report of 1859.

"This building is of brick, and is two stories high. It measures 87 feet on Fifth street, and 55 feet on Russell street. There are projections both in front and in the rear, measuring 4 feet by 29 feet; that in front being surmounted by a pediment and belfry. Each story is 15 feet in the clear. In the lower, are four school-rooms, each measuring 30 feet by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and designed to accommodate fifty pupils. In the second story are two rooms of the same dimensions, and also a large room 51 feet long and 30 feet wide, well adapted for exhibitions, or any occasion when it is desired to assemble together all the scholars from the various rooms. It can also at any time, when needed, be divided into two school-rooms. There are two entrances to the building, one in front, the other in the rear, for boys and girls respectively. These open into an entrance hall 22 feet wide, which is furnished with sinks and closets in each story. In the attic story there is a single room, which extends over the entire building, and is designed to be used by the girls, in stormy weather, as a play-room. All the rooms in the building are provided with ample facilities for ventilation by means of air ducts communicating with two large ventilators on the roof. The architecture of the building is plain

and wholly unpretending in style. The lot is graded, and is surmounted with a wrought iron fence."

During the present year the Hall, spoken of above, has been divided into two school-rooms, so that there is now no suitable place for gathering together all the pupils for any general exercises, as heretofore. It seems to me highly important that there should be in a school building like this, a Hall for general exercises, and occasions, frequently occurring, when it is very desirable that the entire school should be brought together. And I would recommend that the City Government be requested to make a special appropriation for raising the roof of this building a few feet, and thus adding another story, which at comparatively little expense would increase its capacity by two school-rooms in which more than a hundred pupils could be accommodated, and afford such a Hall as is needed, and at the same time improve the architectural appearance of the building. Should this suggestion be realized, I should recommend that the scholars belonging to the Grammar Department of the Grove School be transferred to this school, and the services of a male teacher in the former be dispensed with. These scholars might occupy *one* of the new rooms, and the difference in the salaries paid for their instruction under the present and the proposed arrangement would be more than the interest upon the sum necessary for effecting the alteration, and there would still remain one other room capable of accommodating more than fifty scholars, and a large Hall besides.

The Merrimac Street School House was erected in 1856–7. It is a substantial, well proportioned, brick building, two stories high, and used for the accommodation of Intermedial and Primary Schools, conducted on the Department plan. The building, furniture, fences, &c., cost $10,701.79. The lot on which it stands was purchased of Samuel Rodman, in February, 1855. It is $164\frac{33}{100}$ feet long, and 100 feet wide; contains $60\frac{36}{1000}$ rods, and cost $2,101.26. In 1860 additional expense was incurred in making alterations to adapt this building to the Department plan, and in finishing off and

furnishing the upper story for an Intermedial School, amounting to $1,572.46, so that the entire cost of this building, furniture, land, &c., has been $14,375.41.

With the exception of the four buildings thus described, the other school buildings of our city are of wood, some of which have been erected within a few years, but several of them are quite venerable for their antiquity, and have been frequently repaired, patched, and altered, as necessity required. "It is to be desired," to quote the language of the School Report of 1853, "That no more frame buildings shall be erected for school houses, within the limits of the city proper; and it is moreover quite as earnestly to be desired, that no more school houses, even of durable materials, shall be erected without regard to architectural beauty and proportion. The difference in expense is very trifling between the erection of a building architecturally designed and gracefully ornamented, and the heaping together of the same material in the very simplest and plainest manner possible. The one is an object upon which the eye always delights to rest, and of whose symmetrical proportions and chaste adornment it never tires, while the other is unsightly from the beginning, and grows only more so by familiarity; constantly giving rise, with every view, to the regretful reflection that it is so very durable."

The Cedar Street School House was erected in 1855. It is a two story building, conveniently arranged, but not very thoroughly built. There are two rooms on each floor of equal size, one of which has been finished off during the present year and prepared for the accommodation of the youngest scholars, for whom an additional teacher has been provided. The lot is at the junction of Cedar and Maxfield Streets, and contains 34¼ rods, purchased of Jacob S. Parker and Thomas Kempton for $805.13, and the building &c. cost $——?

The Dartmouth Street School House was erected in 1855–6, and is upon the same general plan as the preceding building. The rooms are not sufficiently large for the suitable accom-

modation of such a number of pupils as might be profitably instructed in them. The lot, containing $39\frac{70}{100}$ rods, was bought June 1855, of Henry H. Crapo, Esq., and cost $599. The entire cost of land, building, fencing, grading, &c., exceeded $5,000.

Several of the School Houses were built by the different Districts into which the town of New Bedford was formerly divided, and were transferred to the town when these School Districts were abolished. It has not been practicable to ascertain in each instance when these buildings were erected, the size and cost of the lots, &c., as the original deeds are in the Registry Office in Taunton.

Some of these have been modernized, and greatly improved, so that they will answer very well for many years. The Maxfield Street School house was so altered in 1860, and during the present year the spirit of improvement has reached the Hill and Bush Street School houses, the last of which have afforded such a fruitful theme of just complaint for several years. As the necessity for these alterations, as well as the nature of them, has been presented in the Report of the School Board, it will be unnecessary for me to speak of them further. The area of the Hill School house lot is $41\frac{1}{2}$ rods, and of the lot on Bush Street 44 rods. There are still remaining a few of these old District school houses which should soon give place to others better adapted in all respects to the purposes for which they are needed. To this class belong the Grove, Sixth Street, Charles Street, and Kempton Street School houses.

The school house on the north side of Charles Street was erected forty-two years ago by District No. 4. The upper part is used for a Girls' Grammar School, and the lower part for an Intermedial School. The school house on the south side of the same street, was erected in ——, and was originally a one story building. In 1847 it was enlarged by raising it another story. The lower part of the building is used for a Primary School, and the upper part for an Intermedial. It is a poor building, and not at all creditable to

the city. The lots on which these two buildings stand contain 55¾ rods. I do not think that there should be two Intermedial Schools in such close proximity, as the two on Charles Street, which are diagonally opposite each other, and would recommend a union of the two under one Principal. I think that some arrangement can be made to effect such a union, by which the salary of at least one teacher can be saved to the city. I also recommend to the Board to consider the feasibility of uniting the Charles Street and Middle Street Grammar Schools, which are the only public schools in our city in which the sexes are separately taught, and without any manifest advantages. There are certainly quite as many instances of impropriety and of discipline occurring in these schools, in proportion to the number of pupils, as in the High School, or in either of the Grammar schools in which the two sexes are educated together. The chief difficulty connected with such a union of these schools may be to determine the building to be occupied for the purpose. If our city were enjoying its usual prosperity, I should without hesitation recommend that the High School building be so altered as to be conformed to the Department system, and be used exclusively for the accommodation of this united school, with such an increase of scholars as its limits would allow, to be conducted on the same general plan as the Fifth Street School; that the Charles Street and Kempton Street Intermedial Schools be united and occupy the Kempton Street School building, in which also the Charles Street Primary School might perhaps be accommodated, and thus permit the city to dispose of one school building, and a lot very eligibly situated, and finally, that a building be erected in some central part of the city to be used exclusively for a High School, with every needful convenience, and adapted to the Department system. Though I do not now make these recommendations with any expectation that they can at present be realized, yet I commend them to the consideration of the Board with the hope that if sanctioned by their approval it may tend to prepare the way for an earlier ac-

complishment of them than if no such suggestions were now made.

Of the Country School buildings I shall briefly speak.

The North School House is at the extreme North part of the city, in what is called the Jonathan Tobey neighborhood, about seven miles from the City Hall. It was erected in 1852. It is very neat in its external appearance, and in its internal arrangements, furniture, and style of finish, is all that could be desired for such a school. And the same may be said of all our one story Country School buildings, five in number. The lot contains 60 rods, and was bought of John S. Ashley for $60. The entire cost of building and land was $1,029.04.

The Belville School House was erected in 1855, in answer to an urgent petition from the residents in that part of the city. It stands on a lot containing 83 rods, purchased of Jabez S. Hathaway, January 1855, for $200. The entire expense of the lot, building, &c., was about $1,300.

The School House lot at Plainville contains 43 rods; 32 rods were purchased of Warren Ashley, July 1846, for $222, and 11 rods of Abel Snell, May 1856, for $51. In 1854 the building was changed in its position, enlarged, and thoroughly remodelled, at an expense of about $800. This school was formerly designated "Perry's Neck School," but at the request of persons living in that section of the city, the City Council in July last changed its name to "Plainville School," and the School Board approved and confirmed the change, so that it will hereafter be thus designated.

The Haskins Corner School was established in June 1845, on land which belonged to the city, being a part of the territory transferred by an Act of the Legislature in 1845, from Dartmouth to New Bedford. The lot originally contained but ten rods, but in September 1851 an addition of forty rods was made to it at a cost of $100, so that its area now is fifty rods. The present school house was erected in 1855, and cost, including the expense of fitting up, and fencing the lot, about $1,100.

The Cannonville School was opened in June 1845. The present lot, containing 40 rods, (10 rods long and 4 rods wide,) was purchased March 1848, of George Howland, and the school house removed to it from a lot before hired for its accommodation. The present school house was erected in 1853, at an expense of $1,754.21, including about $250 for furniture. Only the lower floor was at that time finished. In 1855, the upper story was finished, and prepared for the accommodation of the larger and more advanced scholars.

The Clark's Point School House was finished, and occupied in the Fall of 1845, taking the place of an old school house which was sold for $40. So great was the contrast between the two buildings that the Committee of that year assured the 'citizens that they need no longer feel any mortification, as they passed by this school-house in their daily drives to the Point.' The cost of the building and fence was $824.36.

The memoranda in relation to two or three of our school buildings and lots, not spoken of above, obtained at considerable pains, have been mislaid, and cannot be obtained in season for this part of the Report.

In concluding my Report I would express the earnest hope that in these times of excitement and national distress our public schools will not be neglected, and that whatever retrenchment the present financial condition of our city, and the somewhat unpromising aspect of its future prosperity, may seem to render necessary, its influence will last and least of all be felt in the maintenance of our system of free schools in which all our citizens have a common and abiding interest.

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

December 28th, 1863.

FEBRUARY, 8, 1864.

NOTE.—It may be proper to state that Mr. Phipps has to-day resigned the above office to accept the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Lowell, Mass., and will enter upon his duties there February 29th.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

1863.	WINTER TERM.					SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					TEACHERS	Salaries per annum.
SCHOOLS.*	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	now in service.	
HIGH. (Male,)	75	72	72	96	45	67	63	60	96	48	69	67	64	97	44	59	58	56	95	45	Charles P. Rugg,	$1200
(Female,)	100	96	93	93	65	96	87	80	91	80	99	95	92	92	71	87	83	76	91	72	Ivory S. Cornish,	1000
Total for High School,	175	168	165	94 1-2	110	163	150	140	93 1-2	128	168	162	156	94 1-2	115	146	141	132	93	117	Sallie W. Fox,	400
																					Susan A. Osgood,	350
																					Charlotte E. Wheeler,	350
																					Frances G. Hersey (Drawing)	125
																					H. B. Warner, (Singing,)	75
																						$3500
GRAMMAR.																						
FIFTH STREET,	416	384	358	93	87	385	348	327	94	93	384	351	327	90	58	368	328	300	91	70	Sylvander Hutchinson,	$1000
																					Hannah B. Robinson,	300
																					Lydia A. Post,	300
																					E. Emily Cushman,	300
																					Mary E. Smith,	300
																					Sarah E. Stoddard,	300
																					Annie T. Macomber,	300
																					Elizabeth Russell,	300
																					Lucy P. Hathaway,	300
MIDDLE STREET,	161	149	145	97	26	148	133	127	95	22	149	141	136	96	16	148	133	127	95	19	James S. Barrell,	1000
																					Abby A. K. Howard,	300
																					Elizabeth F. Vincent,	275
PARKER STREET,	157	145	131	96	17	149	134	127	95	18	178	147	140	95	12	156	130	123	94	17	Ebenezer Hervey,	1000
																					Jane M. Gardner,	300
																					Eliza C. Lewis,	275
CHARLES STREET,	110	108	100	95	20	108	97	89	93	21	101	89	84	94	12	88	81	75	92	9	Julia H. Osgood,	450
																					Susan B. Cornish,	300
Total for Grammar Schools.	844	786	734	95 1-4	150	790	712	670	94 1-4	154	812	728	687	93 3-4	98	760	672	625	93	115		$7300

* For the *average* number admitted, &c., see page 19.

APPENDIX.

No. 1, Continued.

1863.	WINTER TERM.					SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
SCHOOLS.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		
INTERMEDIAL.																						
MERRIMAC STREET,	106	95	88	92		92	83	76	91		107	99	92	93	1	108	94	89	94	1	Helen M. Gordon,	$325
																					Almena M. Hathaway,	275
PARKER STREET,	88	78	72	91	2	90	79	72	91	2	85	78	72	92	2	83	72	65	90	1	Annie R. Commerford,	350
																					Sylvia A. Chace,	250
MAXFIELD STREET,	105	91	82	91	1	103	91	84	92	1	110	98	91	92	0	119	103	95	92	0	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	325
																					Martha A. Hemenway,	275
KEMPTON STREET,	120	105	96	91		116	100	90	90		99	89	83	92		93	82	75	91	1	Emma R. Wentworth,	350
																					Jeannette P. Hunter,	250
CHARLES STREET,	115	101	91	90	2	103	91	80	88		108	100	89	89		115	96	86	89		Clara D. Cory,	350
																					Clarissa S. Staples,	250
WILLIAM STREET,	121	111	101	91	4	119	111	108	91	1	124	116	105	90		123	112	101	90	1	Mary E. Savery,	350
																					Mary B. Gooding,	250
BUSH STREET,	100	93	85	91		97	91	84	92		102	90	80	88		98	87	79	90		Mary E. Allen,	325
																					Maria L. Whitney,	275
SIXTH STREET,	122	109	101	92	1	128	106	95	90	1	116	105	99	94		119	94	88	94	1	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	350
																					Charlotte C. Carr,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,	75	67	62	92		74	70	66	95		81	75	70	93		89	75	70	93		Jane C. Thompson,	325
																					Mary E. Chase,	275
Total for Interme'l Schools,	952	850	778	91 2-9	10	922	822	755	91 1-9	5	932	850	781	91 4-9		947	815	748	91 4-9	5		$5400
PRIMARY.																						
HILL,	107	94	79	84		107	86	75	87		115	107	95	88		121	107	97	90		Elizabeth P. Spooner,	$325
																					Kate Commerford,	275
MERRIMAC STREET,	121	106	96	91		140	116	105	91		155	152	134	95		140	135	113	93		Alma C. Field,	325
																					Drusilla W. Sears,	275
CEDAR STREET,	181	149	126	85		201	173	153	88		215	193	177	90		221	191	169	86		Cordelia M. Barker,	350
																					Annie S. Homer,	275
																					Ellen S. Kempton,	275
																					Mary L. Blake,	275
MAXFIELD STREET,	111	93	84	90		137	118	108	91		140	116	105	91		140	117	106	90		Mary B. White,	325
																					Sarah E. Field,	275
CHARLES STREET,	120	97	88	90		122	102	96	90		132	115	109	93		131	112	102	91		Patience R. Almy,	350
																					H. A. R. Kempton,	250
WILLIAM STREET,	115	96	87	90		132	114	104	91		135	116	107	92		142	123	114	92		Sarah H. Hewins,	350
																					Jane C. Finkill,	250
BUSH STREET,	112	91	85	93		120	104	97	93		134	120	112	92		142	129	120	90		Anna M. Bailey,	325
																					Deborah D. Ruggles,	275
SIXTH STREET,	60	52	46	88		70	58	49	85		61	53	49	93		77	63	56	82		Ruth H. Brady,	350
GRIFFIN STREET,	89	75	64	85		97	82	70	85		81	72	63	87		84	69	59	86		Abby F. Bryant,	325
																					Sarah H. Cranston,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,	105	95	87	91		108	89	92	93		107	97	89	92		120	104	97	93		Harriet P. Cushman,	325
																					Amanda M. Peirce,	275
ARNOLD STREET,	38	29	26	91		38	33	30	91		38	32	30	94		43	33	31	94		Susan M. Tompkins,	300
Total for Primary Schools,	1159	977	868	89		1272	1075	979	89 1-2		1313	1173	1070	91 1-2		1361	1183	1064	90			$6600

APPENDIX.

No. 1, Continued.

1863.	WINTER TERM.						SPRING TERM.						SUMMER TERM.						FALL TERM.						TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
SCHOOLS.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.			
COUNTRY.																										
NORTH,	31	28	25	89	5		29	27	21	78	3		24	21	16	77	1		24	18	11	63	2		Mary B. Grinnell,	$325
ACUSHNET,	60	57	53	93	6		66	49	43	87	3		59	46	40	87	6		55	44	38	88	6		William A. Barrell,	650
BELVILLE,	28	26	22	78	4		26	23	18	69	4		27	26	23	85	2		28	26	23	82	3		Cornelia A. Rounseville,	325
PLAINVILLE,	24	21	16	74	2		20	15	12	80	1		26	23	16	70	0		25	23	17	74	2		Lucy J. Remington,	325
HARKINS' CORNER,	35	31	26	83	6		35	30	22	74	7		37	32	25	77	4		36	33	27	82	3		Carrie M. Cook,	325
CANNONVILLE,	82	71	63	83	6		76	62	56	90	4		74	65	59	92	4		80	70	64	93	5		Sarah Crane,	325
GROVE,	185	162	147	90	10		186	145	124	89	7		175	155	140	90	7		188	160	145	90	9		Carrie J. Spooner,	250
																									Nehemiah Lincoln,	900
																									Asenath P. Taber,	275
																									Mary J. Chase,	275
CLARK'S POINT,	32	29	27	93	1		31	28	25	87	1		28	25	22	89	1		31	26	22	86	1		Lizzie S. Post,	250
ALMS-HOUSE,	31	26	25	99	1		25	20	20	98	1		19	18	17	99	1		28	25	24	98	2		Celia L. Chase,	325
																									Annie E. Sanford,	250
Total for Country Schools,	508	451	414	86	1-3	41	494	399	341	83	1-2	31	469	411	358	85	26		495	425	371	84	33		Total for Salaries,	$4800
																										27,600
EVENING.																										Per week three ev'gs.
Male Department, for 1st 12 weeks,			36																						Nehemiah Lincoln,	3.00
Female Department, do.			95																						Mary E. Choate,	2.00
																									Frances G. Hersey,	2.50
																									Louisa A. Arey,	2.00
																									Helen M. Leonard,	2.00

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

One Principal, (male,)	$1,200	per annum.
One Sub-master, "	1,000	" "
One Assistant, (female,)	400	" "
Two Assistants, " each	350	" "
One teacher of Singing,	75	" "
One teacher of Drawing,	3	per week.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three Principals, (male,) each	1,000	per annum.
One " (female,)	450	" "
Eleven Assistants, " each	300	" "
Two " " each	275	" "

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

Five Principals, (female,) each	350	" "
Four " " each	325	" "
Four Assistants " each	275	" "
Five Assistants " each	250	" "

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Four Principals, (female,) each	350	" "
Six " " each	325	" "
One " "	300	" "
Eight Assistants, " each	275	" "
Three " " each	250	" "

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)	900	" "
One " "	650	" "
Six " (female,) each	325	" "
Two Assistants " each	275	" "
Two " " each	250	" "

ALMS HOUSE (TRUANT) SCHOOL.

One Principal, (female,)	250	" "

EVENING SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)	$3.00 per week,	3	evenings.
One " (female,)	2.50 "	3	"
Three Assistants, " each	2.00 "	3	"

No. 3.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 1863.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is interest?
2. When the amount, time, and rate per cent. are given, how would you find the principal?
3. How do you find the proceeds of a note discounted at a Bank?
4. What is a cube?
5. When the perpendicular and base of a right angled triangle are given, how do you find the hypotenuse?
6. What is a decimal fraction?
7. When will the quotient always be larger than the dividend?
8. What is the effect of putting a cipher between the separatrix and the first figure of a decimal fraction? Why?
9. Which will weigh more, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold? Why?
10. Why, in the extraction of the cube root, do you "separate the number into periods of *three* figures each"?
11. If the hind wheel of a carriage is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, how many revolutions will it make in running from New Bedford to Mattapoisett, 6 miles?
12. What is the bank discount on a note of $684.48 payable in 90 days?
13. What is the amount of a note of $125. which is on interest from June 7, 1861, to Feb. 11, 1864?
14. What is the cost of insuring $5000. on a house for one year, at $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 per cent?
15. What is the present worth of a note for $600. payable 8 months from to-day?
16. $\frac{7}{3}$ of 27 is $\frac{21}{5}$ of how many twelfths of 60? (Write an analysis of this example.)

17. How many cubic yards of earth were removed in digging a cellar 28 ft. 9 in. long, 22 ft. 8 in. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep?

18. How many building lots, each 75 feet by 125 feet, can be made from 1 A. 1 R. 6 P. $18\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd.?

19. A cubical box contains 474552 solid inches; what is the area (in sq. ft.) of one of its sides?

20. If corn is bought at $.55 a bushel, and sold at $.66, what is the gain per cent.?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the three principal divisions of Geography, and of what does each treat?

2. Name and define the principal circles of the earth.

3. Name a place that has noon earlier than New Bedford, and one that has noon later, and explain the cause of the difference.

4. Name three of the causes which chiefly determine the climate of a place.

5. Into what seas do the Rhine, Dnieper, Ural, Indus, and Amoor flow?

6. By what three mountain systems are the United States crossed? Describe each of them.

7. Name the three principal rivers of South America; name the two largest rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea.

8. Name the five grand divisions of the globe, in the order of their extent of surface.

9. Name the five Great Powers of Europe.

10. Why do degrees of longitude vary in length?

11. On what does the change of seasons depend?

12. What are the chief exports of New England?

13. Name the principal forms of government, and give an example of each.

14. What, and where, is the largest fresh water lake, the longest river, and the highest mountain in the world?

15. How is South Carolina bounded, and what is its capital?

16. How is Texas bounded, and what is its capital?

17. What are the proofs that the earth is round?

18. What are volcanoes? Name three volcanoes, and give their situation.

19. How many motions has the earth? Name them.

20. Through what waters would you pass in going from St. Louis to St. Petersburg?

GRAMMAR.

1. Name the parts of speech, and give an example of each.

2. Define *orthography, syntax, vowel.*

3. What are the different ways of forming the feminine gender of nouns?

4. What is the feminine of *beau? earl? hero? gander? wizard?*

5. Decline *I,—thou,—it,—man,—lady.*

6. Write three nouns that are used only in the singular number, and two only in the plural.

7. What is the plural of *chimney? phenomenon? man-servant? loaf? 3?*

8. What are the ordinals corresponding to *six, twenty-two, thirty-one, one hundred and three, ninety-nine?*

9. What is an *auxiliary* verb? Name the auxiliaries.

10. Write the principal parts of *to sing, to eat, to ride, to hang, to drive.*

11. Define the degrees of comparison.

12. Compare *gay, dry, cheerful, ill, many.*

13. Define the imperative mood. Give an example of its use.

14. Write a sentence containing *that,* as a conjunction, as a relative pronoun, and as a demonstrative pronoun.

15. Correct the following sentences:

Each of them were here, and no one but I saw whom it was that done it.

Who was you writing to, when my brother and me called to your house?

He learns us grammar, but neither of us write grammatical.

He done the work very easy.

16. Write the second person singular of the verb *love*, in the simple (or common), emphatic, progressive, and passive forms of the present Indicative, and also in the style used in Scripture.

17. Name all the parts of speech which are used to connect sentences.

18. Define *mood* and *tense*.

19. Analyze the following sentence: A good man does that which is right, from principle.

20. Parse each word in the following sentence: The minutest plant, if it is attentively examined, obliges us to adore the Omnipotent Hand by which it was created.

HISTORY.

1. When and by whom was the continent of North America discovered?

2. When and by whom was the continent of South America discovered?

3. When, where, and by whom was Negro Slavery introduced into the United States?

4. What was the cause of the French and Indian War, by what treaty was peace concluded, and what territory came into the possession of England by that treaty?

5. Name four of the principal battles of the Revolutionary War after the Declaration of Independence.

6. Name the first and the last battle of the Revolution.

7. Name the year in which each of the following battles took place, and state whether it was a victory or a defeat of the Americans,—Brandywine, Trenton, Yorktown, Stillwater, Germantown.

8. What is a blockade?

9. In what year and during whose administration was Texas annexed to the United States? To what country did it previously belong?

10. Name the thirteen Original Colonies.

11. Name the first and the last State admitted into the Union since the original thirteen.

12. Name the Presidents who were elected from Virginia. Also those from New England.

13. Name the Presidents who have held the office for eight years.

14. What Officers constitute the President's Cabinet?

15. How is a United States Senator chosen, and for what length of time?

16. How is a United States Representative chosen, and for what length of time?

17. What are the three departments of Government?

18. What are the qualifications for a Senator?

19. What are the qualifications for a Representative?

20. What is Treason?

SPELLING.

Sleek, Sneak, Knave, Verge, Clique, Iceberg, Firkin, Awkward, Scenery, Aggrieve, Paucity, Mercenary, Mischievous, Ascendency, Feasibility, Phraseology, Millennium, Beggary, Symmetry, Gazetteer, Exhilarate, Secrecy, Inseparable, Scintillate, Precedence.

No. 4.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, NOV. 1863.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the product of twenty-five and six thousandths by seven ten thousandths?

2. Change the following common fractions to decimals: $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{49}{3}$, $\frac{2}{7}$.

3. What is the value of $\frac{5\frac{2}{3}}{7\frac{3}{5}}$ of $\frac{3\frac{2}{9}}{4}$ divided by $\frac{2\frac{3}{7}}{3\frac{1}{5}}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$?

4. From 19 m. 6 fur. 17 r. 4 y. 3 in., take 14 m. 7 fur. 19 r. 5 y. 1 f. 6 in.

5. Which is worth more on the day of date, a note for $6255. due 3 y. 2 m. hence at 5 per cent., or a note for $5400. payable on demand?

6. How many square feet are there in the four walls of a room 15 f. 4 in. long, 12 f. 9 in. wide, and 8 f. 6 in. high?

7. A garrison of 250 men has provisions for 20 days. How many of the men must be discharged that the remainder, without any diminution of rations, may be supported 32 days?

8. At 6 per cent., to what will $287.50 amount, if at simple interest from July 4, 1859, to May 21, 1861? to what, if at compound interest, for the same time?

9. What must be your asking price for cloth costing you $2.50 per yard, that you may fall ten per cent., and still gain ten per cent. on the cost?

10. Find the second term of the proportion 3 :— :: 15 : 7.

11. What part of 1 lb. is 3 oz. 5 dwt. $17\frac{2}{5}$ gr.?

12. The square of 12.25 is the cube of what number?

13. What number is that which being increased by $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$ of itself, will amount to $234\frac{3}{4}$?

14. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{5}$ and explain the process.

15. If A and B leave New Bedford and travel, the one due North 50 miles, the other due West 80 miles, how far apart will they then be?

16. What is the side of a cube which will contain as

much as a chest 8 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet 7 inches deep?

17. If when flour is $\$6\frac{2}{3}$ per barrel, a five cent loaf weighs 15 ounces, how many ounces ought an eight cent loaf to weigh when flour is $\$4\frac{1}{6}$ per barrel?

18. My factor in Mobile has purchased on my account 26 bales of cotton at $103.25 per bale. What is his commission at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.?

19. The cube of 4.5 is the square of what number?

20. A man sold 25 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of rye for $79.75. He sold the wheat for 55 cents per bushel more than the rye. What was the price of each per bushel?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. From what do we reckon latitude, and from what longitude? Which of these starting points may be assumed at pleasure?

2. Why is not a degree of longitude at the equator, of exactly the same length as a degree of latitude? Does the length of a degree of longitude increase or diminish as you go towards the poles? Give the reason for the answer.

3. What are the political divisions of North America?

4. Name in their order, beginning at the North, the United States which border on the Atlantic.

5. What three mountain-systems are there in North America? Describe each of them.

6. Name the three largest lakes with which Mackenzie's river and its tributaries are connected.

7. Name the bays and gulfs which indent the eastern coast of North America.

8. Name the six largest cities of the United States in the order of their population, and give the position of each.

9. What are the political divisions of South America?

10. How does the coast of South America differ from that of North America?

11. Name the Barbary States in order, beginning at the west.

12. Into what bodies of water do the most important rivers of Africa flow?

13. Which are the four largest rivers of Europe? Into what does each of them flow?

14. Which are the two most populous cities of Europe, and how are they situated?

15. Ship a cargo of oil from New Bedford to Constantinople; through what waters must you pass?

16. Which part of Egypt is called Lower Egypt, the northern or southern? Which is more elevated, lake Erie or lake Ontario, and what fact proves it?

17. Name the seas on the east of Asia.

18. Freight a vessel at Canton for New York, and name the articles you would ship.

19. Where is the island of Java, and to whom does it belong?

20. Name the boundaries of Bristol County, and of New Bedford.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is an *abstract* noun? a *collective* noun? Write two examples of each.

2. What is the plural of *knife? valley? vermin? father-in-law? spoonful? mouse-trap?*

3. What is the *nominative* case? the *possessive* case? the *objective* case? Write a sentence illustrating the correct use of each of these cases.

4. What is an *adjective?* a *proper* adjective? a *numeral* adjective? Write an example of each of these adjectives in the order of the questions.

5. What does the *comparative* degree of an adjective express? Compare *famous, bad, many, infinite, immortal, little, all, expert.*

6. What is a *relative pronoun?* Which are the relative pronouns? In the sentence,—Have you read the book that your friend gave you,—you may parse *that.*

7. What is a *verb?* the difference between a *regular,* and an *irregular* verb? between a *transitive,* and an *intransitive* verb?

8. Write the principal parts of the following verbs: *do, bring, freeze, wear, go, write, buy, know, sit.*

9. What is an *adverb?* Compare *well, ill* or *badly, little, much, wisely.* Write a sentence containing an adverb of *time,*—also one containing an adverb of *manner.*

10. Define *mood* and *tense.* Give the past perfect tense, indicative mood, first person plural, progressive form, of the verb "to think."

11. Analyze the following sentence and parse the italicized words: "*Perfection is attained* by *slow* degrees; *she* requires the *hand* of *time.*"

12. Correct the following faulty sentences: "I thought it was her who wished to have been appointed a teacher." "The soldiers, and not their commander, has gone to Washington." "I do not like those kind of apples, which you was looking at." "Since he done the examples which the teacher give him, as well as he could, the others had n't ought to laugh at him."

HISTORY.

1. What discoveries were made by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602?

2. Who was Ferdinand de Soto and what discovery did he make?

3. When and where was the first permanent French settlement in America? The first Dutch settlement? The first English settlement?

4. When was the confederation of the United Colonies of New England, and how long did this confederacy exist?

5. Give some account of Capt. John Smith, who assisted in the settlement of Virginia.

6. Who was Roger Williams, when and where did he live, and for what is he famous?

7. When and under what circumstances was slavery first introduced into the English colonies in America?

8. What were the causes of the Revolutionary War?

9. How many States were there at the close of Washington's administration?

10. When did the last war with Great Britain take place? Which country declared war, and what were the causes that led to it?

11. Name the Presidents of the United States in the order of their administration, and state the number of years each was in office.

12. When, from whom, and during whose administration was Louisiana acquired by the United States?

13. Name some of the principal events during President Jackson's administration.

14. Name the principal battles in the Mexican War, and the most distinguished American Generals in them.

15. What three Presidents have died on the 4th of July, and what two Presidents have died while holding office?

16. What are the three departments of Government? What are the qualifications for a Senator? also for a Representative?

17. Where must bills for raising revenue originate?

18. Who make treaties with foreign powers?

19. Define Treason. What is meant by vetoing a bill?

20. By whom is the President elected? By whom are Senators? By whom Representatives?

SPELLING.

Acquiesce, Criticise, Realize, Nutrition, Hypocrisy, Innocency, Phosphorescence, Adventitious, Oculist, Magician, Pertinacious, Discreet, Secrete, Retreat, Adversary, Intercessory, Prejudicial, Disciplinarian, Antediluvian, Omniscience.

Clerk's Office,

City of New Bedford, March, 1864.

To Persons having Claims against the City:

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.